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LELAND STANFORD JUNIOR UNIVERSITY











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## Only the "Supreme" Know the Pleasures of Supremacy

Everywhere intelligent and smart men and women, in every walk of life, are secretly and privately advancing themselves in life, happiness, joy, power, health, and personality, through consciously employing the principles of evolution, by compelling their "creators" to work for them, strive for them, plan for them, evolutionize for them, and create for them, and to give them better and more vital and energetic bodies, and more intense and conscious personalities.

## Only the "Masterful" Know the Joys and Pleasures of Life

Whether you are a doctor, farmer, lawyer, laborer, banker or soldier, business man or sailor, philosopher or scientist, greater success is waiting for you, through compelling your internal "creator" to

build, construct and create for you.

## Only the "Vital" Know the Pleasures and Joys of Real Success

Mentally and physically, you are the result of blind evolution. You can amazingly advance yourself beyond your blind evolution through compelling your internal "creator" to create for you a better mind and personality, better brain, a better nervous system, a better digestive system, a better heart, better arteries, better lungs, better liver, better blood, better protoplasm, better every cell, tissue, gland, organ, and every part of your body, as well as a higher and more wide-awake and more able mind.

## Only the "Mighty" Know the Pleasures of the Mighty

Your "creator" is ready to furnish you with higher power of mind and body, if you only make the demand in the way your internal "creator" understands and recognizes. Conscious Evolution uses the means and avenue through which the internal "creator" is reached positively, successfully, easily and conveniently, and without loss of time, compelling the internal "creator" to create for you just what you really desire, and really need, and really want. Your "creator" gives you the mind, the ideas, and the power to obtain what you want, if you activate your "creator" through the proper medium.

## Only the "Evolutionarily Perfect" Know the Joys of the Conqueror

Why deny yourself the super-joys, the super-pleasures and the super-happiness? Why deny yourself the best there is in existence? Why deny yourself these advantages when they are so easily available, and when it is so absolutely certain that you can attain them? Why, in other

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Conscious Evolution must not be confused with Darwinian evolution or Physical Culture, nor should Conscious Evolution be confused with Hindoo philosophies, auto-suggestion, self-hypnosis, gymnastics, or mere physiology, anatomy, histology, theosophy, morphology, medicine, pathology, exercise, New Thought, Christian Science, calisthenics, embryology or psychology.

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## Daily Results

"I owe my rise from the position of a country insurance agent to virtual head of one of the largest insurance companies of the world entirely to the power of personality Conscious Evolution has given me."

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"I became aware of the beneficial power of Conscious Evolution at the end of the first ten seconds."

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"I am happy to say that I received your instructions, and that in spite of traveling a good deal my health is remarkable at ninety years of age."

"Conscious Evolution made me feel twenty-five years younger. I can run up and down stairs, and walk six or seven miles at any time. I rest and digest as I did in my youth. I have no worry and I feel happy. My arms and legs are getting strong, and I thank your System for it all. I have got along so well, I constantly think of going into the shipyard, to see what I can do. I want to stir around at something even though I am eighty-three years of age. Conscious Evolution is bringing me back to life. Conscious Evolution is bringing me back to youth. And I thank you, Mr. Swoboda."

"I would not take fifty thousand dollars for the power which in six weeks Conscious Evolution has given me."

"I am certain I am gaining in every way, for I feel as full of 'fight' and energy as a wild cat."

"Problems that formerly worried me are now as easy as to seem almost unreal, since I gained power of personality through Conscious Evolution."



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From a sickly youth Swoboda made of himself a magnificent physical specimen of the human race. This was just the beginning—his greater evolution was yet to come.

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# To Work for You

words, live the inferior life in preference to the superior—the genuinely successful life? Why cheat yourself of the advantages of life? Why deny yourself this super-energy, this super-power, and this super-activity of personality and mind, which is made easily and absolutely possible through progressive evolution—self-evolution—scientific evolution—personal evolution.

## How to Gain What You Want

The way for you to gain what you want is by increasing your power of mind and body evolutionarily, so as to compel conditions to yield to your superior and irresistible energies. Conscious Evolution is the easy and sure means of making yourself supreme.

## Why Be Satisfied with Inferior Life?

Why be satisfied or content with inferior vitality, inferior health, inferior energy, inferior digestion, inferior heart power, inferior lung power, inferior nervous system, inferior brain power, inferior memorizing power, inferior reasoning power, inferior sensing power, inferior scheming power, inferior business power, inferior conscious power, and inferior personal power? Why not attain the vital power of supremacy?



## Swoboda To-day

### A Remarkable Personality

Swoboda, himself, is perhaps the most perfect example of what Conscious Evolution can accomplish. As Swoboda gains in years, he grows younger in enthusiasm, younger in vitality, younger in health; he is becoming stronger, more energetic, more confident, more dominant and more alive by capitalizing his creative powers through Conscious Evolution. What Swoboda is accomplishing for himself, you too can accomplish—every individual can accomplish, for every individual is governed by the same laws and principles, and every individual has it within himself to make use of these laws and principles. Swoboda's mind and body are so alert and so active that in his presence one feels completely overpowered. His personality dominates everything with which it comes in contact; yet Swoboda is real!—there is absolutely nothing mysterious about him. He knows not what fatigue is—he is a tireless worker. He delights in making sick people well and weak people strong. He loves his work because he feels he is of benefit to humanity—making a better, more vital, more potent race of men and women. Swoboda is not only a mental superman, but a high-powered physical dynamo, an unheard of combination.

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effective  
for  
Women  
as for  
Men



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2301 Berkeley Bldg. New York City

## More Daily Results

"A year ago I was down and out financially and physically. I was a wreck. Conscious Evolution gave me power of mind and health. I am to-day better than ever and I am more prosperous than ever. Naturally I am a believer in the Swoboda idea."

"Your system makes me feel like a different person. Every one whom I have ever met who has tried it out, has the same thing to say about it. Was talking to a man to-day whose wife is a Swoboda enthusiast."

"Your system is direct, simple, scientific, effective, and makes one feel so invigorated. As an athlete and a physician, I enforce Conscious Evolution unreservedly. It is, and more, what is claimed for it."

"Conscious Evolution has given me surprising results. I expected good results, but I am surprised."

"Conscious Evolution sent a message of energy, health, and power through me in twenty seconds, which has been increased from day to day."

"Your course has been of great benefit to me. I am able to do a great deal more work with less fatigue. My pleasures are also increased; all work seems a pleasure now."

"I indeed realize what physiological gladness means. My sensation of physical enjoyment is wonderful. It seems

too good to be true. It is something as I felt when I took my first trip to Bermuda, where nature has combined the blending of dainty coloring so exquisite that nothing short of fairy land can describe it. This is how Conscious Evolution causes me to feel."

"I can honestly say that the benefits I have received from Conscious Evolution cannot be measured by any payment of money, and I can say unhesitatingly that your system far exceeded my fondest hopes."

"I could see the tremendous reality and possibilities of Conscious Evolution in less than half a minute's direction of my energies into creative channels."

"Conscious Evolution has changed me from an invalid into a tireless human machine."

"I would not consider trading the benefits I have received from Conscious Evolution for gold."

"As a student of physiology and histology, I at once recognized the feasibility of Conscious Evolution."

"Ten seconds from the time I started Conscious Evolution, I felt myself more alive and energetic."

"I have used Conscious Evolution for a few weeks, and I find myself marvellously improved in both body and mind. Conscious Evolution is wonderful, and the world will be brighter when men and women everywhere grasp it."

## These Rare and Amazing Books Are For You

Swoboda has published for distribution two remarkable books which explain his system of Conscious Evolution and what it has already done. Write for these books—not because Conscious Evolution has meant so much to 262,000 other men and women, not because there is scarcely a prominent family in the country that hasn't at least one member a pupil of Swoboda, but because they contain valuable ideas for you. Conscious Evolution is being personally used by many of the most prominent physicians and such men as Woodrow Wilson, Charles E. Hughes, the Rockefellers, the Vanderbilts, the Goulds, the Huntingtons, the Cadahys, the Armours, the Swifts, and McAdoo for advancing themselves in energy, health, vitality and power of personality.

Write for these books, because they mean so much to YOU in multiplied living power, earning power and personal power. They are filled from cover to cover with the vital facts about yourself and how you can acquire the degree of power in body and mind that you so consciously or unconsciously desire. They explain the dangers of excessive deep breathing, excessive exercise, and excessive muscular development, also the fallacy of conscious control of physiological processes.

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These books show how to amazingly increase your power of will and personality, as well as your power of body for every action, for every purpose and process.

Conscious Evolution is a new science, and no one can afford not to know at least the simple facts about it. These facts show how Conscious Evolution overcomes weak will, poor health, feebleness of mind and body.

They show how to overcome the inferior, pleasureless, feeble and unsatisfactory life by giving the means to the successful, superior and abundant life.

Conscious Evolution also shows how to arrest the aging of the body, and how to remain young, energetic, vigorous and active all the days of life.


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## FOUR HUNDRED YEARS AGO

On April 22 occurred the quadricentennial of the landing of Cortez into Mexico. With universal consent his eleven ships were broken to pieces. The influence of Cortez must have been unbounded to be able to persuade his men to an act unparalleled in history. Six hundred men voluntarily cut off their means of escape and shut themselves up in an unknown country filled with warlike people, whose mode of warfare spared their prisoners only for torture or sacrifice.

Soon he defeated, made peace with, and added six thousand Tlaxcalan warriors to his force. At Cholula his forces destroyed six thousand natives without the loss of a man. This town was only sixty miles from the capital of Mexico. The capture and death of Montezuma soon followed. On Lake Tezcuco Cortez launched the first navy on American waters, and the fall of the Aztec dynasty soon ensued.

Prescott says: "Yet we cannot regret the fall of an empire which did so little to promote the happiness of its subjects or the real interests of humanity. They had ruled over their wide domains with a sword instead of a scepter. The empire of the Aztecs did not fall before its time. Its fate may serve as a striking proof that a government which does not rest on the sympathies of its subjects cannot long abide; that human institutions when not connected with human prosperity and progress must fall. And who shall lament their fall?"

Buffalo, New York.

G. R. GREEN.

## SEEKERS FIND

"One maw'nin', honey, dere was a genelman what I opened de gate for w'en he ride by on hawseback an' he t'rew me a dime wropped up in a bit er paper.

"I seen dat ar paper come open an' de dime roll along towa'ds de gutta, and I stooped myself down and looked for de dime on de groun'.

"Well, de genelman rode away, and I searched for de dime mos' ober de whole township, till I see de genelman comin' ridin' back in de afternoon. But dere wasn't no dime nor nothin' dere. Dere shore wasn't.

"Ses de genelman, 'Well, Uncle Remus, you fine dat bill yet?' I says, 'Thankee, Massa, for the dime. I didn't know you was goin' to send no bill of it.' The genelman stopped his hawse. 'Why, there it is right befo' your nose, Uncle Remus,' and sure nuff dar was a five-dollar bill, right in de middle of de road."

"But, Uncle Remus," said the little boy, "I thought you said there was nothing there. How was it you didn't find it when you looked for the dime?"

"So there wasn't, honey, so there wasn't. There's never nothin' for you what you ain't looking for."

BOLTON HALL.

The "East African Standard" describes a duel between a motor car and a lioness. The affair, it says, happened at night near Nairobi. The chauffeur noted a commotion in the bush near the road, then the gleaming eyes of an enraged wild animal. He accelerated his speed at the instant the lioness leaped. She struck the hood and was thrown far in advance of the car, whose wheels then passed over her. The dead lioness was finally loaded into the car and taken back to the town in triumph.



Sanford Bennett at 50

Sanford Bennett at 72

## An Old Man at Fifty— A Young Man at Seventy

The Remarkable Story of Sanford Bennett, a Former San Francisco Business Man, Who Solved the Problem of Prolonging Youth

By V. O. SCHWAB

THERE is no longer any occasion to go hunting for the spring of Eternal Youth. What Ponce de Leon failed to discover in his world-famous mission, ages ago, has been brought to light right here in staid prosaic America by Sanford Bennett, a former San Francisco business man. He proved it, too, right in his own person. At 50 he was partially bald. At 70 he had a thick head of hair, although it was white. At 50 his eyes were weak. At 70 they were as strong as when he was a child. At 50, he was a worn-out, wrinkled, broken-down, decrepit old man. His cheeks were sunken, his face drawn and haggard, his muscles atrophied. Thirty years of chronic dyspepsia had resulted in catarrh of the stomach, with acid rheumatism periodically adding its agonies. At 70 he was in perfect health, a good deal of an athlete, and as young as the average man of 35. All this he has accomplished by some very simple and gentle exercises which he practiced for about ten minutes before arising in the morning. Yes, many of the exercises are taken in bed, peculiar as this may seem. As Mr. Bennett explains, his case was not one of preserving health, but one of rejuvenating a weak, middle-aged body into a robust old one, and he says what he has accomplished anyone can accomplish by the application of the same methods, and so it would seem. All of which puts the Dr. Osler theory to shame. There isn't room in this article to go into a lengthy description of youth and the prevention of old age. All this he tells himself in a book which he has written, entitled "Old Age—Its Cause and Prevention." This book is a complete history of himself and his experiences, and contains complete instructions for those who wish to put his health and youth-building methods to their own use. It is a book that every man and woman who is desirous of remaining young after passing the fiftieth, sixtieth, seventieth, and as Mr. Bennett believes, the one hundredth milestone of life, should read. It is a truly remarkable contribution to health-building literature and is especially valuable because it has been written in a practical manner by a practical man.

Keeping young is simply a matter of knowing how. If you have vitality enough to keep alive, then you have enough to keep young, to keep strong and to be active. Sanford Bennett proves it to you in this book. His message is new. The point of view is unique. The style is fascinating. The pictures are plentiful. The lesson of physical rejuvenation is irresistible. This is a book for every man and woman—young or old.

### PARTIAL CONTENTS

Some idea of the field covered by the author may be gained by the following topics: *Old Age, Its Cause; How to Prevent It; The Will in Exercising; Exercising in Bed*—shown by fifteen pages

of illustration. *Sun, Fresh Air and Deep Breathing for Lung Development; The Secret of Good Digestion; Dyspepsia; How I Strengthened my Eyes; The Liver; Internal Cleanliness*—how it removes and prevents constipation and its many attendant ills; *External Cleanliness; Rheumatism; Varicose Veins in the Legs; The Hair; The Obese Abdomen; The Rejuvenation of the Face, Throat and Neck; The Skin*, and many other experience chapters of vital interest.

### DON'T SEND ANY MONEY

"Old Age—Its Cause and Prevention," with its 400 pages profusely illustrated and handsomely bound in cloth, contains as much material as many Courses of Instruction selling for \$25 or more. But you can secure a copy of this book for only \$3. Before committing yourself in any way, however, the publishers will send you "Old Age—Its Cause and Prevention" on approval without deposit. Sanford Bennett's system, as fully described and illustrated in his book, increases nerve force and nerve energy, benefiting every organ of the body—the brain included—by keeping the vertebrae of the spinal column young, flexible, elastic, and in perfect alignment. If, after examination in your own home, you feel you can afford to be without youth and health, send the book back within five days and you will owe nothing. If you decide to keep it, send your check for \$3. There are no strings to this offer. No money is required in advance. Merely fill out and mail the coupon and by return post "Old Age—Its Cause and Prevention" will be sent to you at once.

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# The Outlook

MAY 7, 1919

## THE TROUBLED PEACE CONFERENCE

**F**EW periods during the whole session of the Peace Conference have been so critical and difficult as that comprising the last eight days of April.

In those eight days occurred the issuance of President Wilson's ultimatum to Italy concerning Fiume and Dalmatia; the consequent threat of the disruption of the Peace Conference by the retirement of Italy; renewed presentation of the difficulties involved in the relations of Japan to the Peace Conference with reference to China; the arrival of the vanguard of the German peace delegation at Versailles; the presentation of the report on international labor legislation; the publication of the arraignment of the Kaiser; and the adoption by the plenary Conference of the revised Covenant of the League of Nations.

That the controversy over the question of Fiume and Dalmatia broke out in public at the very time when the advance guard of the German delegation was coming to Versailles is due probably to the fact that it was no longer possible to continue the discussion of this question behind closed doors with the date for the conclusion of the drafting of the peace treaty approaching so near.

## THE FIUME-DALMATIAN DISPUTE

Elsewhere in this issue we give an account of the parties to the Fiume-Dalmatian dispute and the questions involved in it, and on another page discuss the bearing of this dispute, and particularly the President's ultimatum, upon the project for a League of Nations.

Exactly what happened to bring about a crisis over this question is a subject of disagreement. Just at the time when it was reported that the Italian delegates were prepared to make some compromise on their claims in the Adriatic, there was published here, as well as in Paris, a statement by President Wilson in which he declared himself and America as opposed to the assigning of Fiume to Italy and also opposed to the arrangement for the assignment of territory to Italy on the Dalmatian coast.

The President's statement was in brief as follows: Italy's arrangement with England and France upon entering the war is no longer valid because the circumstances have changed. New Powers have entered the war. Austria-Hungary has ceased to exist, and some of the constituent parts of

Austria-Hungary are now associated with the Allies. It is the business of the Peace Conference to protect these newcomers as well as the more powerful states and to make peace according to the "clearly defined principles" which he had enunciated when America entered the war. According to these principles Fiume cannot be assigned to Italy, and according to these principles also there is no further strategic reason for assigning Dalmatian territory to Italy. The President concluded his statement with an appeal to Italy to be magnanimous and to assume a leadership in the new order of Europe.

The Prime Minister of Italy, Vittorio Orlando, head of the Italian Peace Delegation, at once declared that it was impossible to continue participating in the Peace Conference because the President's statement was an appeal to the Italian people over his head, and that he could not continue negotiations until he had gone to Italy and ascertained whether this appeal against the Italian Government was or was not to be indorsed by the Italian people. He and his associate, Signor Sonnino, thereupon went to Italy and were received by an ovation in which all elements of the population united. Accompanied with this ovation were expressions adverse to President Wilson but not to the American people. Apparently the effect of the President's appeal has been to strengthen the Orlando Government very greatly.

## INTERNATIONAL LABOR PROPOSALS

While these disputatious matters were under discussion at the Conference, there was published one of the most important of the reports that have been prepared during the Peace Conference. This is the report of the Commission on International Labor Legislation. The subject with which it deals is of concern to a vast proportion of the population of the world and bears directly upon the chief problems following the war. It is possible here to consider only one point in that report.

It is proposed that labor legislation suggested by the Annual Labor Conference of the League of Nations shall be submitted to each nation separately, and that such measures as are recommended be submitted within a year to the national legislature or other competent authority of every member of the League. There is of course no power that can compel the

adoption of such legislation, and there is no proposal, as we understand it, to make conditions of labor a subject for international action. Any such proposal would be impracticable.

It would seem perhaps at first sight that the plan of the Commission for International Labor Legislation provided for nothing that was not available now; but a little more careful consideration will show that the plan has great possibilities of usefulness.

At present there is no means by which standards for conditions of labor that are universally regarded as desirable can be formulated in a way to make a world-wide impression; and certainly no arrangement exists by which measures that have the approval of the working people of the world can be brought authoritatively before the various national parliaments. Now, by this plan, conditions of hardship affecting large numbers of people will be studied, and remedies proposed; and the recommendations made will have the support of a public opinion of international extent.

## THE KAISER TO BE TRIED

Largely counterbalancing the rather discouraging reports concerning some other matters in the Peace Conference comes the announcement of the proposed articles for the arraignment of the Kaiser.

There has been in the Peace Conference a difference of opinion concerning the action that ought to be taken against those responsible for the war or for the offenses against humanity perpetrated during the war. According to one view there was no law or authority under which the German High Command could be held accountable. Those holding this view argued that the very purpose of the arraignment of the Kaiser would be to uphold law, and if action were taken without authority of law, it would be a violation of the alleged object of the action. Therefore, it was argued, any criminal action should be taken by individual nations in whose territory plain and clear violations of law occurred.

According to the other view, there is a public law of nations, partly embodied in treaties and in written agreements, but also equally validly embodied in custom and practice. Those who hold this view regard it as important that if this public law of nations is to remain valid, international action should be taken avowedly under that international common law.

It is evident that in the Commission

charged with investigating responsibility for the war and in the Council of Four the second view has prevailed, for the very first of the articles submitted to the plenary Conference by the Council of Four arraigns William II of Hohenzollern, "not for an offense against criminal law, but for a supreme offense against international morality and the sanctity of treaties."

It is therefore proposed that Holland be asked to surrender the former Emperor, and that the German Government be required to hand over to the Allied and associated Powers persons accused of having committed acts in violation of the laws and customs of war, and to undertake to furnish all documents and information of every kind necessary to insure knowledge of the incriminating acts, discovery of the offenders, and "the just appreciation of the responsibility."

There is nothing which the Peace Conference has to do more important than to carry out the provisions of these articles.

#### THE NEW COVENANT OF THE LEAGUE OF NATIONS

Like a wise statesman, President Wilson has changed his mind regarding the proposed plan of a League of Nations. On March 4 at the Metropolitan Opera House in New York City, in advocating the adoption of the first draft, he said:

I must say that I have been puzzled by some of the criticisms—not by the criticisms themselves—I can understand them perfectly even when there was no foundation for them—but by the fact of the criticism. I cannot imagine how these gentlemen can live and not live in the atmosphere of the world. . . . I have heard no counsel of generosity in their criticism. I have heard no constructive suggestion.

From the same platform and on the same occasion Mr. Taft said that he welcomed the criticisms, that some of them were constructive, and that debate and discussion would undoubtedly improve the Covenant of the League. Mr. Wilson has now come to Mr. Taft's view, and the result is that the Covenant has been amended and some of the suggestions which on March 4 the President felt were not constructive have now with his approval been incorporated into the revised version. In the amended version of the Covenant issued last week by the Paris Conference there has been some rearrangement of language and some clarification of expression. The vital and important additions or modifications are as follows:

1. The Monroe Doctrine is specifically recognized.
2. The right of member nations to withdraw from the League on two years' notice is stated.
3. Purely domestic questions are not

to come within the sphere of the League's decisions or control.

4. No nation is to be made a trustee or "mandatory" for colonial administration without its consent.

5. New nations in addition to the original members may be admitted to the League by a two-thirds vote of the Assembly (formerly called the House of Delegates), provided such new nations give effective guarantees of their intention and capacity to conform to the principles and regulations of the League.

6. In order that decisions of the League may be made effective (except in cases of procedure, administration, and the admission of new members) they must be adopted by unanimous vote.

In addition to these specific amendments the new covenant names Geneva, Switzerland, as the capital of the League, and states that the following nations are the original or charter members of the League:

United States of America, Belgium, Bolivia, Brazil, British Empire, Canada, Australia, South Africa, New South Wales, India, China, Cuba, Czechoslovakia, Ecuador, France, Greece, Guatemala, Haiti, Hedjaz, Honduras, Italy, Japan, Liberia, Nicaragua, Panama, Peru, Poland, Portugal, Rumania, Serbia, Siam, Uruguay;

and adds that these States have been invited to become members, namely:

Argentine Republic, Chile, Colombia, Denmark, Netherlands, Norway, Paraguay, Persia, Salvador, Spain, Sweden, Switzerland, Venezuela.

A significant thing about these lists is that Mexico is neither an original nor invited member of the League. Whether this is because the charter members do not regard Mexico as having at present a sufficiently stable government, or whether it is because the Carranza Administration has recently and publicly denounced the Monroe Doctrine, we do not know. Whatever the reason, Mexico is at the present moment in an unenviable position. The omission of her name from this world-wide organization is a conclusive answer to those who have felt that criticisms of the Carranza Government are prejudiced and unjustifiable.

#### AMERICAN OPINION ON THE LEAGUE

The general amendments to the Covenant will, we think, be approved in the United States. They embody the important constructive suggestions made by such men as Mr. Taft, Mr. Hughes, and Mr. Root, already fully reported in these columns. They will doubtless meet the sincere objections of those Senators who felt that the original form of the Covenant did not sufficiently guarantee the National initiative and National authority of the United States. The amendments do not, however, mollify the antagonism of such irreconcilables as Senator Borah,

Senator Reed, and the New York "Tribune." The "Tribune," in a very pessimistic editorial, thinks the whole thing is hopeless. It calls Article X (which guarantees member nations against territorial aggression or conquest) "iniquitous," and Senator Borah says it is a "breeder of war." The New York "Tribune" says that the Monroe Doctrine amendment "is plainly a fraud," and Senator Borah calls it "inadequate and inappropriate." Senator Reed says of the modified Covenant that, "on the whole, the document is worse than originally drawn."

We do not think these pessimistic views, however, are representative either of the Senate or of the country at large. Our own judgment is that, after an appropriate amount of discussion, the Senate will probably ratify the amended Covenant.

But intelligent men and women at home and abroad will not imagine that even a ratification by the United States Senate and the opening of the League's offices in Geneva are immediately going to bring about a millennium. The proposed League is a hopeful experiment, and we believe one worth trying. Its success or failure at the outset depends, if not wholly, at least in a very important respect, upon the character and ability of the appointees made to the two administrative bodies—the Assembly and the Council.

The first Secretary-General has already been named. He is Sir Eric Drummond, of Great Britain, well known in English official life, although not a man of international reputation. He has since 1900 held various responsible positions in the British Foreign Office and is at present private secretary to Mr. Balfour, Minister of Foreign Affairs. He is therefore thoroughly familiar with diplomatic procedure and administration.

#### THE BOLSHEVIKI ON THE DEFENSIVE

Those who believe in the ultimate unity and freedom of Russia have been greatly encouraged by the reports last week of military successes on the part of the troops of the Omsk and co-operating Governments. Admiral Kolchak's Government, which has its seat at Omsk and controls Siberia, has evidently succeeded in organizing an army of considerable military efficiency. Its troops have been moving westward, and incidentally the Bolsheviki in the Archangel section are threatened with being cut off. That will simplify the situation in Archangel, where our troops have been all winter and from which they are now being withdrawn. It is said that the Czechoslovak and Allied forces have had no part in the western advance against the Bolsheviki. This



means that the Omsk Government has become strong enough to carry on its operations unaided. Undoubtedly this fact will greatly strengthen the movement for formal recognition of the Omsk Government by the Allied Powers.

#### POSTMASTER-GENERAL BURLESON

The dissatisfaction throughout the country with the policies and methods of the Postmaster-General has become something more than a tempest in a teapot. Although fighting has ceased, the war is not technically over, and Mr. Burleson is therefore managing the telegraph and telephone systems of the country, as well as the transportation of mail, under war legislation which is still in effect. For the first time in the history of the telephone, we believe, a State-wide strike was declared in Massachusetts. It was so serious and got so far beyond the control of Mr. Burleson that the State officials of Massachusetts asked if the management of the telephone in that State could not be delegated to them. It has now been settled by granting all the demands of the employees. Why the demands were not granted in the first place by Mr. Burleson without going through all the turmoil of a strike has not yet been explained.

There has been very general complaint that the efficiency of the Post Office has deteriorated. The last straw appears to have been laid upon the back of a suffering public by the suppression of some news telegrams offered for transmission by the New York "World." These telegrams contained criticisms of Postmaster-General Burleson, and the Western Union Telegraph Company would not accept them. The Postmaster-General now says that the suppression was done without his knowledge or approval, under a regulation which existed in the days of private management. It appears that there was a regulation against libelous matter; but criticism of public officials has not, until the present war period, been considered even by the telegraph companies as libel.

Mr. Burleson has issued a *tu quoque* statement saying that the general criticism of his course is due to a conspiracy of the newspaper and periodical publishers, who object to the higher second-class rates and the zone system of postage, which he has advocated and introduced. He even goes further and attempts to shift the responsibility for the present unsatisfactory second-class regulations to the shoulders of ex-Justice Hughes, who, he says, as chairman of a special commission, advocated an increase of second-class rates. He implies that advertising has become such a feature of American newspapers and periodicals as to be a detriment instead of a benefit to the public.

In this connection it is a little interesting to note that his fellow Cabinet member, Secretary Wilson, of the Department of Labor, has issued a proclamation publicly urging American merchants and manufacturers to advertise, and saying that advertising is a public service.

It may be said in reply that the majority of newspaper and periodical publishers in this country do not oppose an increase of second-class rates if that is necessary to meet proper expenses. What they object to is the zone system of postage, which promotes sectionalism.

The chief dissatisfaction with the present administration of the Post Office Department has reached such a pitch that some influential members of Mr. Burleson's own political party have asked for his resignation. In contending that he has been a failure as a public official it is not necessary to prove that his administration of the mails, the telegraph, or the telephone has been either unjust or inefficient. His principles and theories may be as philosophically right as a mathematical demonstration, but the fact still remains that he has got the country by the ears and has created everywhere a sense of extreme irritation. One of the important functions of a Cabinet officer is to manage the country as well as manage his own Department. No matter how upright the general manager of a corporation may be, if he irritates his workmen so that they strike, his office employees so that they cannot do their best work, and his customers so that they dislike to deal with the company, the President and Board of Directors are pretty likely to ask for his resignation.

#### AN APPROPRIATE ROOSEVELT MEMORIAL

A committee of women of the city of New York, whose work, beginning modestly, has now attained the dignity of a National movement, proposes to buy the birthplace of Theodore Roosevelt at 28 East Twentieth Street, New York, and the adjoining property, 26 East Twentieth Street, for the purpose of establishing a permanent Roosevelt memorial in the city of his birth. The house No. 28 will be restored so as to appear as nearly as possible as it did in Colonel Roosevelt's boyhood. He describes the house and his life in it in a very readable chapter of his autobiography. It is proposed to make this particular building a sort of Roosevelt Museum, with memorabilia and objects of various kinds closely associated with the life of this great citizen of the State of New York. But it will be much more than a museum, for, with the adjoining house, it is proposed to make it a center of Americanization and citizenship. The Woman's Roosevelt Memorial Association

is endeavoring to raise a fund of a million dollars, not merely for the purchase of the property, but to provide an endowment by means of which the two buildings composing Roosevelt House may be made, to use their own words,

a center of citizenship activities, a living thing, a place where the boys and the girls of America—and the men and women as well, foreign born and native alike—will come together in citizenship activities, in order that their understanding of America may become deeper and keener, and in order that the great ideal of practical service to our country, of indefatigable activity in its behalf, shall stir and move with vivid power all Americans that frequent or visit "Roosevelt House."

The Association deserves success, and as it is composed of some of the most active and influential women of the city, who are going about their work in a practical and efficient way, it doubtless will succeed. Its purposes have the approval of members of the Roosevelt family. Those interested are invited to write to the Woman's Roosevelt Memorial Association, care of the New York Trust Company, 1 East Fifty-seventh Street, New York City. Full information about the project will be sent in reply.

#### THIRTY-SEVEN NEIGHBORHOOD HOUSES UNITE

Thirty-seven neighborhood houses in New York City, including the College, Henry Street, Union, and University Settlements, Greenwich House, Madison House, and the Hudson Guild, have formed a union to act for all of them and to increase their influence. The office of the new organization, known as the United Neighborhood Houses of New York, is at 289 Madison Avenue, and this is to be made the center of information about the work of settlements and community houses throughout New York.

Its plans include an appeal to city, State, and National authorities in cases where action is necessary to safeguard the public health, effort to promote improvement in public education, and work along lines which will make for the comfort, convenience, and good order of the community. A labor arbitration service is contemplated, and legislation is to be asked for and pressed. The constitution of the new organization provides that it may take steps to create a favorable public sentiment upon any matter falling within the sphere of activity of community houses.

The officers of the United Neighborhood Houses are: President, Mrs. Mary Kingsbury Simkhovitch; Vice-Presidents, Judge Thomas C. T. Crain, Mrs. Cyrus Sulzberger, and Mrs. Max Morgenthau, Jr. Among the members on the Service Committee, which will be con-

cerned with the administration of this organization, are Professor Stephen P. Duncan, Mrs. Henry P. Davison, Adolph Lewisohn, and Mrs. Henry Morgenthau. The Council will consist of five representatives from each settlement, including directors of the institution, workers, and spokesmen for the people of the neighborhood.

The war-time period demonstrated the admirable work which the settlement houses are fitted to do. Owing to their close contact with the people in their respective neighborhoods, they were appealed to for help by the Red Cross, the Fuel Administration, the Food Board, the United War Work Campaign, and various other organizations interested in Americanization. This brought forcibly to the attention of the settlements their vast responsibility and opportunity, and determined them to form such an organization as would enable them to broaden the scope of their work and put it upon a sounder basis.

With an enlarged neighborhood programme it has been proposed that a public health service be installed, whereby the city may be divided and health centers established to help in carrying out health propaganda and education. A club service; an arbitration board, whose object should be to assist in the impartial arbitration of labor disputes; the extension of the co-operative movement to a scheme covering the industrial neighborhoods of the city—these and many other instrumentalities, such as household economics service, Americanization, hospital social service, etc., are being considered.

#### THE MUSIC SCHOOL SETTLEMENT

The audience that came to Aeolian Hall, New York City, recently, to enjoy some good music were not disappointed in their anticipation. The occasion of the gathering was the twenty-fifth annual Spring Festival Concert of the Music School Settlement of 55 East Third Street. The success of the concert was evident from the enthusiastic applause which the players of the various numbers received.

The Music School Settlement has four orchestras—the Elementary, the Junior, Senior, and Community Orchestras. Two of these took part in the festival, the Elementary Orchestra, conducted by Miss Fannie Levine, and the Senior Orchestra, conducted by Mr. Melzar Chaffee. The accomplishment and playing of these orchestras was a pleasant surprise to some who attended one of these Music School concerts for the first time. The music selected—by Bach, Beethoven, Grieg, and others—was well adapted to the ability of the pupils, who

apparently enjoyed the concert as much as their interested friends. One little girl about ten years old, much to the amusement of some of the audience, kept time with her little feet while her hands were engaged with her violin—a similar desire to do so being felt by some of her elders, which good form forbade them to indulge. The programme was concluded by the singing of "America" by the audience and the pupils.

The Music School Settlement is doing a unique and commendable work. A thousand children of various races pass in and out of this settlement school, and the teachers, a hundred in number, through their patience and self-sacrifice thus call forth from these young people the songs, so to speak, of many lands, which are enriching what we may call America's music. A love of music is the basis of the school, but its work is by no means confined to musical technique. Its influence is cultural, social, and ethical in the broadest sense.

Like all growing philanthropic undertakings, the need of funds increases with the growth. Those connected with the Music School Settlement would like to enlist the patronage of interested music lovers financially well equipped. A little circular issued by them states that one thousand dollars will endow a scholarship, fifty dollars will give a child a scholarship for one year, and for one hundred dollars the giver will become an "Annual Patron." Checks may be sent to Frank H. Simmons, Music School Settlement, 55 East Third Street, New York. All praise and help are due the men and women in this work of placing in the possession of these young people the golden key of music which will open to them the doors of the other fine things of the soul.

#### WHAT A HOTEL-KEEPER THINKS OF "BOOZE"

One of the most interesting letters of the many we have received on the prohibition question is the following from the proprietor of an excellent hotel in one of the largest cities of New York State:

The other day I had luncheon with one of the greatest tobacco merchants of this country of ours. It was the day after the "booze" election in Michigan. If you recollect, a hotel-keeper was quoted as saying that the "Drys" had carried the election by fraud and the returns were false; my friend the tobacco merchant quoted this hotel man. I sent for the copy of your esteemed periodical containing "Keeping Detroit on the Water Wagon" [The Outlook for April 2] and read him what the Governor of Michigan, the Mayor of Detroit, and the Chief of Police of Detroit had to say on the subject. When I had finished, he said, "I am sold," indicating that I had made my point. The inclosed clipping [embodying a statement in the New York

"Times" from the Association Opposed to National Prohibition, which describes an alleged crime wave in the District of Columbia after it went "bone dry"] is so manifestly unfair that it almost requires no answer, but the pro-German brewers and the distillers (German, Hebrew, and American) are making a desperate effort to save a business which through their grasping greed has brought the pleasures of alcohol down to the lowest possible point of degradation. When the social glass might have been served to us under proper regulations and restraint, they have dashed it from our lips.

I sell "booze"; it is part of the hotel business. I make a good profit and take a certain pleasure out of it, but I do not believe that the intelligence of Americans should be insulted by any such false impression as the anti-prohibition crowd desires to leave. Yes, crime is on the increase everywhere, but I have no doubt that it is less in Washington, D. C., than it is in cities of similar size where booze is sold and the saloon runs rampant.

In conclusion, I am not a prohibitionist, I am an Anti-Saloon Leaguer. I believe firmly that nature and nature's God has given the world all through the centuries alcohol in some form for the good of the world, but the American saloon cannot exist longer. It is a menace to health, public safety, and good citizenship, and I believe some time in the future we will return to our cups, but not under the present system.

HOTEL-KEEPER.

We know our correspondent and his hotel and believe he speaks as a competent and sincere witness of the folly of the liquor-saloon supporters who are now posing as defenders of beer and light wines.

#### A GOOD EXAMPLE

As a former Governor-General of Canada, and through his recent visit with Lady Aberdeen to the United States on a semi-official war mission, the Marquis of Aberdeen is well known to the American people. An article by him on his grandfather is to be found in this issue.

The Aberdeen "Free Press" gives an interesting account of Lord Aberdeen's action in parting with a considerable proportion of his great estate in the north of Scotland. About thirteen thousand acres of the lands within which Haddo House stands will be retained. The rest of it—about thirty-seven thousand acres—are to be sold, with the approval of his heirs and with the sanction of the Court, whose sanction, as we understand it, is necessary.

What is especially interesting in this incident is the fact that the new proprietor "intends to give an opportunity for all the tenants" on the lands which have been sold "to become owners of their holdings." If, as we judge to be the case, this purpose of the new proprietor has been one of the inducements which has

# CARTOONS OF THE WEEK

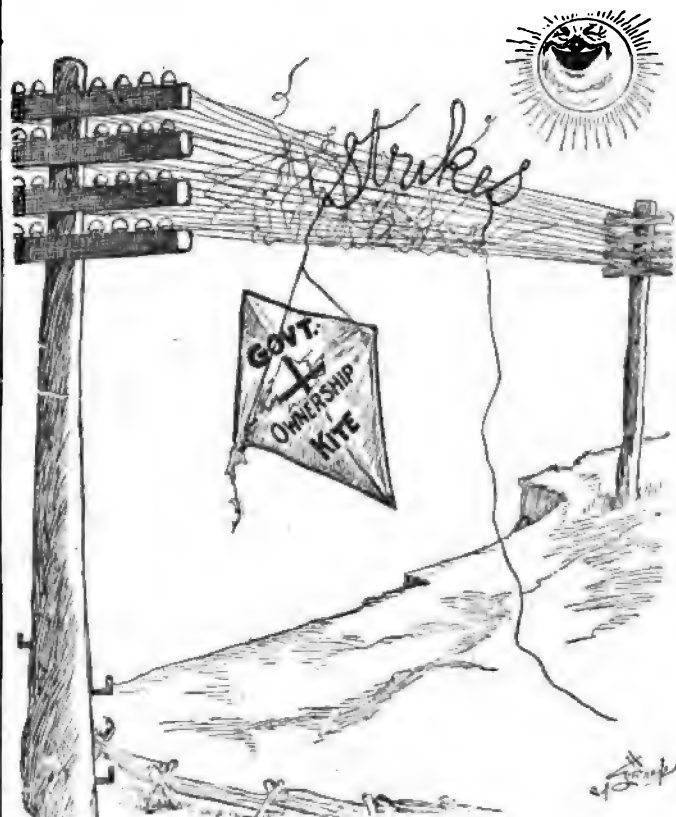
*Cassel in the New York Evening World*



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THE FIDDLER PRESENTS HIS BILL

*Greene in the New York Evening Telegram*



SOME TANGLE

*Darling in the New York Tribune*



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THERE'D BE PLENTY FOR EVERYBODY IF THEY'D GIVE THE SEEDS TIME

*Harding in the Brooklyn Eagle*



*Nelson Harding*

THE BOLSHEVIST STATE

led to the sale, Lord Aberdeen's action is a significant and valuable example for men of wealth in both countries to follow. If we are to meet successfully the great peril to civilization threatened by the Bolshevik movement, those who possess both intelligence and wealth must co-operate in a movement for a better distribution of both intelligence and wealth—of intelligence by a system of free education, including industrial education, and of wealth by just such measures as are being taken in connection with and really as a part of the sale of so large a portion of the Aberdeen estate. If the leveling which is sure to take place in the present reconstruction period is directed by the higher and better elements in society, it will be a leveling up; if it is not so directed, it will be under the control of the unscrupulous and the unintelligent, as it is now in Russia, and it will be a leveling down.

## FIUME AND THE LEAGUE OF NATIONS

**P**RESIDENT WILSON startled the world by a statement given out on April 23 respecting the controversy between Yugoslavia and Italy, a statement which, with apparently good reason, has been regarded as in effect an ultimatum. In this statement he presents the arguments in support of the claims of Yugoslavia, but not the arguments in support of the claims of Italy; and he assumes the right to decide the question at issue between these two peoples. That issue was briefly defined in *The Outlook* for January 15. We define it more fully on another page, and give to our readers the arguments used by the advocates both of Italy and of Yugoslavia.

A far more important issue to the world has, however, been raised by President Wilson's action.

A League of Nations, however ingeniously framed, would be of little use if any nation could at any time issue an ultimatum which the other nations must accept or see the League dissolved; and it would be of no use if any representative of a nation, acting on his own authority and without consultation with his own government, could issue such an ultimatum. This is what President Wilson has done. The Council of Four has not accepted his view of the question whether the city of Fiume should be put under Croatian or Italian control. The American people are not well informed on this question. The discussions which have taken place in the Council have not been reported to them. Their knowledge on the subject is derived from vague, unauthorized, and often contradictory rumors. No pains have been taken to give accurate information even

to our Senators and Representatives. And the President, without consulting with them, and without reporting the arguments against his position, without even reporting the facts on which action must be based, has notified the Powers that no other view than his can America regard as consistent with the principles for which she has fought and upon which only she can consent to make peace. "The compulsion is upon her to square every decision she takes a part in with those principles. She can do nothing else."

This document Italy evidently, the other Powers apparently, have taken as America's ultimatum. Possibly Italy may modify her claims in the Adriatic rather than risk the withdrawal of America from the Peace Conference; but an agreement, even should one be obtained by a surrender of what her people evidently regard as a just and necessary claim, upon such a demand coming from what is probably now the wealthiest and most powerful nation on the globe does not augur well for future international peace by amicable diplomacy or judicial arbitration.

Jugoslavia as a state does not yet exist. It is a nation in the womb. What its boundary lines are to be, and what its international status, are yet to be determined. If it is impossible to settle by conciliation or compromise, or, conciliation and compromise failing, by arbitration, the question what shall be the boundaries of an unborn state whose very existence depends upon the will of the World Powers, and whose protection depends on the good will of its neighbors, there is no question which can be so settled. If one Power may enforce its own judgment upon so complicated and difficult a problem as that which is presented by what is miscalled the Fiume question, the democracy of nations is still hardly so much as a hope, hardly more than a dream.

It is affirmed and it is denied that the President's statement had before its issuance the approval of Clemenceau and Lloyd George, and the affirmative report and the denial are apparently of equal authority. The President's statement is interpreted by some as an address to the people of Italy over the heads of its official representatives, by others as an explanation to the people of America of their representative's action; but there is nothing in the document itself to indicate to whom the President addressed it. If he hoped by his appeal to win the sympathies of the Italian people for the settlement which he proposes, he must by this time have abandoned his hope. The union of Italy in support of the Italian claims as formulated by its representatives in Paris appears to be substantially unanimous.

Though the Italian Premier has left

Paris to report to his constituents at home, Italy has not withdrawn from the Conference. At this writing we are not without hope that wiser counsels may yet prevail and that some compromise may be found that will allay the irritation which the prolongation of this dispute has excited in both peoples. It is of the utmost importance to the whole civilized world, not only that Italy and Yugoslavia, but that the Latin and the Slavic races, should be true and loyal friends in defending civilization against the perils which formerly threatened from the autocracy of the kings and which now threaten from the dictatorship of the mob.

## WHAT THE WORLD OWES GERMANY

**W**HAT does a community owe the criminal?

It does not owe him food and clothing and shelter. It may supply him those necessities as incidental means to an end, but not as part of its debt to him.

It does not owe him expressions of sympathy and affection. It may have sympathy for him, and even affection; but whatever feelings it has are the natural product of its humane spirit, not a part of its debt.

It does not owe him any effort to relieve him of the painful consequences of his crime. Some of those consequences are material, some are spiritual. They may involve loss of property. The community does not owe it to the criminal to make good any of that loss. They may involve the incurring of distrust on the part of his fellow-men. The community may put the criminal into the way of earning a renewal of faith in him; but it does not owe it to the criminal to try to re-establish that faith for him.

The first duty of the community is not to the criminal. It is protection of the law-abiding citizens from future crimes and reparation to the law-abiding citizens by the criminal for past crimes.

To the criminal, however, it has a duty also. It owes to him such a course of discipline that he and those who are in his frame of mind will acquire, if possible, first, a motive to make such restitution as is in his power; and, second, if possible, an adequate sense of his guilt and a resolve not to repeat his crimes in the future.

It is not vindictiveness on the part of the community that leads it to such a course of treatment for the criminal; it is, rather, an intelligent sense of justice, and of its own duty.

In the community of nations, Germany is in the position of the criminal.

Undoubtedly Germany is suffering



from a lack of food and clothing and other necessities; but that fact does not make it a part of the debt of the civilized world to Germany to supply her with those needs. Possibly as a means to an end, and as the result of a laudable humane instinct, it may be desirable to send her food and other things. Even for criminals in prison the community provides food, clothing, and shelter, but only as a part of the course of discipline to which it subjects them. Elsewhere in this issue are two articles describing conditions in Germany. In one article the under-nourishment of a large part of the German population is ascribed to lack of sufficient food supplies; in the other it is attributed to conditions of transportation, and the unwillingness of multitudes of Germans to work. It is not vindictiveness to say that it is not the duty of the Allies to Germany to supply the shortage of food, or to improve the transportation, or to supply the lack of labor. The world does not owe Germany the necessities of life.

Undoubtedly there is misery in Germany, as there is misery normally among criminals. But that fact does not make it a part of the debt of the world to express sympathy and affection for the Germans. The world may pity those who are suffering the evil effects of what they have done, but its feeling is the natural instinct, not a part of the world's debt or an essential in the fulfillment of the world's duty.

Undoubtedly Germany is suffering and will long suffer from the material and spiritual consequences of the crime she has perpetrated—loss of property, loss of the world's esteem. It is not vindictiveness to say that it is no part of the world's duty to make good that loss to Germany.

What the world owes to Germany is what the community owes to the criminal. But what the civilized world owes to Germany cannot be adequately considered apart from what the world owes the community of nations. The first duty is to the law-abiding and peace-loving nations—a duty to compel Germany to repair as far as she can do so the wrongs she has perpetrated, and to protect the rest of the world from the repetition of similar crimes. No spirit of pity or compassion for Germany or the German people should prevent the world from fulfilling this duty.

Its duty to Germany as a criminal nation is such treatment as will, if possible, make the German people realize the crimes they have committed, realize the indignation of the civilized world against them because of those crimes, come to a sense of their own guilt and shame, and so provide Germany with a motive strong enough to impel her to undertake all possible reparation for past crimes and

to recognize in all her future relations the rights of other peoples.

That is not a vindictive peace; it is the only possible just peace.

The French see this perhaps more clearly than any other people. That may be in part because they are where they have lasting proofs of the crime Germany committed; but it is also in part because the French, even in war and after war, think clearly and logically.

What ought to be done to Germany will not be altogether pleasant for the Germans. Those who do what ought to be done will not be wholly popular with the Germans. That makes no difference. It may involve trouble for the world and further expense. That is not decisive. Does the world owe it to Germany? If so, the debt ought to be paid.

## CAN THE CHURCHES GET TOGETHER?

THAT a union of all the Christian forces in the Nation is very desirable is no longer doubted by any considerable number of thoughtful followers of Jesus Christ; but they differ respecting the method best adapted for this purpose. One group seeks to find a common creed upon which all can agree and a common organization in which all can unite. For this purpose, as heretofore reported in our columns, a number of Episcopal and Congregational clergymen have combined in a proposal to make such changes in the canons of the Episcopal Church that an Episcopal bishop can conscientiously give ordination to non-Episcopal clergymen, and non-Episcopal clergymen can conscientiously accept such ordination.

The other method proposes to leave the creeds, rituals, and ecclesiastical organizations of the various Churches unchanged, and to secure co-operation in Christian work without making any changes in or interfering with the liberty of the several Church organizations. The most striking and most promising phase of this method is that afforded by the Interchurch World Movement of North America.

What is proposed by this movement is not union but co-operation; not that any organization shall merge with any other organization or surrender any of its distinctive features, any of its liberties, any of its convictions, or even any of its prejudices. The movement simply proposes co-operation in procuring information respecting world needs and in obtaining funds for supplying those needs; but "each organization will maintain its own treasury and regulate its own affairs as heretofore."

An Interboard Conference was called

to be held at Cleveland, Ohio, at this time—April 30–May 1—to promote this movement. Its specific objects are to interpret and strengthen the movement, to study the problems of the Christian Church, first, in our own Nation in the present era of reconstruction and social unrest; second, in its new world responsibility and opportunity; and, third, to seek out the best method of assembling and using effectively the Christian forces of America in the Christian service to which all followers of Jesus Christ are summoned at this time.

There are two reasons why Christian Co-operation appears to us a much more hopeful method than Church Union for securing efficiency in Christian work.

Historically the chief obstacles to the union of all Christians in Christian work have been compulsory creeds, compulsory rituals, and compulsory forms of church organization. That all men should think alike respecting the intellectual problems involved in religion is neither desirable nor possible. That they should all find the same symbols equally fitted to express the religious emotions of different temperaments is also neither possible nor desirable. And while it is conceivable that they might all agree upon one form of church government, it is certain that such an agreement, though it might give union, would not give liberty; and liberty and union are as desirable in the Church as in the Nation. Philosophy, therefore, would lead us to expect that Church Union would not be attained by the adoption of the same creed, the same ritual, and the same form of organization.

And history confirms the conclusion to which philosophy points us. Calvinists and Methodists, Episcopalians and Congregationalists, Baptists and Pedo-Baptists, have united in Christian work in the Y. M. C. A. and the Y. W. C. A., while they have retained their separate creeds, rituals, and church organizations; and the possibility of Christian co-operation has been still more emphasized by the Red Cross, in the work of which organization thousands have taken part who possessed the spirit of Christ though they did not call themselves Christians.

These grounds for hopefulness in the success of this Interchurch World Movement are still further confirmed by the fact that nearly forty Church organizations, representing nearly all the Protestant Evangelical denominations in the United States, have already taken favorable action concerning this movement for co-operation in Christian activity.

Any reader who desires further information concerning this movement can doubtless obtain it by writing to the Interchurch World Movement of North America, 111 Fifth Avenue, New York City, inclosing stamp for reply.

# THE FIUME-DALMATIAN DISPUTE

THE controversy between the Italians and the Yugoslavs, in which President Wilson's espousal of the Yugoslavs' cause has brought the Peace Conference to the gravest crisis, has been simmering in Paris for many weeks. At one time the Yugoslavs proposed that the question be left to the decision of President Wilson; but the Italians declined the proposal, saying that to accept it would be an admission that the Peace Conference itself was incapable of deciding the very questions which it was called together to settle and an acknowledgment that the Entente Allies could not act together. Now, by the turn of events and by the issuance of his statement, the President is placed in the position of deciding the question as an unchosen arbitrator. To this controversy there are two parties, and in it are involved two questions.

The two parties are Italy and Yugoslavia. The two questions involved in the disposal, respectively, are Fiume, a port on the Adriatic, and the coast and coastal islands of Dalmatia, across the Adriatic from the eastern coast of Italy.

## THE PARTIES TO THE CONTROVERSY

On both sides of the controversy are peoples who fought for the Allied cause; but on one side there are also peoples who belonged to one of the Central Empires, and some of them fought to the last against the Allies.

Italy entered the war in 1915 and occupied the larger part of the Austro-Hungarian forces, diverting them from attacks upon France, Russia, and Serbia. When Russia collapsed, great numbers of Austro-Hungarian troops, released from the eastern front, reinforced the armies attacking Italy. Though Italy is comparatively young as a modern state, she is old as a nation, for there has never been any question that for centuries the Italian people have had a common language, tradition, and culture.

Yugoslavia is composed—or will be when organized—of three related peoples, all Slavs, but differing in history, religion, and traditions. Of these peoples, the Serbians were in the war from the first, resisting the encroachments of Austria-Hungary. The other two peoples, Croats and Slovenes, were subject peoples under the Austro-Hungarian monarchy of the Hapsburgs. The people who are directly affected by this controversy are principally the Croats. They live chiefly in Croatia, which was a subordinate province of Hungary. These three southern Slav peoples (including those of Serbia, Montenegro, Bosnia, Herzegovina, Slovenia, and Croatia) have agreed to form a confederation. The Yugoslavs, therefore, are not yet a nation, but two of their constituent peoples form nations famed for their love of liberty, and some of the others have been in revolt against the tyranny by which they were oppressed. The Croats form one of these subject peoples, but they have had a considerable measure of autonomy as a part of Hungary.

Thus, on one side of the controversy is a young state, but an ancient nation; on the other side is a nascent confederacy which, though composed in part of old nations, has, as a whole, never been a nation, but is about to become a new state.

## FIUME

One of the two bones of contention between Italy and Yugoslavia is the city of Fiume. Situated near the northern end of the Adriatic, next to Istria (which is to be Italian without dispute), but surrounded by territory which is Croatian and serving as the principal port of Croatia, Fiume is in an anomalous position. Its history records the struggles of peoples in this ancient part of the civilized world. Apparently Roman in origin, during the Middle Ages it was held by various rulers. In the fifteenth century it came under the Hapsburg dynasty, but, as during all the preceding years, it retained its largely Italian character. In 1779 it was united to Hungary, with which it has remained with the exception of two brief periods in the nineteenth century. Once, for nine years, it was attached to Austria; and again, later, for nineteen years, it was ruled by the Croats. It has always, however, been very independent in spirit; it has had its own statutes; it has had rights which the Hapsburgs acknowledged by receiving its homage separately; it has used officially the Italian language. When the Croats ruled it, they provided that the city of Fiume should have two seats in the Croatian Legislature; but the city's representatives refused to elect Deputies and left these seats perpetually unoccupied. Fiume much preferred her status in Hungary. When the war drew to an end in October of last year, the Deputy of Fiume in the Hungarian Parliament protested against Fiume's going back to Croatia. The majority of the people of Fiume are undoubtedly Italian in sympathy, and it was at the request of Fiumians that Italian soldiers entered Fiume after the armistice; but the country round about Fiume, as well as the country which it serves as a commercial outlet, is non-Italian. Fiume is the chief port south of Trieste, and its commerce landward is with Croatia, Hungary, Rumania, Czechoslovakia, Austria, and Germany. The only standard-gauge railway connecting an Adriatic port with these countries is that which has its terminus at Fiume.

## DALMATIA

What is known as Dalmatia consists of the coast and the coastal islands on the eastern shore of the Adriatic. It has a mixed population. Most of it is Slavic; but the population of many of the towns is largely, if not predominantly, Italian. The coast forms the greatest possible contrast with the western, the Italian, shore of the Adriatic. It is rocky, pierced by inlets and harbors, and marked by a line of islands stretching for a great part of its length. During the war the possession

of this coast by Austria-Hungary placed Italy under an enormous handicap. The Austrian fleet could maneuver and form behind the screen of islands and steam out at unexpected points to make an attack wherever the Italian fleet (which had no harbor between the extreme north and the extreme south) was most unprepared. Making these naval attacks in the early morning, the Austrians had the advantage of the sun at their backs. The Austrian submarines, under cover of darkness, could cross to the Italian shore and lie easily on the sandy bottom, concealed by the muddy waters brought down by the Italian rivers. Safe from observation by airplanes, these submarines could rise at any opportune moment, sink Italian shipping, and bombard the Italian coast. The currents of the Adriatic flow north along the Dalmatian coast, sweep to the westward, and then run south along the Italian coast to the Mediterranean. The Austrians could release mines wherever they chose, and the currents would carry them along the Italian coast; while mines released by the Italians would be simply carried out to sea. The possession of Dalmatia by a hostile country has therefore proved itself to be a terrible menace to Italy, for which she has paid a great price in men and treasure.

## THE TWO PACTS

Concerning Fiume and Dalmatia there have been two international agreements. One of these is known as the Pact of London, the other as the Pact of Rome. The Pact of London is a treaty secretly contracted between Italy on one side and France and Great Britain on the other. According to this France and Great Britain agreed that if Italy entered the war a victorious peace would insure to her Gorizia and Istria, without Fiume, and a certain portion of the Dalmatian coast and a good many of the islands. (The shaded territory bounded by the heavy black line in the accompanying map indicates the lands which this treaty promised Italy.) The Pact of Rome is not, strictly speaking, an international treaty, but an informal agreement between Italy and the Yugoslavs. By this agreement both sides were supposed to have come to an understanding.

## JUGOSLAV ARGUMENTS

In behalf of Yugoslavia the following arguments have been urged:

President Wilson's Fourteen Points have been accepted as the basis on which peace should be made. The President, who issued them, is the most authoritative interpreter of them, and he says that they mean that Italy cannot have Fiume or Dalmatia. Avowing these principles, America entered the war and was welcomed; on the basis of these principles President Wilson initiated peace and hostilities ended. By them, therefore, all the nations in the war are morally bound. Italy should recognize this and yield.

One of these Fourteen Points is the



THE BONES OF CONTENTION

The lands on the Adriatic bordering the Jugoslavie countries are shown above. The heavy black line indicates the frontier according to the London Pact (as explained in the accompanying article); and the shaded portions indicate the territories assigned to Italy

disavowal of secret treaties. The London Pact was a secret treaty, and therefore is no longer valid. Moreover, it was not signed by many of the nations that took part in the war; indeed, it was not even known to them, and consequently any peace made by the agreement of all those who took part was quite independent of any such separate arrangement. Besides that change in belligerents there has been another change, namely, the breaking up of the Austro-Hungarian Empire. The Pact of London was made on the understanding that the territory in question belonged to a hostile country; but since the breaking up of the Austro-Hungarian Empire these people in Dalmatia have joined the Allies and are to be in the League of Nations, and their territory must therefore not be treated as hostile territory.

As it is, Italy has got a great deal of territory out of the war, and she ought not to be seeking more. She ought to be content with what she has, and should be warned not to demand too much. If this peace settlement is to make peace secure, it must not leave heartburnings among the Jugoslavs such as the granting of Italy's demand would be sure to leave. Unfortunately, Italy has become imperialistic, and is seeking to do what she has never sought to do before—for the sake of adding territory to bring alien people unwillingly under her sovereignty. The best

interests of Italy as well as of Yugoslavia require that Italy's demand for Fiume and the Dalmatian coast be rejected. To this there are even Italians who will agree, for some Italians have expressed the hope that Italy would not do violence to her past by trampling on the rights of others.

As to Fiume, President Wilson's Fourteen Points apply because Fiume is the outlet for non-Italian nations. President Wilson has himself stated this in the following words: "Fiume must serve as the outlet of commerce, not of Italy, but of the land to the north and the northeast of that port, Hungary, Bohemia, Rumania, and the states of the new Yugoslav group. To assign Fiume to Italy would be to create the feeling that we have deliberately put the port upon which all those countries chiefly depend for access to the Mediterranean in the hands of a Power of which it did not form an integral part and whose sovereignty, if set up there, must inevitably seem foreign, not domestic or identified with the commercial and industrial life of the regions which the port must serve." Therefore, following Mr. Wilson's statement, it must be concluded that to concede Fiume to Italy would be to strangle, not only the Slav hinterland, but the countries lying behind it. And Italy recognized this herself, for she agreed in the Pact of London (which she now invokes) to let Fiume be Croatian. She cannot now demand adherence

to the treaty and yet also demand Fiume. If England and France are bound by this treaty, they are bound not to give her Fiume. If Fiume is vital to Italy, why did she leave Fiume out of the treaty? Some Italians claim that this ought to be added to her now in payment for the extra cost she incurred on account of the Russian defection. That argument is grotesque, for it makes the Croats pay for what the Russians failed to do. It may be that Fiume is a little more Italian in population than not, but the region of which Fiume is the economic capital is overwhelmingly Croatian. So the principle of self-determination applies as well as the principle of commercial rights.

As to Dalmatia, the only plausible reason for giving it to Italy no longer holds. The Italians want it for reasons of self-defense; but Italy no longer needs to provide for self-defense, because Austria-Hungary, which threatened her, no longer exists; and, moreover, whatever defense she may need she can get through the League of Nations. In view of that fact, Dalmatia ought to go to Yugoslavia because its population is overwhelmingly Yugoslav. There are Italians in Dalmatia, it is true; but they are in the minority, and their interests or desires must be subordinated to those of the Yugoslav majority. In the downfall of Austria-Hungary, which has relieved Italy of her burden of fear and of her need for self-defense, the Jugoslavs, by their disaffection and revolt, were the chief cause. Out of gratitude to them Italians ought willingly to concede this territory. Moreover, even if the Italians are not willing to concede it, the Jugoslavs ought not to be deprived of it. Even if it be conceded that the Italian minority has put its stamp upon the civilization of Dalmatia, that is not conclusive; for if Italy tried to get all the territory which she once ruled in the immemorial past or over which her civilization has spread its influence, she would get the bigger part of Europe. Italy must be content with what she can reasonably claim by virtue of her real needs and the real rights of living populations.

#### ITALIAN ARGUMENTS

In behalf of Italy the following arguments have been urged:

To listen to the discussions about Fiume and Dalmatia one might imagine that the Allies had forgotten that for over three years Italy fought for their cause and Croats fought against it. There may have been pro-Ally Croats, but there were no Italians fighting against the Allies. Something is due to friends and partners, and, not the least, a measure of confidence.

Italy has no intention of applying to the Fourteen Points in her own case any other interpretation than that which has been applied in other cases. Those Fourteen Points were not put forward as President Wilson's personal views, but as a summary of the common view of all the Allies; and the Allies together and not any one man should interpret them and apply them.

One of the things for which the Allies



fought was for the sacredness of treaties. To denounce the London Pact because it was secret is absurd. During war time no belligerent would make public such a treaty for the benefit of the enemy.

Nevertheless Italy's general purposes were known; one of those purposes was to secure her own defense, and the other was to redeem Italia Irredenta. The break-up of the Austro-Hungarian Empire does not alter the face of nature. Italy's reasonable demands for a safe frontier on the north have been recognized, even though there is to be a League of Nations. Why not also on the east? Italy is not seeking territory out of land greed, but out of a legitimate desire to render war against her difficult and to remove causes of irritation among Italians. Italy does not crave rule over alien peoples, but she believes that if in rescuing Italians from alien rules she must incur responsibility for the rule of aliens, her own record in giving liberty to French-speaking, German-speaking, and Slavic-speaking peoples in her borders is evidence that she can be trusted to give liberty to newcomers.

It is to be regretted that the new Yugoslav state is showing at its birth an imperialistic ambition, for Yugoslavia is seeking territory won by Italy and now held by Italy and inhabited by Italians who protest against being transferred to an untried nation. The Croats have never shown any evidence of being able to give liberty to aliens under their control. There should be no talk of Italy's imperialism in the face of the following figures: According to the respective claims of the nations, aliens under Polish control would constitute forty per cent of the population, under Czechoslovak control thirty per cent, under Rumanian control seventeen per cent, under French control over four per cent, while under Italian control less than four per cent.

As to Fiume, first and foremost, the principle of self-determination, if it applies anywhere, applies here. Fiume has declared its independence of Croatia and Hungary and its union to Italy. This the city did by a National Council called together by a meeting of citizens. If Fiume were an isolated city the question might be difficult; but it is not isolated. On the contrary, it is on the Italian side of the river which is the natural border of Italy. That the farming population on the outskirts of Fiume are Croatian is no reason why the city itself should not be allowed to have its natural allegiance to Italy recognized and confirmed. Indeed, Fiume is now Italian. To give it to Croatia would be to wrest it from those who hold it now in fact and by virtue of the people's wish. Commercial justice, as well as self-determination, is on the side of Italian rights in Fiume. The very fact that it is the natural outlet of countries to the north and northeast should determine the decision in favor of Italy. Czechoslovakia, Rumania, and Hungary are as much interested in the port of Fiume as the Croats, and there is reason to believe that the Czechs, the Hungarians, and the Rumanians

would rather have Fiume in Italian than in Croatian hands. Moreover, it is important that this outlet to the Adriatic should not be in the hands of any people who can be controlled by Germany. It is obvious that a small and comparatively weak people, numbering only eight million, cannot easily stand up against the commercial aggressions of Austria-Germany, numbering some eighty million. All the weak nations will be better served if Fiume is in the hands of a strong nation like Italy. Before the war Croatia provided only a small proportion of the commerce of Fiume—about seven per cent. The interest of other countries far outweighs the interest of Croatia in this port. It is not as if the Yugoslavs had no other port on the Adriatic. Italy has no intention of cutting off Yugoslavia from the sea. Serbia can have her economic outlet at several points on the coast, and Croatia can have hers on the Channel of Morlacca, including harbors capable of great development and centrally situated. The argument that England and France are bound not to give Fiume to Italy is absurd. That treaty was not a promise to Croatia, but to Italy, and England and France are bound only by what they agreed to do in support of it, not by what they did not agree to do. If justice to the Italians of Fiume and justice to the commercial interests of Europe require that Fiume be made Italian, there is no promise that stands in the way.

As to Dalmatia, the important thing to remember is that strategically it is a menace to Italy, and to Italy alone. From Dalmatia the mainland is safe from attack because of the impregnable barrier of mountains, while Italy is open to attack, as has been proved in this war. The possession of Dalmatia would be therefore for Italy no offensive advantage, but solely of defensive value; but as a defense it is vital. Italy does not ask for the whole of Dalmatia or even a large part of it. The greater part of the coast and of the islands would in any case remain Yugoslav. All that Italy asks is the possession of the Italian parts of Dalmatia, together with such portions as will make it impossible for any Power hereafter to use Dalmatia as a base of attack upon Italy. It is impossible to foresee all future contingencies. No guarantee written on paper can take the place of natural defenses. What Italy wants Dalmatia for is for defense, not against the Slavs, with whom she hopes to be on friendly terms, but against a revival of Germanism. Against that the Yugoslavs themselves are not strong because they are not united, because they are comparatively few in numbers, and because some of them have been and are still in sympathy pro-German. If Dalmatia were purely Slav in population and tradition, there might be more reason for objecting to Italy's claims there; but, in fact, the character of civilization in Dalmatia is derived from Italy. Dalmatia is not merely a relic of the Italian past, but a testimony to the Italian present. The national consciousness of Dalmatia is Italian. The Slavs there are

divided in religion, in tradition, and even in the alphabets they use. Furthermore, many of the people of Dalmatia who are commonly counted Slavs are really of Latin origin. These are the so-called Morlacchi who, according to Czechoslovak authority, are "the Romanic shepherds of the mountains of Dalmatia." The cities of Dalmatia, which give the character to the region, are Italian, and it is only recently that the Yugoslavs, and principally the Croats, have thought of Dalmatia as essentially Slavic. Slavic expansion is normally southeast, for between Dalmatia and the rest of the Balkan Peninsula is the great range of the Dinaric Alps. But Italy does not want and has never claimed the whole of Dalmatia. What she wants and feels she has a right to is only one-sixth of what she concedes to the Yugoslavs. Whatever decision is made, there will be either Yugoslavs under Italian rule or Italians under Yugoslav rule. Italy, as a united nation with a great and distinctive civilization, with a history proving her devotion to the cause of liberty, and with a record proving her ability to preserve the rights of peoples of alien origin within her borders, is claiming only that which is in full accord with the spirit of the cause for which she has fought with her allies. Italy has indorsed the plan for a League of Nations. The League of Nations will be the stronger if composed of nations freed from the temptation of attacking others but well defended themselves. She wishes to enter that League strong and unmenaced, with the consciousness that it has been established by a victory which has consummated the struggle for the liberation of her peoples that was begun years ago. Her part in the war she believes her allies ought to accept as pledge of her good faith.

#### IS A COMPROMISE POSSIBLE?

Much misunderstanding concerning this controversy is due to the fact that the terms used are not altogether clear. When it is said that Fiume should or should not be Italian, it is not clear whether that is meant to apply to commercial control or to political control or to both. When the term Dalmatia is used, the implication is that all of Dalmatia is referred to; but it is plain that Italy's claim to Dalmatia is a claim to only part of the coast and some of the islands. With respect to neither Fiume nor Dalmatia is it a question of all or nothing. It is conceivable, for example, that Fiume could be made a part of Italy politically, preserving its ancient local autonomy, and yet be made subject to commercial regulations of an international or quasi-international character. It does not seem to be out of the range of possibility that sufficient naval and military sites be given to Italy on the Dalmatian Islands to insure Italy against any future attack upon that quarter, and, what is equally important, to establish her peace of mind, and also to give her such towns as are plainly Italian in character, leaving the rest of the coast and islands, with ample access to the Adriatic, to Yugoslavia.

# GERMANY TO-DAY

## TWO ARTICLES ON A VANQUISHED NATION

DO THE GERMANS KNOW THEY ARE BEATEN?—THE END OF THE GERMAN BLUFF—  
ARE THE GERMANS STARVING?—BLATANT CRIME IN BERLIN—ARMED SOLDIERS IN  
THE HOTEL—IS BOLSHIEVISM A PRODUCT OF THE ALLIED BLOCKADE?—FOOD SCARCITY  
AND SPECULATION—FOOD SHORTAGE OR BAD DISTRIBUTION?—THE REASON WHY  
GERMAN WORKMEN ARE IDLE—WHAT THE GERMANS THEMSELVES SAY ABOUT IT—  
THE "FALSE GOSPEL OF LABOR"—WHAT GERMANY NEEDS

### I—DISINTEGRATING GERMANY

BY GREGORY MASON

STAFF CORRESPONDENT OF THE OUTLOOK

THE Germans and the Austrians are badly beaten, and they know it. In analyzing the impressions gathered in a just completed tour of several weeks through Austria and Germany that conviction stands out to me as more important than any other.

I had read of how the returning German troops were welcomed by the populations of German cities after the armistice with flowers and music like conquering heroes, and of how Germans were boasting that their army had not been beaten. These reports were enough to make one wonder if the Teutons had been decisively defeated, after all. I come back now from a circular tour in which I visited Vienna, Prague, Dresden, Berlin, Nuremberg, Munich, and a number of smaller towns, with the conviction that Germany is well licked, and feels it.

How about the German boasting, then, and the welcoming receptions for homecoming soldiers, the music and the wreaths? Well, the receptions for the soldiers were natural enough. Even the bitterest foe of Germany will hardly deny that the German army fought hard and fought well. Remember that to probably the majority of Germans the theory that Germany had been unjustly attacked by Russia and France prevailed up to the last day of fighting. And even if you have lost all your colonies and surrendered your fleet it is human to turn out to greet the home-coming brothers, sons, and husbands who have kept your Fatherland free from invasion for four and a half years. The flowers and the music were simply human nature.

As to the boasting, it is just a pitiful attempt to save a little face. The boy who is thrashed by another mutters, as he picks himself up and pulls the grass out of his hair:

"Aw, yer hit me before I was ready. An' if I weighed as much as you there wouldn't be anythin' to it."

There is one answer which infallibly stops the German's boast that his army was not defeated.

"You know, our army was never really beaten," a German officer said to me in Berlin.

"How do you make that out? You lost the war, didn't you?"

"Yes, we lost the war," answered the officer, "but we were not beaten. We just stopped fighting."

"I see. When it began to go against you, you just quit. Well, if two boys are fighting, for example, or if two men are fighting in the prize ring, and one of them throws up the sponge and quits cold, to our way of thinking, that fellow is a pretty poor sort of a sport. We think a good deal more of a chap who stands up and takes his licking."

The Hun had no rejoinder. None of them has. They have never thought of it that way; but when you put it to them that way, as I did to dozens, they are absolutely floored. There is no chance of saving face before that argument.

Indeed, to my mind, the world has gained a moral advantage over Germany by this war ten times greater than the tremendous physical advantage represented by the enforcement of a humiliating peace. For Germany had the whole world bluffed. By throwing up the sponge before her own soil was even touched, above all by surrendering ignobly the great fleet which had been her proudest boast, Germany punctured her own bluff. She did more than that; she showed us that her heart is yellow. Even should she be allowed to build a fleet and an army greater than the fleet and army just dismantled, the world need never fear her again as it feared her before. Can you imagine the laugh that would be heard from Cape Horn to the North Cape if a new German navy should begin to brag about another "Tug"? If their ships had gone out to fight a glorious losing fight, as the Spanish fought off Cuba, if their Kaiser had gone down at the head of his men in all his shining armor, there at least would have been a dramatic gesture, a brave tradition to build on. But the world knows now that the Germans are a nation of quitters who lose no more gracefully at war than they lose at golf or tennis.

Germany is beaten, and Germany knows it. The rumors of a great army being secretly prepared for a new attack

on France are the purest poppycock. I doubt if the Germans could get together four army corps to-day. There are many men in uniform in Germany, but they are not an army. Most of them are wearing uniform because they have no other clothes. With the exception of the small force which still supports the Government, all semblance of discipline is gone. Officers are stripped of the insignia of rank, and where it is necessary to get permission from military authorities to travel through Germany, in most cases the permission is given by private soldiers or their elected chiefs. As the Russian army rotted away, so is the German army rotting.

The arrogant tone which has crept into the public speeches of some of Germany's political leaders lately is not an indication that they do not know they are beaten. On the other hand, this arrogance is the arrogance of sheer desperation. As they have seen Bolshevism advancing on the one hand, and have seen on the other hand attempts to enforce a peace based on bitterness, the Germans have tried to console themselves with the reflection that things could not possibly be worse, and, knowing they had nothing more to lose, have permitted themselves to talk with the boldness of a man whose neck already feels the noose.

After asking whether the Germans are soundly beaten, the question people most frequently ask a man or woman who has been in Germany is whether it is true that the Germans are really suffering for want of food. Probably the persistence of some doubt on this point in the minds of some Americans is due to the reports of army officers from occupied Germany, where the food situation has greatly improved since the occupation, or of officers who have been to Berlin or other large cities in Germany proper, but who have confined their observations to the luxurious hotels at which they invariably put up. The truth is that food in Germany is lacking both in quantity and variety, and that such food as there is is generally of poor quality and—even at good hotels—poorly cooked. I had indigestion all the time I was in Germany. It may not be true that many people are dying of downright

starvation, although some undoubtedly are so dying; but thousands are dying of diseases which would never be fatal if the people had enough to eat—diseases like influenza, pneumonia, and tuberculosis. I have no statistics to prove how disease has increased in German cities, but I got the following statistics for the city of Prague, the capital of the Czechoslovaks, where conditions are noticeably better than in either Vienna or Berlin. In 1914 births exceeded deaths in Prague by .60. In 1917 deaths exceeded births by 9.14. And these deaths, be it remembered, were all among civilians; war fatalities are not included. In 1914 in Prague orphan asylums there were 2,018 patients, of whom 286 died. In 1917 there were 1,818 inmates, of whom 1,115 died; and in 1918 there were 833 patients, of whom 704 died. Conditions in the orphan asylums in Vienna and Berlin are even worse. In fact, the capital of the Germans and the capital of the Austrians are suffering more for lack of food than any other cities I have seen anywhere. And, as far as I can judge, the food shortage is about equally serious in Berlin and Vienna.

But in all other respects Vienna is far less unpleasant to live in now than Berlin. The Viennese bear their hardships with a sort of fatalistic melancholy, while the small minority of Berliners who have any money left are bent on ending their lives quickly in debauchery, and the great majority who have no money are going about robbing the minority who have, or are expressing their rage against society and fate in aimless anarchy. In Vienna there have been only a few shots fired in all the hard weeks since the armistice was signed, while in Berlin hardly a day passes without a battle, or at least a lively skirmish. Crime of all sorts walks abroad blatantly in the dark, dirty streets of Berlin. The whole capital is a camp of armed men who appear to be uncertain from what quarter their foe will strike, or even who their next foe will be. The workingmen are all armed, and most of the *bourgeoisie* have laid hold of some form of weapon against emergencies. Government troops march through the streets as they did during the war, and soldiers, in their "tin hats" or in the picturesque leather spike helmets that are so much appreciated by American girls as souvenirs when brought back by dough-boys from the Rhine, guard all public buildings and all the big hotels.

I lived at the Hotel Adlon, where there were fifteen or twenty American officers in Berlin on Government missions. Every night the great iron gate before the front entrance was reinforced with a heavy chain and two machine guns were posted a few feet behind it where they could rake the street from the cover of two small potted trees. The other entrances were also protected by machine guns, as was the roof, and soldiers armed to the teeth prowled about the corridors of the great hostelry all night long to guard against treachery or surprise. The loyalty of none of these Government

troops can be counted on, however. While I was in Berlin, fortunately, the Spartacists not once attacked in the vicinity of this hotel, although there were several battles between them and Government troops in the suburbs, and once three American correspondents, one of them a woman, were fired on in their taxicab by a mob which took them to be Government people.

"What are the German people thinking about?" I asked an American newspaper man who had been in Berlin several weeks.

"I can best answer that," responded the newspaper man, "by telling you what a Russian peasant told me when I asked him a few months ago what the Russian masses were thinking about. 'What is a cow thinking about?' he replied, scornfully. 'Grass!'"

Wherever an American goes in Germany he is stopped by people who ask the same old question, "When are you going to send us food?" Your elevator boy asks you that, your barber asks you, and your waiter, when he places before you the monotonous fare of *Schweinefleisch*, potatoes, and carrots, puts the same query.

With Lieutenant E. O. Wiederanders, an American officer in the courier service, I flew from Berlin to Munich in a German bombing plane after the Handley-Page model, driven by a German ace who had not made his kills unhindered, as his scarred face and body testified. We made three stops between Berlin and Munich—once to fill up our gasoline tank, and twice to escape the cold, driving rain, which even through the leather helmets we wore stung our foreheads like bird-shot. Although each time we landed in fields far from any big town, almost before we could get our helmets and goggles off the big plane was surrounded by a crowd of rustics, who seemed to spring from nowhere.

"When is America going to send us food?" they asked as soon as they recognized our nationality.

But so many postponements have there been in the delivery of this food, and so little of it is there arriving even now, that it is not uncommon to find a note of sarcasm in a German's voice when he speaks on this subject.

And, indeed, to an American in Germany or to one just returned from that country there seems to be an astonishing amount of misconception prevalent among the Allies as to what is Germany's real position. The truth is that the war is over and Germany thoroughly beaten. With thousands of Germans dying from lack of nourishment, can any name but plain inhumanity be given to the continuance of a blockade which prevents the Germans from catching fish in the North Sea for their hungry population? To listen to some of the talk that comes from the Peace Conference, particularly from French representatives, one would think that Germany was still a powerful, well-organized military nation merely resting on her arms and likely to launch a new attack at any minute. Undoubtedly there

are some reactionary influences at work in Germany, undoubtedly it is necessary to be on guard against them. Undoubtedly, too, the suffering of Germany this winter is a wholesome moral lesson for her. But to keep German fishing boats from taking fish from the North Sea seems like carrying technicalities too far.

Either there will be a reasonably strong Germany or there will be a Bolshevik Germany. Take your choice. A reasonably strong democratic Germany may be a menace to France (although I do not believe that). But a Bolshevik Germany will be a very powerful menace to all the nations in the world as they are at present constituted.

It is difficult to base many prophecies for the future on the present situation in Germany. Conditions vary greatly in different parts of the country, and conditions vary greatly from day to day in the same parts of the country. I believe that it is by no means certain that Germany will not return to monarchy, although it is very unlikely that a Hohenzollern will ever reign again. I believe the present Ebert-Scheidemann Government is very weak, and is growing weaker every day. I believe, on the whole, Spartacism or Bolshevism is growing stronger. But this movement is limited to the industrial districts—a fact for which its opponents may be profoundly thankful, in Germany as in Russia. It is bitterly combated by the German Church and by the German farmers. And if, for instance, the city of Munich should set up an out-and-out Bolshevik Government, it could soon be starved into surrender by the surrounding agricultural regions of Bavaria. The Munich Bolsheviks are well aware of this, and are therefore inclined to temporize. The fact remains that there is in Germany a growing mass of discontented citizens inclined to side with any active faction which promises them improved living conditions. Ebert is in the tragic position which Kerensky occupied before his downfall. The Russians demanded of Kerensky peace and food. Because he gave them neither his government was destroyed. The Germans are demanding of Ebert and Scheidemann peace and food. Ebert and Scheidemann seem unable to give the people either, but unless they soon succeed in getting these things for the people their Government will collapse. About the only generalizations on the internal situation in Germany which I feel reasonably safe in making are these three:

First, conditions in Germany will be worse before they are better.

Second, affairs have already reached a state where it is evident that Germany cannot be saved without foreign intervention. This intervention may take the form of economic assistance and revictualment, or military occupation, or all of these measures. There are not a few Germans who would welcome the military occupation of their whole country by American and British troops. Occupation by the French and Belgians would be very unpopular. It does not seem likely that there will be any government in Ger-



many capable by its own strength of enforcing the provisions of the peace, or even of guaranteeing the proper distribution of such food supplies as might be sent to Germany.

Third, the peace terms to be enforced on Germany (and which will very likely be announced before this is published) ought

to be just, which means that they ought not to be as harsh as a good many would like to have them. To try to impose extreme conditions on Germany is not to the interest of the Allies—leaving aside the question of humanity and justice—because to try to impose extreme conditions on Germany will simply have

the effect of throwing that country over irrevocably to the Bolsheviks. Germany ought to be made to pay some indemnity, of course, but to try to get too much will simply result in getting nothing, and will lead to an extension of the epidemic of communism throughout Europe.

Paris, March 26.

## II—GERMANY: SLACKER AMONG NATIONS

BY ALEXANDER GREEN

The facts presented in the following article have been collected from a wide variety of sources, which have enabled Dr. Green (who is a graduate of Columbia University, is conversant with many languages, and has for several years been a close student of economic and political conditions in Central Europe) to see the situation in Germany in perspective.—THE EDITORS.

### FEEDING AN ADVERSARY

Our adversaries the Germans continue to be, for they object to the indemnities and territorial cessions that are to be required of them. Yet they demand unconditional supplies of food to be sent to them immediately. These failing, the spokesmen intimate, the nation will make trouble by joining the Bolsheviks of eastern Europe.

At home, as it turns out, the people who make this sort of threat have quite other views on the way to deal with recalcitrants. According to a despatch, the Minister of Foreign Supplies for the State of Prussia announced the other day that the state would cut off food from districts where general strikes were in progress.

According to what the Germans tell us, to refuse them food instead of making them see reason will drive the nation into Bolshevism. According to what the Socialist leaders in Prussia practice, to refuse food to cantankerous districts of Germany will not spread Bolshevism in those districts, but will on the contrary make the disturbers see reason very promptly.

In which case do the Germans merit belief?

—From the New York "Evening Sun,"  
April 1, 1919.

THE plenipotentiaries of the German Government at Trèves and at Spa have been making the most of the bugaboo of Bolshevism that is soon to take complete mastery over Germany unless speedy aid is extended in the form both of foodstuffs for the masses and of raw materials for industrial purposes. They point out with increasing insistence that Germany is suffering from an industrial crisis, that the number of idlers has been growing with alarming rapidity, that there are strike meetings in all parts of the land, and that all this disturbance is the direct result of the Allies' blockade on raw materials and their unyielding ban on German exportation.

It is undoubtedly true that foodstuffs are scarce in Germany. It is equally true, however, that much of this dearth is the direct result of profiteering speculation. With the exception of fatty substances and the products of foreign lands, there is at hand in Germany quite a considerable supply of native produce of all kinds. The crux of the situation is that this material is undistributed; it is hoarded both by the peasants whose shrewd minds

view with suspicion the actual currency value of the hyperinflated market prices, and by the get-rich-quick financiers who acknowledge fealty to no other power but the well-lined strong box. Let us not forget that for four years the German soil has sufficed to feed much larger populations and more exacting armies of men than it is obliged to do to-day.

But when we come to the question of raw material for the German industries, we meet with an entirely different situation. That is to say, it will be found that the absence of such material is by no means the only, or even the leading, cause of industrial idleness and its concomitant industrial disturbances. It will be found, on the contrary, from the evidence furnished by the German newspapers themselves, that the economic crisis is due rather to a psychological crisis now taking place within the German nation, to the workings not only of the torpor caused by the sudden defeat of their once powerful armies, but, more correctly, of the general feeling of lassitude and idleness that seems to be pervading every part of the land and weighing down like a terrible nightmare upon all effort at reconstruction. At the same time that the newspapers accuse the enemies of Germany of cherishing cruel designs upon her future and bewail the blockade still in existence as to raw materials, they publish repeated appeals to their own nationals to return to work and give their industries a fresh start! This fact alone probes right under the superficial wail and uncovers the real cause of the social and economic unrest.

It is true that the number of idlers is rapidly increasing. In Berlin, according to latest reports, there were 95,216 unemployed on January 9, 130,570 on January 19, and 153,984 on January 29. In Bremen conditions are similar. For the identical dates this town registered 5,233, 7,042, and 9,392, respectively. And so on in Frankfurt and other industrial centers. Quite recently an official German note estimated the number of unemployed throughout the Empire at one million, with Berlin itself having a quota of 250,000. But, in striking contrast to this situation, work is plentiful. That is, plentiful work is offered in all the papers. According to the "Berliner Tageblatt" (December 22, 1918), however, the large

masses of demobilized soldiers prefer to roam about the land and be fêted as heroes. And so it is not strange to find the "Tag" (December 23, 1918) complain that six thousand soldiers in Munich go from barracks to barracks in search of food, when on the day the electric works opened in Walchensee, which are designed to furnish power to all of Bavaria, only two workmen presented themselves.

Instances of this unemployment directly due to idleness can be multiplied *ad infinitum*, and that out of the mouths of the Germans themselves. Here follow some additional reports: The "Münchener Neueste Nachrichten" of January 4 states: "In Munich about eleven thousand workless persons receive succor, when 3,724 places are being offered in the countryside, when the near-by factory at Trostberg seeks 1,000 operatives, and when practically all the coal mines complain that they cannot get miners in sufficient numbers." The "Frankfurter Zeitung" of the same date states that 50,000 persons are drawing upon the Berlin authorities for their sustenance, when 100,000 workers are sought for the lignite industry at places but a few hours distant from Berlin. But, to get even nearer to the facts, right in the city of Berlin, according to the "Welt am Montag" of January 16, the street car companies have not been able to find more than 350 out of the 1,000 workers sorely needed by them. Similarly, the sugar industries in Brandenburg are at a standstill and the beet already at the doors of the factories is allowed to rot for lack of workers.

Of extreme interest is the January 18 report of "Vorwärts" on the unemployment situation: "In Silesia and in Saxony the mines are in need of operatives. Bavaria announces a dearth in agricultural help. In Mecklenburg, since the departure of the prisoners of war and of foreign workers, the lack of workmen is not being supplied by our returning soldiers." Foresters, woodcutters, stable hands, construction workers, kitchen servants, and a hundred other types of skilled and unskilled laborers are urgently wanted, but not obtained.

The situation is indeed so precarious that the newspapers themselves are discussing the ways and means of applying

proper remedies. They point out that the high rate of financial aid given to the unemployed makes unemployment a convenient and lucrative condition to cultivate. They also insist that no *entrepreneur* can consistently be asked to undertake or even continue production if the present rate of salaries is to prevail. But what they can find no remedy for, while they all admit its existence, is a *deep-seated aversion to work among the working classes*.

In stating that unemployment has become a veritable profession that supports its man better than if he worked, the "Simplicissimus" of January 7 brings a cartoon representing two workmen in front of an official bulletin offering employment in the mines near the resort of Walchensee. "Well, I don't know," says one of the men; "it's a good place for winter sports. I might yet have my unemployment allotment sent there for the coming months." And no wonder that idleness is so highly prized. In Munich the *minimum* for men per day is four marks, and for the women three. In addition the unemployed receive free theater and movie tickets as well as *entrée* to the concerts. And, with all this, the "Münchner Post" is in a position to be able to report that on January 7 a mass-meeting passed a resolution demanding an increase in the "indemnities" to ten marks per day, and *with retroactive features*.

It is thus possible, under present circumstances, for the allotment to exceed the salary received from steady occupations, so that even if the workman has accepted a position he is ready to desert it at a moment's notice, especially if his renewed demands are not properly heeded. That this situation is, in turn, the mother of multitudinous strikes, without much rhyme or reason, has been recognized by the Independent Socialists themselves. Witness the manifesto signed on January 2 by their leaders, Strobel, Hoffmann, and Rosenfeld: "Claims for increase in wages have of late become so frequent as to give rise to grave fears for the ruin of our productions. This can have for a result only unemployment, hunger, and misery. The exploitations of the state are conditioned by the same rules as those of private industries. Neither the railways nor the mines nor the other industries of the state can support much longer a condition of affairs under which the expenses are greater than the receipts."

*The essential and outstanding fact is that Germany does not work any more.* Germany has ceased to be the industrious land of painstaking artisans. The much-vaunted conscientiousness of the German workman is gone—gone at least for the time being. And this fact has been known—and concealed—by the Germans since the end of 1918, when one of the Socialist Ministers in charge of economic reconstruction, August Muller, made his report on the economic situation and the

economic problems of the German Empire. Accounts from all papers and from all parts of the land confirm this general relaxation. A reading of the "Schwäbischer Merkur" for January 8, of the "Welt am Montag" for January 16, of "Vorwärts" for January 18, of the "Frankfurter Zeitung" for January 25, and of the "Berliner Tageblatt" for January 30, brings strange narratives of unheard-of conditions.

Soldiers in the country idle away their time in inns and about the villages. They sell their arms and horses in order to keep up their indolent estate. Coal, wood, and quarry stones are in immediate demand for reconstruction. But there is no one or few to lift the snow, to fell the trees, or to break the stones, and the miners seem to have taken to strikes with a will and a vigor. It is asserted on every hand that it is useless to increase the wages when Germany becomes daily less able to produce. "It is an error," states a Berlin journal, "to believe that lack of raw materials is the only cause of the staggering unemployment. We can say without difficulty that a large number of workmen are voluntary idlers. Four years of the war has taken away the taste for work." ("Welt am Montag," January 19, 1919.)

A formal avowal of this fact has even been made by the official organ of the Berlin Government, "Vorwärts," January 18: "In certain branches of our economic life there are orders in quantities. But we are constrained to admit the regrettable circumstance that the production has, on account of voluntary suspensions of work, and due also to sabotage, taken a frightful slump. For instance, in a locomotive factory near Berlin where before the Revolution an engine was turned out every day, there has not been made a single locomotive during the entire month of December. The orders would have made full production possible and the need for raw materials was largely covered."

This same organ of Ebert and of Scheidemann, alarmed at the lawlessness, declares accordingly, on February 2, what no modern Socialist newspaper has ever been found to declare, namely, that if the present situation continues *it would be regretted that the capitalistic constraint has been removed!* In other words, the acknowledgment is made and documented that the Socialistic feeling of duty and responsibility towards the working classes offers no incentive to work, and that it has actually *paid* the workers to simulate unemployment.

Nor have the remedies proposed done away with the proved charms of otiose dignity. True, on January 24, 1919, the new governmental order was to take effect according to which the various communities are invited to withdraw assistance from those who refuse to accept work to which they are sent, even if the work is of a different profession and in a

strange locality, provided the physical status of the men selected is satisfactory and the salary offered is not inferior to that prevailing in the communities themselves. This first step towards obligatory labor has since been found to be mere a paper measure. Workmen refuse to change their residence, refuse to be separated from their families and the friends, offer organized protest to attempts at being "colonized" at strange places, and prefer to remain in the towns where, on one pretext or other, they can peacefully receive their allotment, instead of handling the spade, the rake, or the plowshare.

To conclude this survey, *unemployment in Germany is not the result of lack of foodstuffs or of raw materials in industries* so much as of a change, and a radical one at that, in the inner disposition of the German workman. The ancient discipline founded on the notion of "service" and dependence has been abolished. But the free discipline that Socialism is aiming to have each man impose upon his conscience, the notion of social service, in short, has not yet found its way into the proletariat cast of thought. Like Kundry, laborite Germany is *mid-mide!* The disillusionment of defeat, the sudden discovery that, instead of enormous indemnities from their enemies they themselves were to be placed in bondage in order to expiate their crimes, have worked with all the malice and mischief of the incubus of discouragement. The Germans have, it is easily understandable, labored hard to realize the national dream of world-greatness. Their factories have belched incessant fire, their brows have been bathed in oceans of sweat. And all this to no avail. Is it to be wondered at, then, that but few give a moment's thought to the urgent need of work, that the large masses of workmen refuse to lend an ear to what they now term the "False Gospel of Labor"?

This one lesson, then, stands out supreme amid the clamor and clash of the Peace Conference politicians, a lesson out of the mouths of the Germans themselves, whining with fear or loud with impotent defiance as they now appear to us. What a goodly section of the German people demands that we incontinently send raw material and foodstuffs in unlimited quantities, an equally influential number of them admit that, having started the war with hopes of an economic, if not political, domination of the globe, the German masses are unable to rise above the disillusionment of their defeat. The war has robbed them of their energies. In strange perverseness, they insist upon prolonging the obsequies and deepening the mourning. In short, together with Russia, they are the classic example of a nation of slackers. What Germany needs is not food or raw material so much as a sound pulling together of the individual nerves in order to overcome her ruinous national neurasthenia.

# "ATHENIAN ABERDEEN"

BY THE MARQUIS OF ABERDEEN AND TEMAIR

GEORGE GORDON, fourth Earl of Aberdeen, was the Lord Aberdeen to whom Byron referred when, in his satire on "English Bards and Scotch Reviewers," he wrote:

"First in the oat-fed phalanx shall be seen  
The travel'd thane, Athenian Aberdeen."

Oat-fed and Athenian would seem to be a strange conjunction; but of course Byron was using the former epithet to fit the main drift of his philippic as a whole; and the somewhat jeering expression recalls Dr. Johnson's entry in his dictionary where the word "oats" is thus explained: "A species of grain used in England for feeding horses and in Scotland for feeding men;" and it will be remembered that a repartee to this would be sarcasm was given by the Scot who, on being twitted with Dr. Johnson's definition, replied: "Yes, and where will you find better horses or better men?"

After filling various important offices of state during a long spell of public life which had been commenced at an early age, Lord Aberdeen became Prime Minister at the beginning of the year 1853. I was then about six years old, and my recollections of my grandfather are very distinct; and no wonder, for he was essentially genial and kind to children. It was his regular habit to drive down from his London house every Saturday or Sunday to the Rangers' Lodge in Greenwich Park (of which he was Ranger), the house being occupied by his eldest son, Lord Haddo, and Lady Haddo, to whom he was devotedly attached. During these visits I used frequently to request him to bring me some specially designated toy when next he came to see us, and he would then tie a knot in his pocket-handkerchief as a reminder. On one occasion my request was for "a cow and a camel." Possibly I had seen in some picture-book these animals harnessed together, though one would think that such a combination would be rare even in Bible lands; but sure enough my grandfather on his next arrival produced a toy cow and a camel, though, as he explained, these were not obtainable yoked together. This occurred during the absorbingly anxious and difficult time of his Premiership. It will perhaps be permissible to recall one other small incident of this period because it is illustrative of the subject of my sketch.

The garden of the Rangers' Lodge was large and well kept. The head gardener was named Basket (his real name). He always appeared in a tall hat—no doubt somewhat antique. He also wore a blue pron tucked to one side except when he was engaged in potting plants. I am sure he was a good gardener, but his temper was not always affable, at least so it seemed to us children. And on one occasion he complained to my grandfather that the children were a trouble and in-

terfered with the flower-beds. Lord Aberdeen at once bethought him of a historic utterance by King Louis Philippe, who was once, through some inadvertence, surprised by the sudden entry of one of the foreign Ambassadors while he, the King, was romping with his children or grandchildren on the floor. The embarrassing moment was relieved by the tact of the King, who, drawing himself up, said to the Ambassador:

"*Et vous, Excellence, vous avez des enfants?*" And so Lord Aberdeen, adopting a somewhat oracular tone, met the point of the complaint by saying:

"Mr. Basket, have you any children?"

To which the worthy gardener replied, "Indeed, yes, my lord; and one of my boys is a clerk in an office, and I shall be



Courtesy of Harper & Brothers, New York  
From "The Earl of Aberdeen," by The Hon. Sir Arthur Gordon

very glad if your lordship will use your influence to get him promoted."

I have alluded to these incidents as indicating how different Lord Aberdeen was in private life from the austere and solemn person that he was widely supposed by repute to be—and it must be admitted that his manner and aspect were sometimes such as to give to strangers some ground for that impression. Thus Mr. Gladstone used to tell us that when, in the year 1837, Sir Robert Peel offered to him the position of Under-Secretary for the Colonies—Mr. Gladstone's first important official post—Sir Robert added, "You'd better go at once to see Lord Aberdeen," who was then Secretary of State for the Colonies; and Mr. Gladstone declared that he went with feelings of veritable trepidation and alarm, because, as he said, although he

had heard of Lord Aberdeen's high character, he had also always understood that he was a man of cold manners and haughty reserve; but before three minutes of conversation, all Mr. Gladstone's apprehensions "melted away like snow in the sun," and that interview was the commencement of a friendship which lasted during the remainder of Lord Aberdeen's life. Of this friendship Mr. Gladstone also said to me, "I have admired and respected many statesmen, but of your grandfather alone I could say that I loved him."

As Prime Minister Lord Aberdeen had no easy task. His Government was a coalition, which of course usually means that all the ordinary difficulties of a Prime Minister are inevitably increased, especially when such an administration includes several members whose previous careers or attainments cause them to feel that they would be quite as fully qualified as the Premier (or, in their own opinion, even better qualified) to occupy his position. Such, for instance, was apparently the attitude of one of Lord Aberdeen's colleagues, Lord Palmerston. During one of my grandfather's weekly visits to the Rangers' Lodge Lady Haddo said to him: "But, papa, if Lord Palmerston is so anxious to be Secretary for War, why not appoint him?" "Well, you see," replied my grandfather, "this is a coalition Government, and we must keep the balance of parties. Already there are seven Whigs to five Peelites; and the War Office being at such a time as this the most important post next to the Prime Minister's, if I put Palmerston there, the effect would be disturbing; so the Duke of Newcastle must be Secretary for War and Palmerston will have the Home Office." This was just what Lord Palmerston did not desire, and he became a decidedly restless member of the team. A little story is told, which, so far as I know, has never appeared in print, that may possibly indicate that Lord Palmerston did not take a very serious view of the duties of his department; at any rate, it illustrates a certain easy jocularity which became one of his characteristics and certainly promoted his later successes and popularity. A certain notorious criminal named Palmer had been hung for poisoning. The local authorities of the town where he had lived, which I need not mention, considered that it would be desirable that the name of the place should be altered; and accordingly a deputation proceeded to London to place this request before the Home Secretary. Lord Palmerston discouraged the idea, but eventually said: "Well, gentlemen, if you are bent upon changing the designation of your town, why not let it be named after me, as I happen to be at present the Secretary of State for Home Affairs?" After brief reflection the deputation withdrew, and the name of the



town has remained unchanged to this day, and surely without detriment.

But if Lord Palmerston was a troublesome member of the Cabinet, Lord John Russell was not less a disturbing force. He frequently threatened to resign, and, although there need be no question as to his sincerity, the course which he eventually adopted (namely, resigning at the moment when there was most need for loyal co-operation—that is to say, in the face of a motion which was practically a vote of censure on the Government) was most embarrassing for his colleagues.

It may be permissible to quote here a portion of a letter written some time previously by Lord Aberdeen to the Duke of Newcastle:

"You must allow me, my dear Duke, very strongly to recommend to you a disposition to put the most charitable construction upon all things. If we are to act at all with Lord John, it is clear that to do so to any good purpose it must be upon a footing of mutual confidence and respect. He may have many failings, which we all have, but if I did not think him essentially honorable and true there could be no cordiality between us, and therefore no common action."

It is tempting to quote further from the correspondence of that period, but doubtless the indulgence of the editors of *The Outlook* must not be too freely taxed. Fortunately a biography of Lord Aberdeen is now in course of preparation, and its publication may be looked for in the near future.<sup>1</sup>

During the winter of 1853-4 ominous war clouds were accumulating and a war fever was being fomented throughout England. The Prime Minister was by disposition eminently a man of peace. And, even apart from this, he had in early life passed through an experience which indelibly impressed upon him a vivid sense of the horrors of war.

It happened that in the year 1813, before he was thirty years of age, he was intrusted by the British Government with an important embassy, the primary object of which was to induce Austria to join the allies in the great war against Napoleon. This mission (the purpose of which was attained) involved Lord Aberdeen's personal presence at the various headquarters of the allies during an extended period, and during his travels in company with the allied armies he witnessed scenes, especially after the battle of Leipsic, which were of an appalling character. In those days, of course, there were no "high explosives," etc.; on the other hand, the arrangements for the care of the wounded were lamentably defective; and it was such sights as that of many wounded men left lying among the dead on the battlefield sometimes for days together, crying, often in vain, for help, that imparted to Lord Aberdeen "that abhorrence of any but defensive

war" which he retained for the remainder of his life.

During all the anxious months while the question of war or peace with Russia was being agitated Lord Aberdeen might truly have said in the words of the Psalmist: "I labor for peace; but when I speak unto them thereof, they make them ready for battle." And in March, 1854, war was declared by England and France against Russia.

By the beginning of 1855 there was some hope of a reasonable peace being secured, but the motion in Parliament (already alluded to) for an inquiry into the conduct of the war, which was tantamount to a vote of censure, having been carried, the Aberdeen Cabinet resigned. It is a curious comment, however, on the whirligig of politics and of time that within a very few months most of the members of that Cabinet found themselves again in office, with Lord Palmerston as Prime Minister; and it is worth remarking that in this *dénouement* Lord Aberdeen, being out of office, gave his assistance and advice in support of Lord Palmerston.

When I again saw my grandfather, in 1856, at the family home in Scotland, he was much changed. No doubt advancing years had their effect, but I am convinced that it was the war that broke his health and spirits; and I cannot remember seeing him smile again. A pathetic proof of the depth of his feelings on that subject came to light after his death. I must premise that the improvements carried out by him on his Scottish estates had included the building of schools, manses, etc., in addition, of course, to the erection of numerous buildings connected with agriculture and the planting of millions of trees. A new church was contemplated for the parish of Methlick, in which Haddo House is situated; but, to the surprise of many who knew how congenial to him would be the building of a new church, which was certainly needed, Lord Aberdeen indicated that he would leave that work to be done by his eldest son when he succeeded to the title and estate; and after Lord Aberdeen had passed away there was found among his private documents something which explained his attitude; namely, on slips of paper were written by his own hand the words of verses in the Old Testament (1 Chron. xxii. 7, 8): "And David said to Solomon, My son, as for me, it was in my mind to build an house unto the name of the Lord my God: but the word of the Lord came to me, saying, Thou hast shed blood abundantly, and hast made great wars: thou shalt not build an house unto my name, because thou hast shed much blood upon the earth in my sight."

But, although the declining years of his life were thus saddened, there was serenity and the old domestic charm. Being still a small urchin, I used often while my grandfather was breakfasting to present to him a billiard ball, which was supposed to represent a boiled egg, placed in the cup-shaped top of an inkstand. There was an interested motive in this attention, for it was gravely re-

sponded to by the bestowal of bun and jam, these being of course unattainable at my much earlier Spartan breakfast in the nursery.

In the autumn of 1857 there was an episode which cheered and gratified Lord Aberdeen. This was a visit from Queen Victoria, who was accompanied by the Prince Consort and most of their family.

Lord Aberdeen's feeling toward the Queen was always that of a peculiarly affectionate and loyal devotion. The warmth of her Majesty's friendship for him was no secret, and it was of no ephemeral sort. I possess a volume ("Life of the Prince Consort"), received as a gracious gift from Queen Victoria, which bears on the fly-leaf, in her Majesty's autograph, these words:

"To John Campbell Gordon," etc.,  
"Grandson of the Queen's valued friend, the Fourth Earl of Aberdeen."  
"VICTORIA, R."

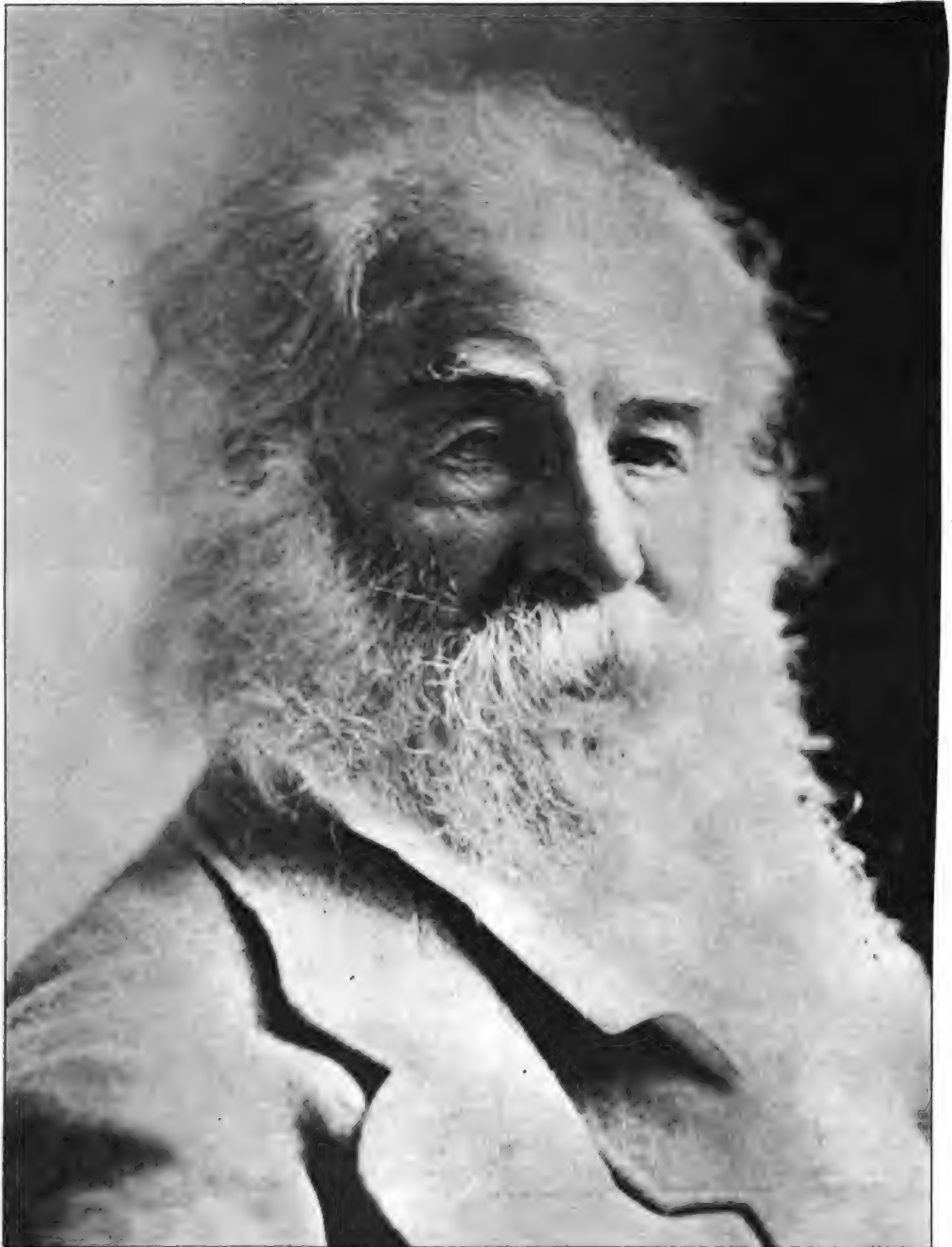
Lord Aberdeen's death took place in December, 1860.

In the British National Temple of Fame, Westminster Abbey, his monument is a fine marble bust, and below it are inscribed simply his name and one single word in Greek character—Δικαίολόγος—"Most Just." This epitaph was suggested by Dean Stanley, and no doubt there is an appropriateness in this mode of attributing, through the language of the Athenians, this high and noble quality. But no one single expression could delineate the main features of a truly comprehensive character, and I venture to conclude by quoting some brief expressions from a tribute to Lord Aberdeen which was offered by his distinguished friend Mr. Gladstone:

"There were several mental virtues that he possessed in a degree very peculiar; there were, I think, one or two in which he stood almost alone. . . . I will name the following characteristics, one and all of which were more prominent in him than in any public man I ever knew: mental calmness; the absence of all egotism; the love of exact justice; a thorough tolerance of spirit; and last, and most of all, an entire absence of suspicion. There was something very remarkable in the combination of these qualities as well as in their separate possession. . . . This entire immunity from suspicion, which makes our minds in general like a haunted place, and the sense of the immunity which he conveyed to his friends in all his dealings with them, combined with the deep serenity of his mind, which ever seemed to beguile and allay by some kindly process of nature excitement in others, gave an indescribable charm to all intercourse with him in critical and difficult circumstances. . . . All the qualities and parts in which he was great were those that are the very foundation-stones of our being; as foundation-stones they are deep, and as being deep they are withdrawn from view; but time is their witness and their friend, and in the final distribution of posthumous fame Lord Aberdeen has nothing to forfeit, he has only to receive."

<sup>1</sup> The editing of the work has been intrusted by the present Lord Aberdeen to Lady Frances Balfour, daughter of the Duke of Argyll, who held his first public office in the fourth Earl's administration. Lady Frances Balfour has already made her mark in literature. She is a sister-in-law of Mr. Arthur J. Balfour.

# CURRENT EVENTS ILLUSTRATED



WALT WHITMAN — 1819-1919

The poet was born on May 31, a hundred years ago. On page 34 of this issue will be found an article on Whitman's place in American literature



(C) Press Illustrating Service

#### A SUBJECT OF CONTENTION AMONG THE ALLIES—THE CITY OF FIUME, ON THE ADRIATIC

Fiume has been the principal seaport of Hungary; it possesses several harbors, upon the improvement of which large sums have been spent. The possession of this place is a matter of dispute between Italy and the Jugoslavs. See editorial comment



Central News Photo Service

#### A GERMAN U-BOAT WITH THE STARS AND STRIPES FLOATING ABOVE IT

This boat, which recently arrived in New York Harbor from England, is one of the U-boats that were surrendered by the Germans to the Allies on the signing of the armistice



Paul Thompson

#### THE HARRISBURG BRINGING HOME THE 165TH REGIMENT (THE OLD 69TH)

New York City has its favorite regiments, and among them the old 69th has always held a high place. The city gave an enthusiastic welcome to the men on their arrival, April 21





Press Photographing Service

**VITTORIO ORLANDO, THE ITALIAN PREMIER, HEAD OF THE ITALIAN PEACE DELEGATION**

Signor Orlando has been a chief figure at the Peace Conference in Paris, particularly conspicuous now because of the crisis in the Conference produced by the controversy over the rights of Italy in the Adriatic



Dain News Service

**COUNT VON BROCKDORFF-RANTZAU, HEAD OF THE GERMAN PEACE DELEGATION**

Count von Brockdorff-Rantzau goes to Versailles as a plenipotentiary having power to accept terms and sign a peace treaty. He occupies the responsible post of Foreign Minister in Germany's present Government



Paul Thompson

**COLONEL DONOVAN AND FATHER DUFFY, OF THE OLD 69TH REGIMENT**

The photograph was taken on the arrival of this regiment (now the 165th U. S. Infantry) on the Harrisburg. Colonel Donovan wears three wound stripes. Father Duffy is a man of courage and a worthy companion to his Colonel



(C) Western Newspaper Union

**HUGH S. GIBSON, OUR FIRST MINISTER TO THE NEW REPUBLIC OF POLAND**

Mr. Gibson, who until recently was Secretary of the American Embassy at Paris, is on his way to Warsaw with President Paderewski; he will represent the United States at the capital of the new Republic



International Film Service

#### CIRCUS ELEPHANTS ENTERTAINING PATIENTS AT BELLEVUE HOSPITAL, NEW YORK CITY

Sick people cannot go to the circus, so the circus comes to them—when its owners are of the right sort. The picture shows a gathering of Bellevue's patients, many children being among them, who have assembled in one of the courts of the hospital to watch the "stunts" of the trained elephants of the "world's greatest aggregation of wonders"



(C) Western Newspaper Union

#### PERSHING'S BAND MAKES MUSIC ON "VICTORY WAY" IN NEW YORK CITY

The A. E. F. Headquarters Band, familiarly known as "Pershing's Band," is seen in this picture as it passes along Victory Way, on Park Avenue, at the beginning of the Victory Loan drive. The huge pyramid in the center is composed of German helmets captured during the war

# CHILDREN AND TOYS

BY NORA ATWOOD

AUTHOR OF "THEORY AND PRACTICE OF THE KINDERGARTEN"

THE number and variety of toys that are provided for the children, or even for the only child, of our comfortably conditioned Americans constitute a source of constant surprise and inquiry to the intelligent observer. It would seem as if the indulgent parents, the fond relatives, and the devoted friends vied with one another in providing toys for the children, and that they were guided chiefly by the thought, "the more the merrier." In some cases there seems to be a kind of rivalry between families, the high aim being to see whose child can boast the largest number of and the most expensive toys.

The heterogeneous character of the toys indicates that they are generally selected with no thought of the educational significance of toys. Some of these parents and guardians of children would undoubtedly laugh at the idea of a toy as an educational means. In their minds a toy is solely for amusement and entertainment.

The idea that children get their entire education within the four walls of a school-room is long since obsolete. We all know, whether we think much on the subject or not, that a large part of one's education is derived outside of the school-room. The little child's education begins in the early months of his life, and as he emerges from the passive to the more active state of his being toys begin to be a very important element in the educational process.

The little child is more or less a passenger in these early years. He must go where the adult directs, he must do as he is told, he must accept the environment provided for him. He has, in short, little choice, in spite often of vehement protest, but to accept what the adult sees fit to furnish him. And yet, even in these early years, he often indicates his need—the thing which his developing being hungers for—if only we adults have the understanding mind. His treatment of his toys is frequently a lesson for us, if we are wise enough to heed it. Witness, for example, in the case of a little child two or three years of age who has this heterogeneous mass of toys provided for him, the things which he discards and destroys, and then note the toys to which he clings, the toys of which he never tires. Is there not a lesson in this for those who have the will to see?

The study of the educational value of toys presents two aspects, the positive and the negative. The toy in itself is a material thing which has for the purchaser a neutral aspect. It is only when taken in relation to the individual child that it becomes something more than a thing of wood and paint or of kid and bisque. For Johnny, aged two, this box of elaborate architectural blocks may present a negative aspect, for it invites to destruction; whereas for Harold or Dorothy, aged six,

it becomes a positive agency, opening up delightful fields of new endeavor and rich reward.

## TOYS AND TRAITS

It makes, therefore, a great difference in our estimate of toys whether we look at them simply as interesting inventions designed to amuse and entertain children or whether we look at them more critically to ascertain how they will function in the developing life of a child. It makes a still greater difference which point of view we hold when we purchase these toys for our children. We may thus be a direct means of turning the activity of the children upon whom we bestow these purchases into developing and productive channels or into dulling and destructive courses.

Let us for a moment catalogue some of the positive and negative effects of toys, so that we may more clearly understand what we mean when we speak of toys as an educational agency.

Toys lead primarily either to a constructive or a destructive tendency. Toys develop either a selfish or an unselfish instinct in children. Toys kindle the imagination or they dull it. Toys lead either to contentment or discontent. Toys lay the foundation for stability of character or for the vacillating, restless temperament. Toys engender care, thoughtfulness, responsibility, or heedlessness, thoughtlessness, irresponsibility. Toys lead to the development of that most valuable trait, the protecting instinct, or they generate indifference and utter disregard of both the material and the living object.

It is perhaps needless to emphasize the fact that the toy in itself could never accomplish these results, but the moment it is brought into relationship with the child it begins to affect that child either positively or negatively, as the case may be. This effect is conditioned on many circumstances: the individual nature of the child; the relation which the toy bears to the age of the child—that is, the adaptation of the toy to the child; the quality of the toy, whether it is calculated to incite to activity or whether it is so finished and perfect a thing in itself that it dulls the imagination and checks activity; the number of toys which a child possesses; and, last but not least, the character of the child's home, which vitally affects the relation of the child to his toys.

## THE IDEAL TOY

In emphasizing the educational significance of toys we do not minimize their value as a means of entertainment for the child. The truth is that those toys which possess in the highest degree an educational value are the toys that contribute in the largest measure to the entertainment of children. They have a permanent worth, and therefore, from whatever

point of view you approach the question—social, economic, or educational—they are the toys that pay the largest interest on your investment.

The little child, if normal, is during his waking hours incessantly active. He must be doing something. He will be doing something; and his elders are sometimes hard pressed to find employment for his seemingly superabundant activity. Toys are one of the means we supply to meet this activity of children, and, if properly selected, they fulfill this purpose happily and adequately.

This leads me to state that the ideal toy is the toy with which the child can do something. It is the toy that absorbs his activity, physical and mental.

There is no more interesting sight than a child absorbed in his play, his lithe body active, responsive, and his mind alert and often creative. Toys have a more or less important part in the plays of children—more, if they are stimulating and suggestive; less, if they are too perfect and complete in themselves. Thus the rag doll and the plain little bisque doll, or even the doll made for the occasion from a shawl, are more stimulating and suggestive in the child's plays than the costly doll elegantly attired. The last is too complete to leave any room for the play of the child's imagination. She is what she is; whereas the cruder dolls can be transformed into babies, little girls, ladies, and the like, and so fit more truly into the creative plays of children.

It should be noted that it is through these creative plays that the child gets a valuable phase of his development. They help him to find himself and to adjust himself to the mysterious world in which he lives.

## WHAT IS A SHOVEL WITHOUT A SAND-PILE?

There are many simple and inexpensive toys which are specially valuable for the developing child. Blocks, if adapted to the age of the child, are always a stimulating incentive to play and an agency by which he gains many ideas as well as a means of self-expression. The little pail accompanied by a little shovel, if in proximity to a sand-pile, is a source of great delight to the very little child and provides a legitimate outlet for his activity; but the pail and the shovel not put to use become dead and meaningless. The writer recalls a little girl who used to walk out with her nurse, carrying a little pail and shovel. When the nurse was not looking, she would make a detour from the walk and begin to shovel dirt into her pail. As soon as the nurse missed her she would turn, make a rush and grab the child, brush off her dress, empty the pail, admonish the child to "be good," and pull her back into her sedate and ladylike occupation of walking. Again and again



the child would make the effort to utilize her toy, only at last to be carried back to the hotel howling with disappointment. The nurse learned nothing. She was blind to the hunger of this child.

A box of crayons and plenty of good drawing paper of an inexpensive variety, as well as a pair of blunt scissors and paper for cutting, afford both an outlet for the activity of children and a means of entertainment and profit for many a rainy day. One of our well-known illustrators says that he got his start in his profession with a pair of blunt scissors, scraps of paper, and crayons when he was a small lad recovering from an illness.

Water-color paints are another old-fashioned and valuable toy. Tools, both for the garden and for carpentry, are excellent toys, provided they are of good quality so that they are really usable; but, given these, as with the water-color paints, the child must have a legitimate outlet for their use. He must have pictures which he is permitted to paint, a plot of ground where he may play at gardening, wood and nails and some directions so that he may make things that are satisfying with his tools. Otherwise, of course he'll paint up one of your good books, he'll hoe up your plants, and hammer your mahogany chairs. Why shouldn't he? He'd be stupid if he didn't.

The writer remembers a little fellow of four in a home where she once visited, a lusty, strong little chap, whose days were spent, seemingly, in devising mischief. Everything that an active brain and a pair of stout legs and willing hands could accomplish that boy did. "Why, John!" was the wailing cry heard again and again from the mother as she discovered some new depredation of that small boy. That boy's mischief was a plain case of lack of legitimate outlets for tremendous vitality. He needed toys that would absorb and use up his energy. His mother spent her time in pulling him out of mischief instead of studying to understand and supply his needs.

#### EXPENSIVE AND INEXPENSIVE TOYS

The cost of a toy does not necessarily indicate its value. There are many expensive toys that are distinctly valuable to the developing child—toys that train him to think and to act quickly, toys that stimulate to some degree the inventive spirit; but there are also a great many simple, inexpensive toys that are equally good, giving the child the same training, if not in so attractive a guise. Mechanical and electrical toys are found in large numbers, some of them simply a means to divert a child for a time, many of them truly educative.

The real test of the value of a toy is, Can the child do something with it? Will it employ his activity in a legitimate way? Coupled with this must go the judgment as to whether a particular toy is adapted to the particular individual for whom it is designed. Not merely the personality of the individual must be taken into account, but also his environment. A little boy who lived in a town where he

had a large yard space in which to play was presented with a set of freight cars, with tracks, turntable, and switches, made by hand and of wood. Although somewhat crude, this was an admirable toy, and afforded this small boy and his playmates untold pleasure. It called for considerable ingenuity to put the various parts together; it gave the child, in a small way, a knowledge of the working of a railway system, and it afforded a splendid opportunity for the play of his imagination. It had another value in that it suggested and invited co-operative play, and thus the benefits of this toy were extended to other children, and the boy himself was gaining a most valuable experience—that of sharing one's possessions. This plaything which covered yards of space was well adapted to the environment of this particular boy, but fancy what consternation such a gift would occasion a boy's parents living in the restricted quarters of a city apartment!

#### FITTING THE TOY TO THE AGE

The question of age is another important element to be considered in this problem of adaptation. Toys which delight the child of two generally make little appeal to the child of five or six, while toys which absorb the activity of the child of five or six are far beyond anything but the physical grasp of the child of two years of age. A little girl just past her first birthday was presented at Christmas time with a box of architectural blocks made of wood. The mother, like many another, not being a wise woman, handed the blocks over to this baby instead of putting them away for future use. The child did what any child of her years would be sure to do, grasped them and then threw them about the room. She was at this stage of her development mentally incapable of seeing any other possibility in this material. The result was that before many days some of the blocks were missing, and some minus their delicate minaret-like tops; and, alas! the seeds of a destructive habit were sown in this child's mind.

Blocks are one of the very best of toys, but their educative purpose is defeated when they are not adapted to the age, and thus to the capabilities, of the child. For the very young child the plain cubical blocks are the suitable material. They are what he can use productively. They lend themselves readily to the towers he likes to build and to the "choo-choo" trains that never fail to absorb the interest of the young American. When this material fails to absorb the attention of the child, oblong blocks should be provided, and, still later, blocks presenting a division of the cubical or square blocks, and blocks with a division of the oblong blocks, or something of equal value, and, lastly, at the age of five or six, or even later, according to the degree of development of the child, the elaborate architectural blocks.

When presented in this way, blocks are not only a constant source of delight to children, but are also a means of pro-

ductive activity, developing the child's creative powers in a sane and healthy fashion.

The little child will sometimes give a remarkable exhibition of selective ability. The writer at one time experimented with a two-year-old boy. She gave him as a plaything the so-called Fifth Gift of the kindergarten, which consists of a box of blocks containing twenty-one whole cubes, six half-cubes (large triangular prisms), and twelve quarter-cubes (small triangular prisms). The child observed these blocks for a moment or two and then deliberately removed all the half and quarter cubes and threw them to one side. This done, he played for a long time happily with the plain square blocks (the cubes), making towers and trains. The experiment was repeated three times, the child going through the same procedure each time. The triangular prisms meant nothing to this two-year-old; they had no suggestion for him; they were simply waste material to be thrown aside. But if these blocks had been given him at the age of five, we would have found him utilizing all the blocks in various constructions; they would then have been suggestive, stimulating material.

#### SOME OBSERVATIONS ABOUT DOLLS

The doll, from earliest times, has been an ideal toy; and the species doll, though it is not generally recognized, is a form of toy that calls for adaptation to the different stages of child growth. The fascinating rubber doll, the rag doll, the little girl doll, the boy doll, the baby doll, the lady doll, the delightful tiny bisque dolls and paper dolls—all meet needs of varying stages of child growth.

The rubber doll and the rag doll are adapted to the early periods; but the doll dressed in its long baby clothes should come much later, often as late as the age of six, when the maternal instinct is far more evident than at two or three or even four, and needs something upon which to expend itself, for which there is nothing better than this type of doll. How many little girls are there who have literally yearned for a baby doll in long clothes, and have received instead from their devoted parents a wonderful specimen of doll dressed in silk or satin!—a sort of mongrel, as she is neither baby nor little girl nor grown-up lady.

Those fascinating creatures, the tiny bisque dolls, are often a perplexity to mothers who have forgotten their own childhood, or perhaps have failed to catch the significance of many of the experiences of their childhood. "Why," we hear them say, "does Mary spend so much time with those little dolls and pay no attention at all to her beautiful big doll? Last year nothing would do but the big doll, and now she entirely neglects it." And this is true. Mary is now seven or eight years of age—she may be even nine—and her time and energy are all spent upon tiny bisque dolls, to the neglect of the beautiful big doll. "Why is it?" the mother asks. The answer is simple. These dolls meet the little girl's

need for some form of *productive* activity. The big doll and her paraphernalia are too stable, not of a sufficiently flexible nature, to meet her desire to do and to accomplish. In the tiny bisque dolls she finds a medium adapted to her ability upon which to expend her activity—her growing tendency to produce and originate. Witness, for example, the doll's outfit that springs into existence through the activity of industrious fingers and an alert, inventive brain—dresses, coats, hats, and not only these, but the furniture for a house for these dolls is now made by utilizing boxes, spools, and other odds and ends.

Crude, do you tell us that this work is? To be sure it is; but it is honest work, the product of the child's own activity, and into it has gone the joy of achievement and the consciousness of creative power. Do we adults not know what it means to us when we achieve some given aim and the joy that comes to us from anything into which we feel that an element of originality or creativity has entered? Knowing this, cannot we realize what this productive play of the child means to her? It is an act of *self-expression* as truly as our adult deeds of achievement are, and it is fraught with deep significance.

Some mothers lament this use of activity that might be put to more practical ends. "Why not have the children make dresses for their big dolls, something that would teach them to sew?" is the burden of their lament. Ah, there's the rub! Cannot you see that the making of the wardrobe for the big doll is beyond children of these years? Never deceive yourself with the idea that it is play. The fact is that it is too big a piece of work to be accomplished in a short time; and let it be said right here that if you want to stimulate the productive activity of children, the thing which they are given to do must be something that is accomplished quickly, that has a near, not a remote, result. The work designed for the big doll of necessity would be directed; and what gives significance to the work for the tiny bisque dolls, which the children attack and accomplish with such zest and joy, is the fact that it is an act of *self-expression*.

At the ages we are considering—seven, eight, and nine—the paper doll competes for attention with the tiny bisque doll. At an earlier age the finished paper doll, with its ready-made outfit, gives great satisfaction to children; but now the doll cut from the fashion book, with the outfit designed by the active mind and made by the industrious fingers of the child, gives greater satisfaction and forms another admirable means of self-expression. What visions of wonderful costumes does a girl of these years conjure up at the sight of sheets of colored tissue paper, paper lace, and adorable shiny paper! Whole wedding trousseaus are prepared from this delectable material, showing how observation, inventiveness and skill in designing, and the power of expression are developing in these young girls.

#### CONCERNING BOYS

The developing boys, no less than the growing girls, need toys adapted to their increasing powers. They, too, must have something that will stimulate and put to the test their developing powers of observation, of inventiveness, of skill in manual expression. They, too, yearn to produce, to create. A load of slab wood proved a fine plaything for some boys I once knew; a primitive form of dwelling without the use of a nail was the resultant product.

#### CITY TOYS AND COUNTRY TOYS

The problem of supplying suitable toys is a much simpler one for the parents whose children enjoy the environment of country life than for those whose children are confined within the limits of a city. The child with the incentives which the outdoor world of the country provides largely makes his own play world, and adds to his few and often simple toys playthings of his own creation. His play world is often one rich in imagination, fertile in originality. The children of our big cities who are not favored by summer outings at the shore or in the country lead a much more artificial life. They lack the natural play incentives that the outdoor world of the country affords, as well as the space in which to enact their plays, and hence are more dependent on the purchased toy. For this reason their need of toys adapted to their developing powers is even more urgent than that of the children of the country, and calls for a much more careful study of means and adaptation.

#### QUALITY VERSUS QUANTITY

It is not an exaggeration to say that the American child suffers from an over-supply rather than an under-supply of toys. His lack is not that of quantity, but of quality—of toys that really fit his requirements, and thus tend both to entertain and develop him. This habit of surfeiting our children with toys is a menace which few parents appreciate, and the few who do appreciate it, too often lack the courage or the initiative to mitigate the evil.

No little child is capable of appreciating or enjoying a large number of toys at one time. If he is of an orderly turn of mind, he may evolve a selective process adapted to time and place, or he may do as a small friend of mine, abetted by her parents, did. Her nursery was lined on three sides with shelves, on which were placed every conceivable type of toy. Her friends were allowed to enter this sacred room and gaze, much as one would do in a toy shop, only here they could not purchase anything and take it away. After their tour of observation they were taken to another room, where they played with her architectural blocks and her dolls.

More often a superabundance of toys develops directly or indirectly a train of unfortunate habits. Destructivity is particularly prominent in this train, for where a succession or a superfluity of toys is

assured the virtues of care, responsibility, and protection are generally lacking. And be it remarked that the child's care of his toys is one of the most valuable lessons which he should learn in this period of childhood.

The evil of restlessness, the vacillating disposition, the germ of discontent, may all find their birth in a superfluity of toys. A little neighbor of ours had a habit of watching for her father each night upon his return from business. The cry which we generally heard from this eager young American, as her father approached, was, "What have you brought me?" The father usually produced from the depths of his pocket, if not from a bulky package, some toy, which the child greedily appropriated and for a short time utilized in play. We noted as time went on and our opportunity for observation increased that this child was restless, lacking in even the small degree of stability common to her age. This was particularly marked in relation to her interest in and affection for things. A given thing contented her for a very short time. The insidious germ—desire for change—was working rapidly in her organism. At last one night her father brought her two live bunnies. Now, we thought, here is something living. This surely will make a more lasting appeal to her; but not so. In the afternoon of the next day we noted one of the rabbits lying dead upon the lawn, and before night the second had met the same fate—a twisted neck—and the little lady, all unmindful, was looking for new deeds of conquest and slaughter.

Is it too much to say that in that child's nature were being sown the seeds that lead to the dulling of the affections, to the hardening of the heart, to a thoughtlessness that may extend beyond the material toys and the animal pets to her human brothers and sisters?

I was once invited to view the Christmas gifts which the fond parents had provided for their five children. It was a big display. The indulgent mother pointed out how each one of the children had virtually the same sort of toys—five of every kind—so that there would be no quarreling or disputing as to gifts. I longed to say to her, "Are your children to have no opportunity to exercise the blessed and beneficent privilege of sharing their gifts one with another?"

Is it wide of the mark to say that those parents were sowing for selfishness, that most insidious of all sins?

#### THE ADULT AND THE TOY

There is no question but that we adults need educating along the line of toys and adaptation. The toy is, or should be, a bringer of joy to our children; it also should be for the little child an educative means in the happiest and most natural manner. The flowering of the human spirit which manifests itself in children's plays is one of the most beautiful expressions of child-life. It rests with us adults whether we shall be bringers of light or a means of stumbling to these little ones.

# WEEKLY OUTLINE STUDY OF CURRENT HISTORY

BY J. MADISON GATHANY, A.M.

HOPE STREET HIGH SCHOOL, PROVIDENCE, R. I.

Based on *The Outlook* of April 30, 1919

Each week an Outline Study of Current History based on the preceding number of *The Outlook* will be printed for the benefit of current events classes, debating clubs, teachers of history and of English, and the like, and for use in the home and by such individual readers as may desire suggestions in the serious study of current history.—THE EDITORS.

[Those who are using the weekly outline should not attempt to cover the whole of an outline in any one lesson or study. Assign for one lesson selected questions, one or two propositions for discussion, and only such words as are found in the material assigned. Or distribute selected questions among different members of the class or group and have them report their findings to all when assembled. Then have all discuss the questions together.]

## I—INTERNATIONAL AFFAIRS

*A. Topic:* Korea's Plea for Independence; Japan and Korea.

*Reference:* Pages 725, 726.

### Questions:

Note.—This topic should be made the basis of a study of the history of Korea and Japan's rise to supremacy in the Far East. 1. Explain why Korea at the present time is making a plea for independence from Japan. 2. What is *The Outlook's* attitude toward the independence of Korea? What are its reasons? 3. Tell, with reasons, whether you believe in the absolute independence of Korea. 4. If Korea should become independent, name and discuss some of the problems and tasks you think would be hers. 5. Make several comparisons between the demands of the Sinn Feiners for Irish independence and those of the Koreans for independence. 6. What does *The Outlook* believe the true policy for Japan and for Korea is? Do you expect this policy to be executed? Reasons. 7. Describe briefly the struggle of China, Russia, and Japan for the possession of Korea. 8. Explain how Japan finally annexed Korea. 9. Give an account of the Portsmouth Treaty and the part played in it by Theodore Roosevelt. To whom were the terms more creditable, Russia or Japan? Reasons. 10. Discuss what, in your opinion, the effect of the world war will be on the position of Japan. 11. Do you believe the United States should be decidedly friendly to Japan? Discuss at length. 12. You will find "The Mastery of the Far East," by A. J. Brown (Scribners), a most helpful book in the study of this topic.

*B. Topic:* The Black Wave; Bolshevism; "Conquering" Russia.

*Reference:* Pages 734-738; 730, 731.

### Questions:

1. Make a numbered list of definitions of Bolshevism as given in this editorial correspondence by Mr. Abbott. (This should prove to be a very valuable exercise.) 2. State and discuss the effects of Bolshevism in Russia. 3. Who are the Russian patriots? State and explain their aim. 4. What, according to the men interviewed by Mr. Abbott, could the Allies do for Russia? 5. Does *The Outlook* believe the Allies, including the United States, should aid Russia? What are its reasons? Do you believe they should? Tell why or why not. 6. Explain the relations between Bolshevism and Germanism as seen in this correspondence. 7. What, in the belief of

Baron Korff, constitutes the German menace? Give reasons why you do or do not agree with him. 8. What seem to you to be the ends and objects sought by the Bolsheviks? Discuss whether these are in any respects worthy. 9. For what reasons does Lloyd George believe that military intervention in Russia is inadvisable? (See page 730.) Restate *The Outlook's* criticism of his position. 10. What is *The Outlook's* Russian policy? Do you think the Allies should adopt it? Reasons. 11. State specifically in what ways Bolshevism is an enemy of political and industrial democracy. 12. You will do well to read John Spargo's new book called "Bolshevism," published by Harpers.

## II—NATIONAL AFFAIRS

*Topic:* A Millionaire's Opinion of Education.

*Reference:* Editorial, pages 731, 732.

### Questions:

1. What is Mr. Woolworth's opinion of education? Do you consider it adequate? Reasons. 2. What is *The Outlook's* proof of its statement: "If it had not been for the classical and scientific work of our colleges and universities, Mr. Woolworth's 'two terms in a business college' would have been of little help to him"? 3. *The Outlook* believes that our educational system is imperfect, needs revitalizing and readjustment. Explain wherein this is so. 4. "But to condemn it out of hand is both foolish and harmful," continues *The Outlook*. Write about two hundred words on this statement. 5. Explain how our schools can produce an educated and intelligent public opinion. 6. Discuss whether the world war has been worth while from an educational point of view. 7. Those interested in education will find valuable ideas in "Industry and Humanity," by W. L. M. King (Houghton Mifflin), and in "The Colleges in War Time and After," by P. R. Kolbe (Appleton).

## III—PROPOSITIONS FOR DISCUSSION

(These propositions are suggested directly or indirectly by the subject-matter of *The Outlook*, but not discussed in it.)

1. Anarchy is preferable to Bolshevism.
2. Education in America is thoroughly democratic.

## IV—VOCABULARY BUILDING

(All of the following words and expressions are found in *The Outlook* for April 30, 1919. Both before and after looking them up in the dictionary or elsewhere, give their meaning in your own words. The figures in parentheses refer to pages on which the words may be found.)

Self-determination, revolution, insurrection, missionaries (725); Bolshevism, Prussianism (731); apolitic, autocracy, impertinence, callousness, prejudice, trilingual, patriotism (735); Germanism, virile nation, *Kultur* (736); benign, outlaw, chemistry, higher education (731).

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## THE THRIFT MOVEMENT

I note with interest your article on "Thrift Insurance" in the March 5 issue of The Outlook. I believe thrift is as necessary in peace times as in war. The war has shown some things we can do along savings lines—some things we never dreamed possible. Various agencies organized to improve citizenship standards will doubtless keep the thrift message before the people after the Government loan campaigns are over.

This subject of perpetuating the thrift impulse is the very problem which a group of New York bankers and business men, known as the Thrift Committee of the Industrial Department, International Young Men's Christian Association, is organized to assist to a solution. The programme, as designed, is calculated to help men in industry to think straight about their money matters in the realm of earning, spending, saving, investing, giving. The machinery which it uses to accomplish this purpose has proved very successful.

The Y. M. C. A. has found it practical (1) to promote savings clubs in the big industrial concerns; (2) to teach men the necessity of making family budgets, keeping records of expenditures, and proportional division of the income, by thrift exhibits, advertising campaigns, educational classes, shop talks, and stereopticon lectures; (3) to conduct home buying and beautifying campaigns; (4) to celebrate thrift week; (5) to co-operate with banks and insurance firms in getting men to open savings accounts and take out insurance; (6) to cash pay checks, open accounts for men, deposit money, assist in making investments; (7) to give vocational advice and assistance.

Savings clubs have proved a very valuable machine in promoting saving and investing. These clubs have also been useful as a nucleus to promote thrift educational work by exhibits, debates, discussions, etc., work out family budgets, study marketing and purchasing value, and interest other industrial centers in a like programme.

Results have proved both the hypothesis and the practicality of the programme. The Y. M. C. A., in order that its slogan "to meet the needs of men" might be really true, has made the economic programme the fifth part of its fivefold programme. Many other big institutions have felt compelled to include this factor in their programmes. And the indorsement of big business men like Mr. E. C. Delafield, of the Franklin Trust Company; Irving T. Bush, of the Bush Terminal Company, of Brooklyn, New York; Colgate Hoyt, of Colgate Hoyt & Co.; J. S. Alexander, of the National Bank of Commerce, and many others, bears eloquent and complete testimony to the good and the efficiency accomplished by the Thrift Department's efforts.

It is neither the object nor the desire of the Y. M. C. A.'s Thrift Department to assist men to the acquisition of fortunes. To teach a man to live safely, sanely, and happily within his income and at the same time paddle the canoe of his abilities and earning capacity up the stream of success is the sole purpose. The resulting betterment in the fiber of our citizenship will not only help the Nation and the individual in a time of special need, but constitute both the glory and the satisfaction of the Industrial Department of the International Young Men's Christian Association.

ADOLPH LEWISOHN.

New York City

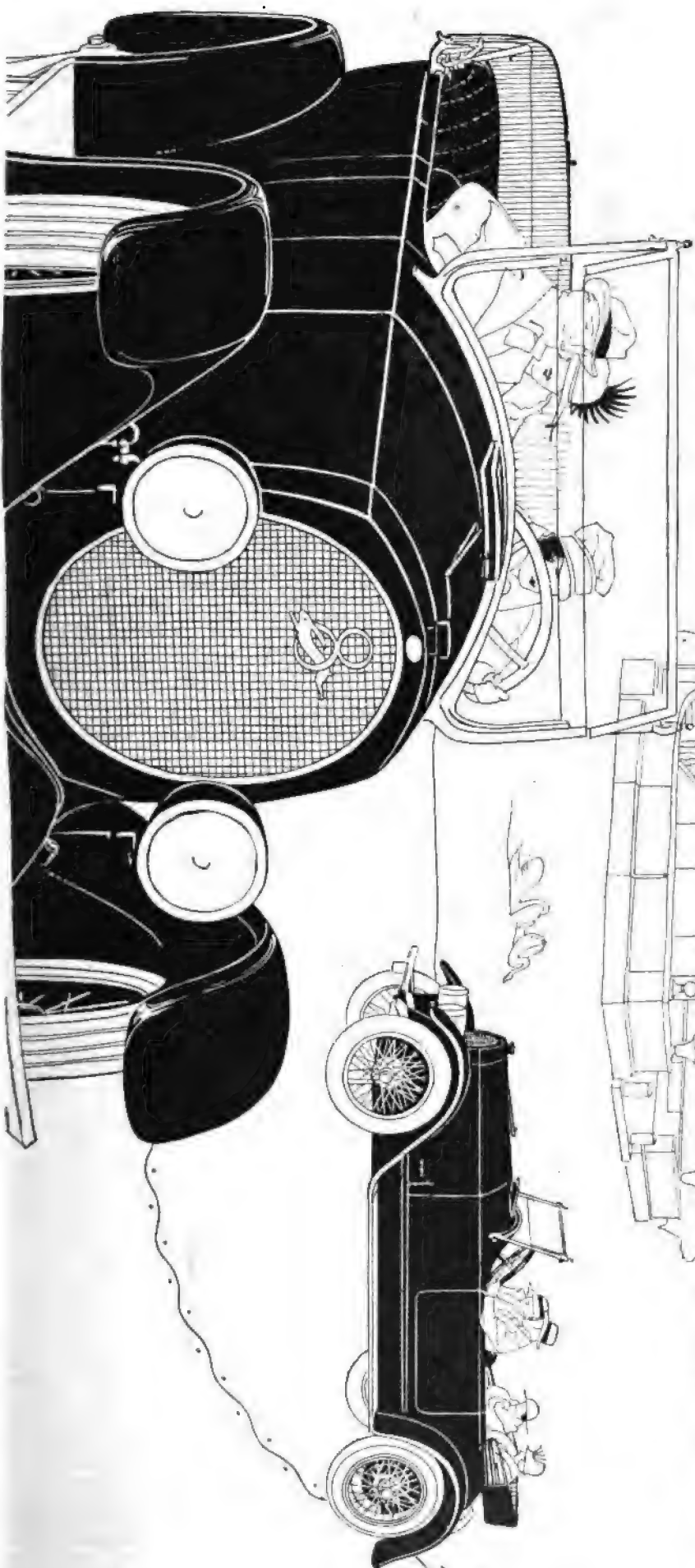
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## WALT WHITMAN

1819—1919

BY EDNA DAVIS ROMIG

ON May 31 a hundred years will have elapsed since the birth of Walt Whitman. He is to-day quite as important a figure in American literature as he was when he died, in 1892. His recognition is not based, therefore, on personal or literary eccentricity, but on solid worth.

President Lincoln, standing one day during the war before a window in the White House, saw Whitman slowly saunter by. He followed him with his eyes, relates Mr. Burroughs, and, turning, said to those about him:

"Well, he looks like a man."

In any study of the personality of Whitman the student is met at the outset by a most amazing type of criticism—and just as puzzling a volume of expression by the poet himself. A pathologist has seen in him the full case of insanity, substantiating the theory by the fact that his youngest brother was an imbecile and his eldest brother died insane, the disease in Whitman taking only another form, and that in full evidence in his "Leaves of Grass." How prevalent was this idea is shown in the fact that Dr. Bucke, a well-known alienist and for nineteen years superintendent of an insane institution, for fifteen years the private physician of Whitman, whose later years were enfeebled through the results of gangrene contracted in his "Wound Dresser" days in Civil War hospitals, has written a detailed study of madness, from this basis making an intensive study to disprove the fact. Devotees have even seen in Whitman a nineteenth-century divinity. Others have seen in him only a colloquial caricature of the lower classes, one who reveled in uncouthness and dissipation. Still others see in him the inspired poet, a Shakespeare of democracy.

The fact is, Walt Whitman positively refuses to be pigeon-holed or card-indexed.

"I charge you forever reject those who would expound me, for I cannot expound myself. . . . Do I contradict myself?  
Very well, then I contradict myself;  
(I am large—I contain multitudes.)"

As to the matter of personal appearance there is apparently a unanimity of opinion. Walt must have undeniably presented a magnificent physique. The daguerreotype of 1854 gives the impression of an unusual vitality. Of a later period Mr. Burroughs writes vividly and sympathetically: "In person Whitman was large and tall, above six feet, with a breezy, open-air look. . . . The full beauty of his face and head did not appear till he was past sixty. After that I have little doubt it was the finest head this age or country has seen. . . . It seemed to me his face steadily refined and strengthened with age."

Horace Traubel, the Boswell of Whitman, declares that he always felt a tonic emanation from the man. Of this quality, termed by one disciple "the sunshine of that dynamic personality," there seems to be ample corroboration. Restrained and calm critics refer to it and analyze the quality in terms of personal magnetism, although it takes Mr. Binns to record of their first meeting that he was "almost amazed by the beauty and majesty of his person and the gracious air of purity that surrounded and permeated him. . . . A sort of spiritual intoxication set in."

But Whitman, the critic of himself, is not so high-flown, so devotional, in his attitude.

A rude child of the people!—no imitation—no foreigner—no dilettante democrat . . . likes to be called by his given name, and nobody at all need mister him—can laugh with laughers—is not prejudiced one mite against the Irish—talks readily with niggers—does not make a stand on being a gentleman, nor on learning nor manners—would leave a select soirée of elegant people any time to go with tumultuous men, roughs, receive their caresses and welcome, listen to their noise, oaths, smut, fluency, laughter, repartee. The effects he produces in his poems are no effects of artists. You may feel the unconscious teachings of a fine brute, but will never feel the artificial teaching of a fine writer or speaker.

From his devotees we may expect a certain amount of enthusiasm, even of fanaticism. Dr. Bucke, Mr. Traubel, Mr. Harned, the O'Connors, all make Whitman the seer and prophet of inspired vision. There is Mrs. Gilchrist, a woman of brilliant mentality and culture and refinement, who became a most intimate friend and saw in Whitman much of power. And there is John Burroughs, whose forcible studies lead one to interpret this man sympathetically. John Burroughs was much with Whitman, and pronounced as the most vital thing about him his large and loving personality. Thoreau, Emerson, Ingersoll, Trowbridge, Andrew Carnegie, all these men were strangely drawn to him by the magnetic influence of Whitman's personality.

One of the most satisfying proofs of this emanating quality of beneficence, the outgoing virtue of his personal self, is the influence he exerted in the hospital wards during the "Wound Dresser" days. An atmosphere of calming and soothing went with Walt Whitman down those halls of pain. His mere presence, many say, was a potent anæsthetic, and the suffering boys learned to call for Walt. This period of service, too, was the one which gave to him the most satisfaction.

Of temperamental traits perhaps the magnificent optimism that glows through most of his poetry is one of the most fundamental. It is the one that gives rise to his faith in his fellow-man, that stimulates his benevolence, the touchstone of his love and sympathy. It is doubtless this essence, together with a certain wistful yearning, that reacted upon William Dean Howells when he wrote:

He was often at Pfaff's. . . . He had a fine head with a cloud of Jovian hair . . . and gentle eyes that looked most kindly into mine and seemed to wish the liking which I instantly gave him. . . . Our acquaintance was summed up in that glance and the grasp of his mighty fist upon my hand. . . . Some years later I saw him for the last time. . . . Then, as always, he gave me the sense of a sweet and true soul, and I felt in him a spiritual dignity which I will not try to reconcile with the printing of . . . Emerson's letter. The apostle of the rough, the uncouth, was the gentlest person; his barbaric yawp translated into terms of social encounter was an address of singular quiet. . . . He was a liberating force, a very imperial anarchy in literature. . . . I like his prose; there is a genial and comforting quality, very rich and cordial, such as I felt him to be when I met him in person. . . . It is still something neighborly, brotherly,

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CHARLES SCRIBNER'S SONS

## Walt Whitman (Continued)

fatherly, and so I felt him to be when the benign old man looked on me and helpfully spoke to me.

Closely related to this sanguine attribute of optimism is that other all-prevailing characteristic of Whitman, referred to by Mr. Howells, discerned by all who have known the man—his tenderness, his vast compassion, his extreme fellow-feeling.

Sympathy in Whitman is both general and specific, both abstract and concrete. There is a sweeping sense of brotherhood which becomes for him a generalized, universal emotion, expressed for every nation, every race, every degree. It goes out alike to the stranger, the unknown comrade, a fugitive slave, a common prostitute, one shortly to die, a Seminole prisoner. His sympathy becomes nobly productive and splendidly concrete in the hospital days at Washington where he served unceasingly. "Specimen Days" and "November Boughs" bear the imprint of the emotions of this time. The broader phase of sympathy is one of his own literary ideals:

I also sent out "Leaves of Grass" to arouse and set flowing in men's and women's hearts, young and old, endless streams of living, pulsing love and friendship, directly from them to myself, now and forever. To this terrible, irrepressible yearning (surely more or less down underneath in most human souls)—this never-satisfied appetite for sympathy and this boundless offering of sympathy, this universal democratic comradeship.

And from this springs the scope and inclusiveness of his sympathy, tuning himself with the universe, feeling with all things animate, and, in his mystical moods, with things inanimate. He identifies himself with all personalities, reads into his experience the experiences of humanity or into humanity the experiences of his own being:

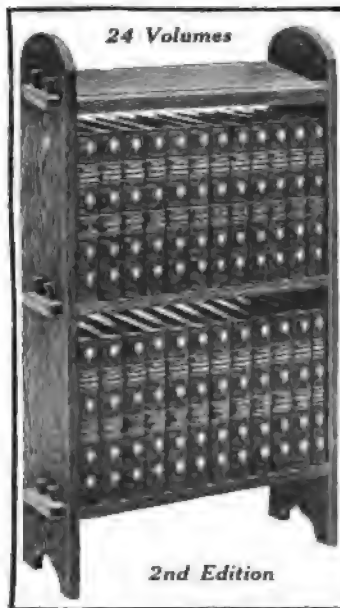
"I am the mate and companion of people, all just as immortal and fathomless as myself; (They do not know how immortal, but I know.) . . . In all people I see myself—none more, and not one a barley-corn less; And the good or bad I say of myself, I say of them. . . . I am he attesting sympathy. . . . I encompass worlds, and volumes of worlds."

And this brings us to another riddle of Whitman's personality, namely, his egotism. He who goes deeply into a study of Whitman will not remain long ignorant of the fact that he was eccentric, erratic in many respects, and that he did many things conspicuously ill-advised. But the egotism that troubles the one approaching Whitman for the first time is the stupendous claim he makes for himself.

First of all, one should not forget that again and again egotism in "Leaves of Grass" is used almost synonymously with personality:

"I will effuse egotism, and show it underlying all—and I will be the bard of personality."

Often, however, the *I* of Walt Whitman, his own peculiar identity, is mixed up with this universal ego until there is obscurity, if not direct contradiction. In "A Song of Myself" there is a predominant autobiographical ego, which, however, is so paralleled with the identities of humanity in general that the reader becomes hopelessly confused or loses patience with what appears to be Whitman's colossal egotism. Burroughs declares that it is not Walt Whitman the private individual who speaks, but Walt Whitman as the spokesman of Amer-



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Walt Whitman (Continued)

ican democracy. It seems a more satisfactory explanation of all the varying phases of this, however, to deduce the theory that egotism in Whitman rises in a series, or is of three kinds: (1) the autobiographical I, the Walt Whitman of his own personal environment; (2) the ego that sees with himself innumerable counterpart identities,

"I celebrate myself and sing myself,  
And what I assume you shall assume.  
For every atom belonging to me as good belongs to you;"

and (3) in all personality the egotism which is a part of God, the transcendental ego, where each identity becomes intrinsically an ego-theist. This last variety is very much a part of Whitman's philosophy and leads into many high-handed declarations in all of his earlier writings.

"Divine am I inside and out, and I make holy  
whatever I touch or am touched from. . .

This head more than churches, Bibles and all creeds.

If I worship one thing more than another, it shall be the spread of my own body, or any part of it. . . .

I hear and behold God in every object. . . .  
In the faces of men and women I see God, and in my own face in the glass;  
I find letters of God dropt in the street—and every one is signed by God's name."

The touchstone of Whitman's appeal to European critics, as well as to his comparatively few readers at home, is the virility of his writings. One of his favorite words is "brawn." Another is "athletic." He exalts the perfection of the physical. His Utopia is to be a race of stalwart sons and athletic daughters vitalized by great free souls. America for him means hardihood and strength and vigor and independence. Perhaps he has most powerfully expressed this in a sweeping poem translated into many languages and by many Europeans

accepted as the index to Whitman's American poetry:

"O you youths, Western youths,  
So impatient, full of action, full of manly pride  
and friendship.  
Plain I see you, Western youths, see you  
trampling with the foremost,  
Pioneers! O Pioneers! . . .

All the past we leave behind;  
We debouch upon a newer, mightier world,  
varied world,  
Fresh and strong the world we seize, world of  
labor and the march,  
Pioneers! O Pioneers!"

When Whitman saw the mountain and canyon wonders of Colorado, he exclaimed, "Here I find the law of my own poems!" The big things in nature filled him with that ecstasy he flings into his lines, that *rapport* which becomes one of his unpleasant mannerisms, an all but frenzied succession of exclamations. "Just as picturesque England lies back of Tennyson," says Mr. Burroughs, "craggy Scotland back of Carlyle, so America as a whole, our huge movements, our sprawling, sublime, unkempt nature lies back of Walt Whitman."

But even beyond this grandeur of natural background, and better than this, is the sanctity of the human body.

"For Whitman," says Mr. Symonds, "the body has a mystic value, not merely because of its exceeding beauty and delightfulness, but also because it is verily the temple of the divinest of all things we know, the human soul."

Into the woof of this vitality are knit many of the attributes of his optimism and sympathy, and wefted with his virility is the peculiar fabric of his egotism. But in any complete consideration of Whitman's temperamental traits there are others not so sanguine. Here and there are signs of a morbid pessimism, a slight hint of the cynic, melodious expression of grief, a Tennysonian quality in passages of "Out of the Cradle Endlessly Rocking," with its touch of threnody and a dirge-like movement.

And it is this man, sometimes brooding, this man who realizes things as fundamentally joyous and sweet, the sanguine man, who can be also the choleric old fellow, irascible under circumstances. Doubtless here, too, is the source of his stubbornness. Mr. Trowbridge calls the characteristic "just plain cussedness." He held tenaciously to his own opinions, no matter how convincing were the arguments pitted against him—as numerous of his friends and contemporaries had occasion to know.

Irresponsibility is also in evidence in many phases. The 1855 edition of "Leaves of Grass" is full of errors in type, spelling, punctuation, and crammed with loose terms. Any one reading the multitudinous stray manuscripts, letters, and diary jottings knows how altogether unorganized and unformed they are. In both his poetry and prose there is little that can be called construction; grammatical errors, hanging phrases, long passages in most flagrant incoherence, distressingly incomplete sentences, occur with supreme nonchalance. There are all the earmarks of carelessness, and Walt himself refers to his writings in some of his favorite terms—"random," "mélange," "hiatus," "haphazard," "hurrygrams."

From the irresponsible there is but one step to the unconventional. Always and everywhere is Whitman swinging free from



Walt Whitman (Continued)

convention, tradition, form. This, as well as his avid eye for the pictorial, may explain the queer garb he affected—the loose gray suit, the broad collar, low opened shirt, the favorite knit coat, the soft slouch hat.

It takes only a superficial acquaintance with Whitman to realize that his gospel is naturalness. Every person has within himself the intrinsic standard for manners, beliefs, government. Look into the tablets of your own personality and live—that is the burden of his writings. Everything for the individual, is his slogan. Whitman is never an Anarchist (that in face of some of his "pose" lines, particularly those in "To a Foiled European Revolutionaire"), nor is he ever a rabid revolutionist; he is, however, a great deal of an iconoclast.

Perhaps one of Whitman's greatest voids is a lack of humor. Ruskin laments this, and the consequent incongruity of his writings. It is said that this absence was not conspicuous in personal contact. Mr. Trowbridge in his reminiscences refers to a gathering held in honor of Whitman where the most genuine sociability had been in progress. One of the guests called attention to the lateness of the hour, when another member placed a book before the face of the clock. Mr. Trowbridge suggested, "Put 'Leaves of Grass' there. No one can see through that." There was a general burst of appreciative laughter, which Whitman shared with consummate zest. If he had possessed the quality of another's view-point or the spice of humor as a criterion in consideration of his writings, he might have spared himself some of the ridicule he received and spared us some of the impatience we experience in the jars and bumps of his theories and discomfort in his style.

Whitman's vision carries us through every conceivable experience, the which we might laud in the name of a superb imagination were we carried along by the hypnosis of the mystic. But, the mesmerism failing, there remains much of the ugly, the monotonous, and the absurd in these categories. The uninitiate, in meeting these interminable lists, accuses Whitman of being a good deal of a wastrel, often knowing no economy. His method we attribute to sloth, for instead of concentrating, focusing on one telling, suggestive term, he fills pages with these endless inventories. Whether Whitman did share with the Orientals this vague mystic strain, or whether, in his omnivorous appreciation of everything, in his indiscriminating belief that all experiences and all materials were equally good for him to celebrate, he simply failed in his judgment and psychology, will be a matter for long and productive debate.

And this leads immediately into another consideration of Whitman's personality in regard to his ruling ideas, the motives of his poetry, the theses of his prose. These traits of temperament are the qualities that lie back of all of his unusual writings. It is only an arbitrary division that separates his optimism, his sympathy, his egotism and virility, his unconventionality, sensuousness, and mysticism, from the themes he takes for "Leaves of Grass."

"My comrade,

For you to share with me two greatneesses—a third one rising inclusive and more resplendent,

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#### FICTION

**Gentleman Ranker (The), and Other Plays.** By Leon Gordon. The Four Seas Company, Boston.

**His Wife's Job.** By Grace Sartwell Mason. Illustrated. D. Appleton & Co., New York.

**Diverging Roads.** By Rose Wilder Lane. The Century Company, New York.

This is the story of an ingenuous young girl who wanders out into life hoping to make a way for herself so that she may marry the struggling young man of her heart. She doesn't marry him, but instead marries a brilliant scoundrel. The record of her disillusionment is moving; she develops remarkable business ability, and her experience as a pupil in a "fake" telegraph school, as a seller of land on installments, as an advertisement writer, and finally as a magazine and newspaper worker, is related with realism. The events take place on the Pacific coast, and the

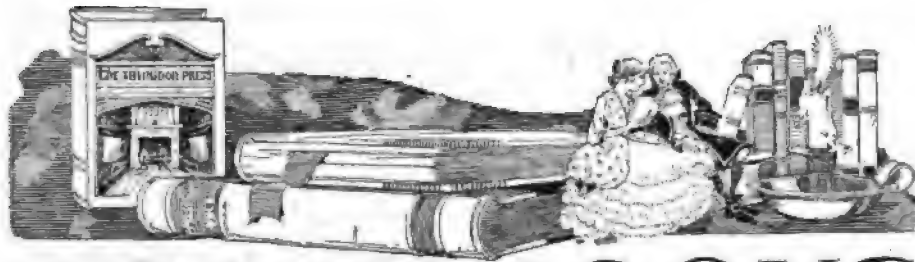
local color of the fast life of San Francisco, of the oil districts, and of the fruit-raising country is well rendered.

**Gift (The).** By Margaret Prescott Montague. E. P. Dutton & Co., New York.

A story of an ebbing faith and its return, of an expiring hope and its recovery. It is more than a parable, more than a prose poem, more than a sermon, yet something of all three—a well-told drama of spiritual experience in which a service of love brings back life to both the rescuer and the rescued.

**He Made His Wife His Partner.** By Henry Irving Dodge. Illustrated. Harper & Brothers, New York.

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### MUSIC, PAINTING, AND OTHER ARTS

**Dutch Landscape Etchers of the Seventeenth Century.** By William Aspenwall Bradley. Illustrated. The Yale University Press, New Haven.

**Prints and Drawings by Frank Brangwyn.** With Some Other Phases of His Art, by Walter Shaw Sparrow. The John Lane Company, New York.

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*The New Books (Continued)*

and its vigorous comments by Mr. Sparrow; others, who regard the ownership of one of those etchings as beyond them in these times, may well feel that here is a pretty good substitute for the unattainable.

## BIOGRAPHY

**Richard Cobden; The International Man.** By J. A. Hobson. Illustrated. Henry Holt & Co., New York.

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**Theodore Roosevelt: The Boy and the Man.** By James Morgan. New Edition. Illustrated. The Macmillan Company, New York.

## HISTORY, POLITICAL ECONOMY, AND POLITICS

**Alfred the Great, the Truth Teller; Maker of England, 848-899.** By Beatrice Adelaide Lees. Illustrated. (Heroes of the Nations.) G. P. Putnam's Sons, New York.

Not all readers will be interested in delving into the mingled fact and myth which constitute our material for a picture of Alfred the Great, but none can deny the skill with which this material has been used by the author in making a lifelike portrait of this British hero of old. The book will be highly useful to those who wish to read a popular account of some of the beginnings of English history, and one which embodies the most recent research.

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**Chaos in Europe (The).** By Frederick Moore. Introduction by Charles W. Eliot, LL.D. G. P. Putnam's Sons, New York.

This author, well known as a newspaper correspondent, enjoys the advantage of years of residence in China, Russia, and the Balkan States. His opinions, whether as to present military and political situations or as to future foreign policies, are clearly stated. In this latest volume from his pen he describes the methods of the Bolsheviks, in which we clearly see that, instead of a liberation for Russia, there was only plunder for Lenine and Trotsky. Mr. Moore's conclusion is that "what Russia could have been, she might still be," for she has able men who will come to the front if opportunity be given. To this end "it is necessary for the Allies to devise the means to help them, not excluding the use of armed forces." There is little doubt that, contrary to the President's view, "the pressure of Allied and American forces in Russia would help to stabilize the country quickly." Passing from the reconstruction of Russia to the reconstruction of Europe, the author would also see America play a leading part, for we have not only "supreme power and wealth," but, what is

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American Year Book (The). A Record of Events and Progress, 1918. Edited by Francis G. Wickwire, B.A., B.Sc. D. Appleton & Co., New York.

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## "SEVENTEEN-YEAR LOCUSTS" DUE IN 1919

BY ROBERT H. MOULTON

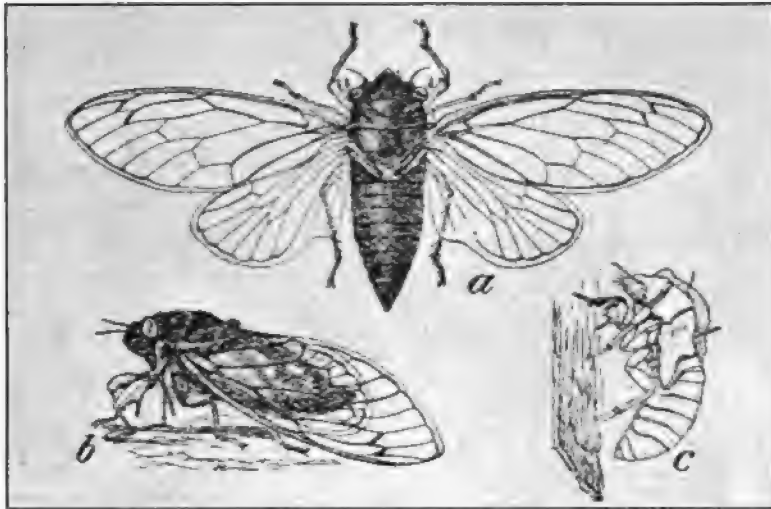
THE most interesting insect in the world will be seen this summer, perhaps in very large numbers, over large areas of the United States. The insect referred to is the periodical cicada, commonly misnamed the seventeen-year locust, to which some mystery has always been attached and around which many superstitions have gathered. The name seventeen-year locust is incorrect in at least two particulars: First, it is not a locust at all, that name being properly applied only to members of the grasshopper family; and, second, while it has a seventeen-year period, it also has a thirteen-year period. It has so long been called by the name of locust, however, that there is no hope of divesting it of that incorrect appellation.

The periodical cicada spends either seven or thirteen years, lacking a few weeks, in slow development underground. Then millions of individuals attain maturity almost at the same moment and emerge for

protection can be employed that will save the young and tender stock from serious injury.

While the periodical cicada appears in some portion of the United States in almost every year, the 1919 swarm is expected to be one of the most numerous, as it will include the largest brood of the seventeen-year family and a small brood of the thirteen-year family. There are thirty broods in all. The year 1868 was the greatest locust year in history. In that year Brood 19, the largest of the thirteen-year broods, appeared in conjunction with Brood 10, the two combining to make an unprecedented infestation. The coincidence of the largest seventeen-year brood with a smaller thirteen-year brood this year will hardly bring about conditions approaching those of 1868.

The United States Department of Agriculture has long kept close check on all the broods of both races, and is able to say with accuracy just when and over what territory any brood will appear. The work



THE SEVENTEEN-YEAR LOCUST

a, adult; b, same, side view; c, shed pupal skin. About  $1\frac{1}{4}$  times natural size

a noisy and strenuous existence above ground, terminating in exhaustion and death after about five weeks. During that period the females lay their eggs by chiseling grooves in the small branches of trees. This results in apparently great damage to forest, orchard, and other trees, but the fear aroused is out of proportion to the real damage likely to be done. This fear appears to have existed with the savages, and has remained with their civilized successors notwithstanding the fact that the cicada has been under investigation for well over two hundred years, and the appearance of the swarms is foretold by entomologists as accurately as eclipses of the moon are foretold by astronomers.

Upon every appearance of large broods of the cicada fear is aroused that trees will be destroyed. There would seem to be some ground for such a fear. The number of the insects is so tremendous that one can hardly understand how they can deposit their eggs in the young and tender branches of the trees without killing them. Yet the fact remains that there have been outbreaks of cicadas in some sections of the United States in most of the years since this country was discovered and that no very great damage has ever been done. Very young fruit trees sometimes are killed or seriously injured, but little or no permanent injury is done to forest trees or mature trees of any kind, and measures of

of classifying and locating the various broods with their periods of recurrence began a long while ago and was attended for some time with considerable confusion. It was generally believed that the period of recurrence was seventeen years, but every once in a while there would be an outbreak that failed to coincide with any possible seventeen-year period, and investigators were getting different results, with periods apparently ranging all the way from ten years to seventeen years. All this work was done on the assumption that all periodical cicadas were alike, and the records were getting decidedly snarled before the discovery that the thirteen-year family is separate and distinct from the seventeen-year family. The honor of this discovery belongs to Dr. D. L. Phares, an independent investigator of Woodville, Mississippi, who, on May 17, 1845, published an article in which he asserted the existence of a thirteen-year race. The fact was definitely accepted in 1869, the year following the greatest locust outbreak, when Dr. B. D. Walsh and Professor C. V. Riley recorded the investigations that became the basis of the accumulated knowledge of the Department of Agriculture.

The two broods due this year are Brood 10, which belongs to the seventeen-year family, and Brood 18, which belongs to the thirteen-year family. The former will appear mostly in Northern territory and the

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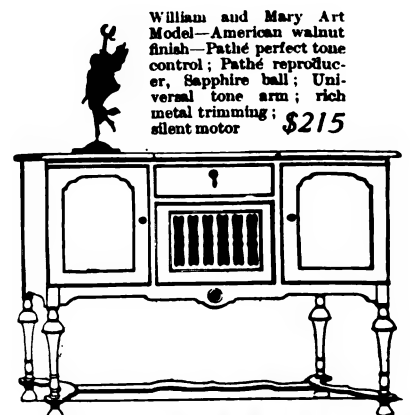
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"Seventeen-Year Locusts" Due in 1919 (Continued)  
latter in Southern territory. The whole or portions of twenty States are included within this range. They are Alabama, Delaware, Georgia, Illinois, Indiana, Iowa, Kentucky, Maryland, Massachusetts, Michigan, New Jersey, North Carolina, Ohio, Pennsylvania, South Carolina, Tennessee, Vermont, Virginia, West Virginia, Wisconsin, and the District of Columbia. It is a little hard to understand, however, how the insect can play a very important engagement in some of these States without getting into neutral territory, such as the States immediately adjoining.

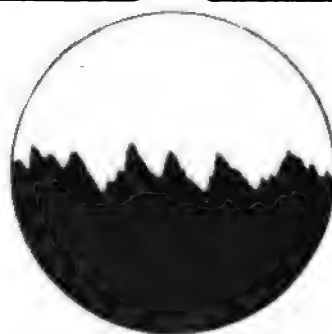
The seventeen-year pest has disregarded so many of the accepted ethics of warfare in the past three or four thousand years that a little thing like violating neutral territory would not be expected to give it any more concern than the ruthless shooting up of Belgium gave ex-Kaiser William and his gray-suited cicadas in human form. But it is to the credit of the cicada that he lets you know when he is coming, and gives you ample time to arrange your defenses.

Latitude does not make any material difference in the time for the emergence of the insects. This ranges from the last week in May to the first in June. About this time the woods and orchards will be resounding with the shrill drums of the insects, and the leaves of the trees where the brood is well-represented will be studded with the cast skins deposited by the industrious and noisy little workers. Trees that exude gummy substances, such as pines and cedars, are generally avoided by the cicada when it is ready to deposit its eggs. In the orchard the apple tree is the prime favorite, with the peach and pear in close order, though all the others, and even the grape vines, are pounced upon.

The putting out of young orchards this spring is to be discouraged, according to experts. Such plantings should be deferred until fall, when danger from the great cicada swarm will be past; and young trees already planted should not be pruned. Some other ameliorative measures are recommended, such as hand-picking the insects from young trees, sprays at the time of emergence, and whitewashing of trees at the beginning of the laying period, which is around July 1.

One of the superstitions connected with the periodical cicada is the notion among some people that they could identify the cry of the insect as a resemblance to the pronunciation of the name Pharaoh, the Egyptian monarch who so relentlessly persecuted the ancient Jews. Attention has also been called to the dark bars that occur on the filmy wings of the insect in the shape of the letter "W," which to many used to mean that the coming of the pests was a forerunner of war. Since, however, the coming outbreak will arrive just at the conclusion of the greatest war, some new calamity will evidently have to be suggested this time.

There have always been reports of death caused by the sting of the cicada, despite the fact that the insect has no sting and no means for infecting any one. The cicada has a bill, and what is termed an ovipositor, the organ in which the eggs are stored during the process of development. Entomologists long ago dispelled the popular fancy that there was any fight or poison in the cicada or that his mission in life was other than to cut into trees to find lodgment for the eggs necessary to keep up the line of succession of the thirteen and seventeen year tribes.



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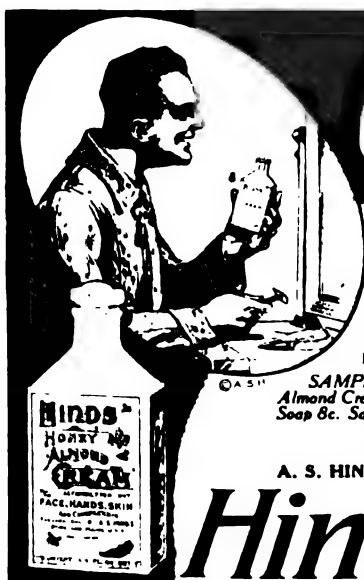
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A. S. HINDS

257 West Street

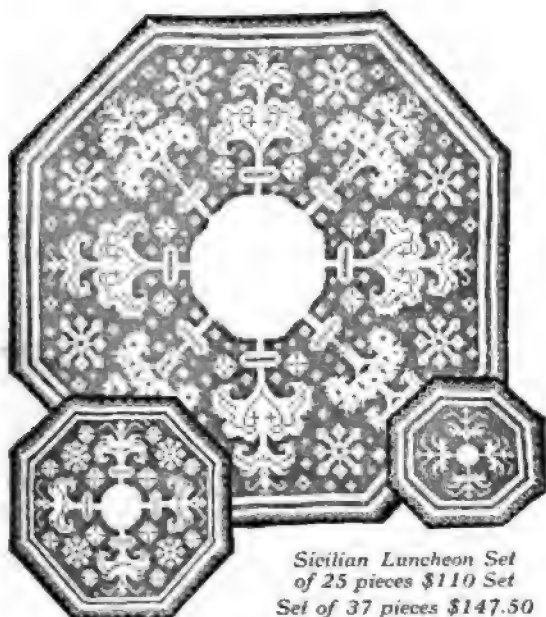
Portland, Maine

# Hinds HONEY AND ALMOND Cream

# McCutcheon's

## Italian and Japanese

### Linens



*Sicilian Luncheon Set*  
of 25 pieces \$110 Set  
Set of 37 pieces \$147.50

**SEVERAL** shipments of Fancy Linens for dining room and bedroom have just been received from Italy. Among them many choice pieces suitable for Wedding Gifts

**Tea and Luncheon Cloths** from one to one and a half yards square \$10.50 to 55.00 each.

**Napkins** 14x14 inches square \$18.00 to 50.00 dozen.

**Scarfs** for Sideboards and Serving Tables, also Chiffonier and Dressing Table covers in styles that are different and unusual \$4.50 to 75.00 each.

**Luncheon Sets** both in square and oblong shapes in a beautiful range of patterns. 25 piece square sets \$23.50 to 95.00 Set. Oblong Sets have 12 mats and table runner. \$31.50 to 86.50 Set.

**Sicilian Oblong Sets**, 1 Doz. Mats and 20x54 in. Runner \$152.50.

**Sicilian Oblong Sets**, 1 Doz. Mats and 20x60 in. Runner \$167.50.

We have also received a shipment of fine Japanese Mosaic work many months delayed by reason of the embargo. These are offered at old prices.

**Tea Cloths** in three designs with Napkins to match, 36x36 inches \$7.50, 45x45 inches \$12.00, 54x54 inches \$16.50 each. 14x14 inch Napkins \$10.00 per dozen.

**Scarfs** 20x36 in. \$3.75, 20x45 in. \$4.25, 20x54 in. \$4.75, 20x63 in. \$5.25.

**Tea Cloths** 36x36 in. two designs \$5.50. **Napkins** 14x14 in. to match \$7.50 doz.

**MAIL ORDER SERVICE** : Any of the merchandise described or illustrated above may be ordered with complete satisfaction through our mail order service.

**James McCutcheon & Co.**  
Fifth Avenue, 34th and 33d Sts., N. Y.



## BY THE WAY

The German peace envoys are, it is reported, to be housed at Versailles in the charming Hôtel des Réservoirs, once the home of Mme. de Pompadour. In this same hotel, in 1871, Bismarck and von Moltke lived while negotiations for peace after the Franco-German War were being conducted. One or two members of the hotel's staff retain vivid memories of those days of humiliation for France and for themselves. Their hour of triumph has certainly arrived.

Speaking of the Franco-German War of half a century ago, a subscriber indulges in this reminiscence: "My earliest impression of the Germans was that they were heavy consumers of beer. As a ten-year-old boy I was walking one morning in 1871 in the streets of Newark, New Jersey, with my father. A man passed crying in stentorian tones, 'Extra! Emperor Napoleon Surrenders at Sedan!' My father stopped him and bought a paper. 'It is true, my boy,' he said to me. 'This is a great historic day. To-night there will be great rejoicing among the many Germans here. Their beer gardens will be full of noisy, shouting, drinking men and women.' And they were. But little did those triumphant revelers realize that some of them might live to see the day when Bismarck's work would be completely undone in their old home and their sacred beer would be banished from their adopted country! What have they or their descendants left to live for?"

The "comics" in the daily papers are frequently banal and sometimes foolish; but occasionally one has point and humor; this, for instance, from the New York "World": Jeff—"I'm against this League of Nations." Mutt—"Why? Political reasons?" "No; musical reasons." "What do you mean?" "I mean this: It took me forty-two years to learn to sing 'My Country, 'tis of Thee,' and now we'll have to learn to sing 'Our Countries, 'tis of Those'!"

Trees are to be planted in an Avenue of Victory in Brooklyn as a memorial to fallen soldiers and sailors. Each tree will bear a plate giving the name of the man in whose memory the tree is planted. The cost of the tree, eight dollars, is contributed by friends or relatives, while the city's Park Department will plant and care for the tree and provide the name plate.

He was an airman, says the London "Sphere;" one of the kind who are not loquacious about their exploits. She tried to draw him out, with this result: She: "What does it feel like to fly?" He: "Oh, rippin'." She (after a barren pause): "Good floor last night at the dance?" He: "Top-pin'." Another pause, then—She: "Tell me about Mesopotamia. What was it like?" He (with energy): "Oh, blotto!" This last bit of slang is perhaps a successor to the now obsolescent American "n. g."

The famous prison of old Paris, the Bastille, was well guarded, and few prisoners ever escaped from it. The first man who broke out, according to "The Romance of Escapes," by Tighe Hopkins, was the Abbé Count de Buquoit, an adventurer of the early part of the eighteenth century. With a small file he cut the gratings of his cell window. He constructed a ladder from the wicker casings of wine bottles, eked out with scraps of sheets. On a dark night he and two companions descended to the moat by this ladder. His

*By the Way (Continued)*

companions were captured, but Buquoit evaded the sentries and made good his escape to Switzerland.

During the war the road over the Mont Cenis Pass was used even in winter by trains of motor cars. Several thousand men, it is said, were employed to keep the Pass free from snow. The travel was mainly between Turin and Modane, a distance of eighty miles. Twenty-one miles of this was steady climbing to the top of the Pass, 7,000 feet up. Many thousands of cars, it is reported, were sent from Italy to France by this route. One set of drivers was kept exclusively for the most difficult part of the road.

The Federal Trade Commission has issued an order, it is announced, providing that a moving-picture firm must not change the name of an old, used film and show it again unless it is "clearly, definitely, distinctly, and unmistakably" made known to the public that the film with the new title is an old one reissued. This to prevent deception; for probably few people care to see a film twice. Perhaps "Cabiria," "Civilization," "Joan of Arc," and a few others are exceptions to this rule.

What is the most interesting country in the world for the tourist? The question was asked recently of a traveler of wide experience. "If I could wake up to-morrow morning in any place of my choice," he answered, "it would be Egypt. The charm of the Nile scenery, the fascination of the stupendous monuments of antiquity, and the attraction of the picturesque people that one meets there, combine to make Egypt the most interesting country in the world. Besides, do you know that Cairo has more 'double stars' in Baedeker—that sign of a first-class wonder—than Florence or Venice, and, if I mistake not, even London?"

The sale at a New York book auction, remarks "The Writer," of a copy of Edgar Allan Poe's first book, "Tamerlane," printed in Boston in 1827, for \$11,600—the highest price ever paid for any American book—and, at another New York auction, of the dedication copy of Milton's "Comus" for \$1,425, may be encouraging to modern authors by showing them what sums their works may sell for a century or three hundred years from now.

The advantages of system and standardized methods are shown in the getting of meals as in everything else. *Table d'hôte* meals are much cheaper and easier to prepare than *à la carte* meals. Hear the "Railway Age" on the subject: "The traveler cannot get as good a meal for \$2.25 under the *à la carte* system as he could for \$1.25 with the *table d'hôte*. The able dining-car steward under the *table d'hôte* system could serve dinner to more than two complete cars full of diners without confusion, with the food well cooked and hot, table linen clean and waiters and cooks unhurried. This is not possible, apparently, under the *à la carte* system."

Whether the following excerpt from the Williamsville, North Dakota, "Item" is a bona fide apology, or only the work of the office humorist, it has originality:

We wish to apologize to Mrs. Orville Overholt. In our paper last week we had as a headline "Mrs. Overholt's Big Feet." The word we ought to have used is a French word, pronounced the same way, but spelled "fete." It means a celebration, and is considered a very tony word.

# Murphy Univernish

## The Universal Varnish

Supplied clear and in six transparent wood colors



*A Varnish as  
impervious to hot water as  
glass or china.*

WOODWORK around a sink ought to be the most sanitary part of the house—and is often the least so.

Univernish gives it a surface almost as hard as glass—a surface which boiling water will not injure or turn white—a surface you can scrub with hot water and soap—a surface which will not stain or offer lodgment to waste.

And how a smooth Univernish finish in kitchen, pantry or bath room does save work! Sweeping is easier. Washing floors or linoleum varnished with Univernish is hardly any work at all.

Anyone can flow on a coat of Univernish. Use it to touch up worn or scarred woodwork and floors. Univernish is as necessary as soap to modern sanitary housekeeping.

Write for the name of a merchant who sells Murphy Univernish and for our brochure "The Modern Sanitary Kitchen."

**Murphy Varnish Company**

Franklin Murphy, Jr., President  
NEWARK CHICAGO  
The Durez Varnish Company, Ltd., Montreal, Canadian Associate


Univernish  
is furnished  
as clear var-  
nish and in  
the follow-  
ing transpar-  
ent colors:

Dark Oak  
Light Oak  
Box Oak  
Mahogany  
Walnut  
Green





Nobody  
ever  
Changes  
from  
**RAMESES**  
CIGARETTES  
Don't ask  
why—try  
a box



## WANT \$150,000

We want good party or parties to invest with us in profitable \$1,000,000 central, high-class building enterprise in Minneapolis. We are experienced and responsible. Can furnish best references. For particulars address 261, Outlook.



## Make Bran Likable

Every child or grown-up should eat some bran every day. Systems often clog without it. Bran is Nature's laxative.

Then why serve bran food which is uninviting? Why not Pettijohn's—a luxury dish?

This dish is ever welcome. It leads to sunnier days. You will never go without it when you try it for a week.

## Pettijohn's

**Roller Wheat—25% Bran**

A breakfast dainty whose flavor flakes hide 25 per cent of bran.

Also Pettijohn's Flour—75 per cent fine patent flour, 25 per cent bran. Use like Graham flour in any recipe. (3059)

## MAN TRAINING

Mr. H. H. Gross, President of the Universal Military Training League, sends us the following verses with this statement:

"The inclosed poem may be of interest to you. I think it is mighty good stuff. General Leonard Wood thinks so." We may add that The Outlook thinks so.

Some good judges returning from Europe have said that our citizen soldiers over there are not sympathetic with a policy of universal military training because their experience has led them to distrust the militaristic and sometimes despotic character of "regular armies." The Universal Military Training League is not militaristic in any sense of the word. Its object is:

To secure the adoption of Federal legislation for universal training for preparedness. To have available in case of war a trained citizen-reserve; the training to include vocational training and instruction in civil government, and the duties of American citizenship.

It advocates the military method of training to accomplish this object just as the Boy Scouts advocate it because it is the simplest and most effective method of enabling large bodies of men to act in unison for a definite end. We believe that it is the almost unanimous opinion of the rank and file in our National Army and Navy that their life in the training camps was of immense benefit to them physically and morally. The following is the poem which Mr. Gross sends us:

### TO THE MEN OF AMERICA

You talk of your breed of cattle,  
And plan for a higher strain,  
You double the food of the pasture,  
You heap up the measure of grain;  
You draw on the wits of the Nation  
To better the barn and the pen;  
But what are you doing, my brothers,  
To better the breed of men?

You boast of your Morgans and Herefords,  
Of the worth of a calf or a colt,  
And scoff at the scrub and the mongrel,  
As worthy a fool or a dolt;  
You mention the points of your roadster  
With many a "wherefore" and "when,"  
But, ah, are you conning, my brothers,  
The worth of the children of men?

You talk of your roan-colored filly,  
Your heifer so shapely and sleek;  
No place shall be filled in your stanchions  
By stock that's unworthy or weak.  
But what of the stock of your household?  
Have they wandered beyond your ken?  
Oh, what is revealed in the round-up  
That brands the daughters of men?

And what of your boy? Have you measured  
His needs for a growing year?

Does your mark as his sire, in his features,  
Mean less than your brand on a steer?  
Thoroughbred—that is your watchword  
For stable and pasture and pen;  
But what is your word for the homestead?  
Answer, you breeders of men!

MISS ROSE TRUMBULL.

Scottsdale, Arizona.

Lieutenant Edouard Isaacs, a naval officer who was captured by the Germans and escaped from a prison camp, tells of an ingenious plan by which another prisoner got his liberty. This man had a parole permit which read, "I will not make any attempt to escape." He altered this to "I will now make an attempt to escape," boldly handed in this avowal of his scheme to get his liberty, and walked out of the camp!

## Have Your Eyes Examined

If glasses are needed ask for

# Shur-on

EYEGLASSES AND SPECTACLES



Made in many attractive styles, they are

**Comfortable  
Efficient  
Fashionable**

In any style of Shur-on, with or without Shelltex Rims, you always get

**Quality Beyond Question**  
at no greater cost.

Because it is decidedly to your advantage to get Shur-ons, look for the name stamped in the bridge of each mounting. It is there to protect you and optical dealers who want to serve your best interests.

## E. Kirstein Sons Co.

Sole Manufacturers of Shur-on Optical Products

Established 1864

Rochester, N. Y.

## Don't Wear a Truss

Brooks' Appliance, the modern scientific invention, the wonderful new discovery that relieves rupture, will be sent on trial. No obnoxious springs or pads.



### Brooks' Rupture Appliance

Has automatic Air Cushions. Binds and draws the broken parts together as you would a broken limb. No salves. No ties. Durable, cheap. Sent on trial to prove it. Protected by U. S. patents. Catalog and measure blanks mailed free. Send name and address today. Brooks Appliance Co., 471D. State St., Marshall, Mich.

**Light and Heat  
from One Socket**

—or light and power—or two lights.



At Your Dealer's  
**3¢-35¢**  
OR 11¢ EACH  
BENJAMIN ELEC.  
TRIC MFG. CO.  
Chicago New York  
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## :: JAPAN — CHINA ::

A summer sail on the Peaceful Ocean to the Land of Enchantment

## THREE TOURS

June 10—June 16—July 25

## The AMERICAN EXPRESS TRAVEL DEPARTMENT

offers also a Midnight Sun Tour to Alaska, tours around the Great Circle of National Parks, and general travel facilities everywhere, including American Express Travelers Cheques—the International Currency.

(Illustrated Booklet on request)

AMERICAN EXPRESS CO.  
65 BROADWAY, NEW YORK



## Vacation Trip to Japan

Personally conducted party has a few vacancies. Rates for round trip reasonable. Itinerary furnished on request. Sail San Francisco June 28—return early September. Address

Miss L. L. CARTER  
Finch School, 61 E. 77th St., New York

Summer in the National Parks, California, Canadian Rockies  
Motoring, camping, tramping, horseback riding, fishing. Booklet THE TEMPLE TOURS, 6 Beacon Street, Boston.

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### CAMPOBELLO ISLAND, N. B.

(Opp. Eastport, Me.)  
Private family will take a few paying guests. No children under sixteen. Beautiful walks, fine boating, bracing climate, scenery unsurpassed. Address 225, Outlook.

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Robinhood Inn and Cottages  
BAILEY ISLAND, Me., will open June 15. Bathing, fishing, sailing. For circular, Miss MANN, 901 Clinton St., Philadelphia, Pa.

### THE HOMESTEAD

Bailey Island, Maine  
Open June 15 to Sept. 15. Air, scene and table all of the best. Illustrated booklet on application. Thomas E. Hazell, Summit, N. J.

"THE FIRS" Deer Isle  
(Sunset P. O.), Me.  
Pineboat Bay Resort Region. Inn, cottages, tents. A summer home of comfort and a beautiful outdoors. One cottage available for family, 6 rooms. Rates moderate.  
B. B. KNOWLTON, Haverford, Pa.

### YORK CAMPS LOON LAKE, MAINE

In famous Rangleley region in heart of mountains facing lake. Private log cabins with open fire and bath. Central dining room. Golf within easy reach; garage. Boating, bathing, fishing, mountain climbing. Farm one mile from camp furnishes fresh vegetables, eggs, poultry, certified milk. Booklet. J. L. LEWIS YORK, Prop.

## Hotels and Resorts

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### OGUNQUIT, MAINE HIGH ROCK HOTEL

Cottages, Studios, Bungalows.

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**HOTEL PURITAN**  
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THE DISTINCTIVE BOSTON HOUSE  
Globe Trotters call the Puritan one of the most homelike hotels in the world. Your inquiries gladly answered and our booklet mailed.

### CAPE COD | THE PINES

Cotuit, Mass.  
Boating, bathing. Booklets. N. C. MORSE.

If You Are Tired or Not Feeling Well you cannot find a more comfortable place in New England than

### THE WELDON HOTEL

GREENFIELD, MASS.  
It affords all the comforts of home without extravagance.

### HOTEL ASPINWALL

LENOX, MASS.  
High and Cool in the Berkshires  
A HOTEL OF DISTINCTION  
OPENS JUNE 14. ELEVATION 1,400 FEET  
Desirable Cottages with hotel service.

HOWE & TROGER, Managers  
Winter Resort, Princess Hotel, Bermuda

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The Leslie  
A quiet, cozy little house by the sea  
OPENS JUNE 7, 1919. PRIVATE BATHS.  
Descriptive booklet.

## NEW HAMPSHIRE

### White Mountains

in June  
The ALPINE at Bethlehem, N. H.  
opens June 2d. Steam heat, private baths.  
Ask for booklet A. William Cheesley, Mgr.

### ALBAMONT

In the Beautiful Pemigewasset Valley  
A genuine old time New England Hotel  
with all modern conveniences

Table bountifully supplied with certified milk and cream from our herd of thoroughbred Guernseys, poultry, eggs, vegetables and berries from our own farms of 1,000 acres.

For Booklet and Full Particulars write  
CHABLES M. BIDDLE, Mgr.,  
Campton, New Hampshire

## NEW YORK

## ADIRONDACKS

### THE CRATER CLUB

Of the Burnham Cottage Settlement, Essex-on-Lake Champlain, offers to families of refinement at very moderate rates the attractions of a beautiful lake shore in a locality with a remarkable record for healthfulness.

The club affords an excellent plain table and accommodation. The boating is safe, there are attractive walks and drives, and the points of interest in the Adirondacks are easily accessible. Ref. required. For information relative to board and lodging address Miss Margaret Fuller, Club Mgr., 135 E. 71st St., New York.

Furnished cottages without housekeeping. Care. Circulars and particulars on application. John B. Burnham, 235 B'way, New York.

### HURRICANE LODGE

and COTTAGES  
IN THE ADIRONDACKS  
Hurricane, Essex Co., N. Y.  
Season opens June 14th. Comfortable, homelike. Altitude 1,800 ft. Extensive verandas overlooking Keene Valley.

Trout fishing. Camping. Golf links, nine well-kept greens. Mile course. Tennis and croquet. Fresh vegetables. Fine dairy. Furnished cottages, all improvements. Terms \$15 to \$30 per week. Special rates for season. Address K. BELKNAP, Mgr., Hurricane, Essex Co., N. Y.

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Keene Valley, N. Y.  
On direct trail to Mt. Marcy, very heart of the Adirondacks. Illustrated booklet giving description of Keene Valley and the lodge sent on request. \$15 and \$18 a week. H. E. LUCK.

HOW would you like to live for 2 or 3 weeks or months, in cottage or hotel, on a strip of land

VIRTUALLY SIX MILES AT SEA?

Where there are congenial neighbors and all of the conveniences of home. Where the breeze seldom stops blowing; where boating, bathing and fishing are daily pastimes and where the cost is reasonable. Do you know that

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only 50 miles from New York, is such a place?

Direct inquiries to C. W. NASH, Sept., Point O' Woods, L. I.

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On Pine Lake, includes 500 acres of wildcat Adirondack Mountains. Hunting, fishing, swimming, canoeing, tennis, middle horses, traps to surrounding mountain peaks, Lake George and Lake Champlain. Dancing. Excellent meals. Spring water. Cabins and tents \$14, \$16 and up. Private parties entirely isolated. References required. Manager, ROYDEN BARBER, Clenowa, N. Y.

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Why Pay Excessive Hotel Rates?

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202 W. 103d St.  
New York  
Short Block from  
Broadway Subway  
Station. A Hotel of  
Quality and Refinement. Rates are Per  
Suite; Not for Each  
Person.

PARLOR, BEDROOM, AND BATH  
\$2.50, \$3.00 (1 or 2 Persons)  
Parlor, 2 Bedrooms and Bath, \$3.50, \$5.00.  
(2 to 4 Persons)  
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(4 to 6 Persons)

Write for Booklet C and Map of N. Y. City.

### Hotel Le Marquis

31st Street & Fifth Avenue  
New York  
Combines every convenience and home  
comfort, and commands itself to people of  
refinement wishing to live on American Plan  
and be within easy reach of social and dramatic  
centers.

Room and bath \$4.50 per day with meals, or  
\$2.50 per day without meals.  
Illustrated Booklet gladly sent upon  
request. JOHN P. TOLSON.

### HOTEL JUDSON

53 Washington Square  
adjoining Judson Memorial Church. Rooms  
with and without bath. Rates \$2.50 per day,  
including meals. Special rates for two weeks  
or more. Location very central. Convenient  
to all elevated and street car lines.

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Special rates for June and September.  
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The comforts of a home without the cares of  
housekeeping. M. C. Lockwood, Mt. Pocono, Pa.

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### CHESTER, VT. "The Maples," Delightful summer home.

Cheerful, large, airy  
rooms, pure water, bath, hot and cold; broad  
porches, croquet, fine roads. Terms reasonable.  
Refs. exchanged. The MRS. SARABANT.

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### Trapper Lodge—Wyoming

Sixteen Bar-One (16-1) Stock Ranch in the  
beautiful Big Horn Mountains. An attractive  
home for rest and recreation. Superior table;  
perfect water; good saddle horses. Camping  
trips; trout fishing, etc. Address  
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Private Hospital  
For Mental and Nervous Diseases  
Comfortable, homelike surroundings;  
modern methods of treatment;  
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park, flower and vegetable gardens.  
Food the best. Write for booklet.

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Greenwich, Ct. First-class in all respects,  
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An Occupation and  
Recreation Cure for  
Nervous and Nutri-  
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Home. Free from insti-  
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Beautiful, quiet, restful and homelike. Over  
26 years of successful work. Thorough,  
reliable, dependable and ethical. Every com-  
fort and convenience. Accommodations of  
superior quality. Disorder of the nervous sys-  
tem a specialty. Fred. W. Seward, Sr., M.D.,  
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A Private Home for chronic, nervous, and  
mental patients. A few elderly people requiring  
care. Harriet E. Reeves, M.D., Melrose, Mass.

### LINDEN

The Ideal Place for Sick  
People to Get Well  
Doylesburg, Pa. An institution devoted to  
the personal study and specialized treat-  
ment of the invalid. Massage, Electricity,  
Hydrotherapy. Apply for circular to  
Rosaar Lippincott Watson, M.D.  
(late of The Walter Sanitarium)

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Brick Church Elderly invalids, in-  
curables, and others  
in nurse's private home. Beautiful surround-  
ings. 65 Haled St., East Orange, N. J.

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### WANTED—Apartment in New

York City containing sitting-room,  
dining-room, kitchen, two bedrooms with  
bath and maid's room. Also in same building  
apartment containing sitting-room, bedroom  
with bath. Location preferably out of the  
usual beaten paths, something not usually  
rented, if possible, and preferably in a private  
house altered for such purpose. Nothing south  
of Greenwich Village need be submitted nor  
north of Seventy-second St. Address Charles  
H. Davis, 1822 Pine St., Philadelphia, Pa.

### STUDIO APARTMENT, most at-

tractive on Gramercy Park, to rent, fur-  
nished, until October. Two bedrooms, break-  
fast-room, kitchenette, bath and unusually  
large, artistic studio. Address 267, Outlook.

## Country Board

### COUNTRY BOARD

For middle-aged women. Colonial home on  
hilltop. Delightful view of country and Lake  
Ontario. Electric lights, bathroom, excellent  
table. On State road, three miles from Oswego.  
Open June 2d. Miss ALICE E. PERRY,  
Fruit Valley R. F. D., Oswego, N. Y.

## Real Estate

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### Brooklyn, Windham Co., Conn.



For sale or rent. Residence of late Mrs.  
Wm. M. Isaacs. About one acre of ground.  
Beautifully located in ideal, restful New Eng-  
land village. Running water in house. Large  
bath and good garage. House and grounds in per-  
fect order and garden planted. Cultivated  
society and good churches. 3 miles from R. R.  
station in Danielson. For further particulars  
apply A. L. Leisher, 881 Broadway, New York.

### FOR SALE A Beautiful

Summer Home  
in GUILFORD, CONN. Cost over  
\$35,000. Can be bought for less than half. Ad-  
dress Owner, 1821 16th St., Washington, D. C.

### New London-on-the-Sound

For sale or rent, large house, near bathing  
beach, Casino and trolley. Garage, 3 acres,  
beautiful trees. On finest avenue in city, com-  
manding most extensive view of Long Island  
Sound.  
WILLIAM S. CHAPPELL,  
New London, Conn.

### TO CLOSE AN ESTATE

A gentleman's place with fine water-front, full  
view of the river. House stone and frame, gar-  
age stone with rooms for housekeeping. Small  
stable and poultry coops, large garden. Every-  
thing in perfect condition. About one-half  
mile from city, trolley in rear. Bargain for im-  
mediate purchaser. For full information write  
W. S. Chappell, 79 Green St., New London, Ct.

### FOR RENT—FURNISHED

Summer Home in Connecticut  
on Long Island Sound, 2 1/2 miles from New  
York. 11-room cottage, 2 baths, electric lights,  
large fireplace, sleeping porch, bath houses,  
and all possible conveniences. Ideal place  
for children. Salt water bathing. Grounds  
adjoin golf links and tennis courts. Flower  
and vegetable garden planted. Use of a cow.  
Large garage with chauffeur and gardener's  
quarters. Apply to Owner, 70 Melrose Place,  
Montclair, N. J. Telephone 4918 Montclair.

## Real Estate

## CONNECTICUT

**FOR RENT—FURNISHED**  
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## SITUATIONS WANTED

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## The Outlook

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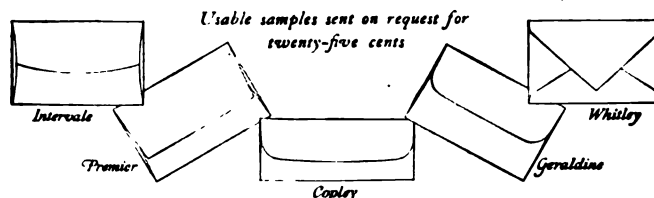
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# The Outlook

MAY 14, 1919

## THE GERMANS IN PARIS

IT is evident that Germany has made elaborate preparation for argumentative resistance now that military resistance is out of the question. The delegation housed, secluded, and protected by France in a dignified and proper manner at Versailles will in all probability have received the terms proposed by the Allies before this is read. At this writing the date set is Wednesday, May 7. The programme outlined by the correspondents indicates that the German delegates will have a fortnight in which to consider the document presented to them and to file their protests and objections. The hope is expressed in Paris that by June 1 a definite point will be reached in the negotiations. For reasons which do not seem quite clear, the German National Assembly has been transferred from Weimar to Berlin for the purpose of discussing the peace terms; probably it is considered that this course would be more impressive, and that any conclusion reached would bear greater weight if it came from the real center of German political power.

Characteristically, Germany has gone from her first extreme of offering to send mere messengers to Paris to the other extreme of building up an extensive and carefully planned body of recognized experts to represent her at Paris. An analysis of the composition of the delegation, published in the New York "Times," shows that instead of six delegates, with a staff of advisers and secretaries, Germany is represented by about forty men of standing, apart from the minor assistants. The list includes diplomatic, financial, and industrial authorities of all varieties. Thus, not only are experts in iron and coal, in agriculture, in trade, in banking, and in shipping to be found in the list; but there are also authorities in art, in literature, and even in theology, for a bishop and a theological professor are among the number. Count Brockdorff-Rantzau, who heads the delegation, is classed politically as an anti-Socialist, and is a diplomat of the old type who has always worked in sympathy with the German autocratic group, although he is called a Liberal Democrat. He has denied that he depends on acing differences of opinion among the allies; but he has certainly been one of those Germans who have shut their eyes to the knowledge of Germany's complete defeat. Dr. Maurice Egan, formerly our American Minister to Denmark, who knows Count Brockdorff-Rantzau well, says: "Rantzau is intellect personified,

and it will require not mere idealism but the most scrupulous knowledge of diplomatic tactics on the part of the Allies to deal with him."

Edward David, the second in authority in the German delegation, is a Majority Socialist, has had much experience in foreign affairs, and is said to insist that any treaty of peace should be submitted to the German people for ratification by vote—evidently one of the many ways in which Germany hopes to create delay and make possible a period of bargaining over the terms. Few people believe that Germany will reject absolutely or finally the terms offered, but there is every likelihood that she will attempt to drag her opponents into argument as to the consistency of the terms with the principles with which she alleges the Allies agreed to make those terms conform.

## JAPAN GETS KIAOCHAU

Within a week after President Wilson had issued his declaration denying Italy's claims it was officially announced that the Council of Three of the Peace Conference had granted Japan's claims in the Shantung Province of China.

Japan's claims are based upon her military success in capturing the German colony at Kiaochau and upon a treaty by which it is understood Great Britain and France, as well as Italy and Russia, granted her this territory which she conquered. Japan's claims are also in part alleged to be confirmed by an agreement which she secured from China in 1915.

The territory in question is naturally of great commercial value, and it has been made more valuable by its development under German control. For many years Germany longed for a foothold in this part of China, and found her opportunity when two German missionaries were killed by some Chinese. As reparation for the death of these missionaries Germany demanded in 1897 and secured from China Kiaochau Bay and the port of Tientsin, with a considerable amount of back country. She also secured commercial rights. In all this matter China was of course helpless. Consequently when the war broke out in 1914 Germany had a flourishing colony at Kiaochau and commercially controlled the Shantung Peninsula and much of the commerce of that part of China. Of course this German possession was not only an imposition upon China, but a menace to Japan. Japan was not willing to enter the war against Germany

without being assured that if she cleared the Pacific, including Kiaochau, of the Germans she would be permanently relieved of the German menace; and she naturally also wished to fall heir to any commercial advantage that the Germans had secured. So before entering the war she made a secret treaty with the Allies and also a treaty with China by which she was to have title to Kiaochau if she won it.

She did win it; and she therefore claimed it before the Peace Conference. When President Wilson announced that Fiume should not go to Italy because it was a Yugoslav port, and that the treaty giving Dalmatia to Italy ought not to be observed because it was a secret treaty, it was generally understood that Japan had very little chance of winning President Wilson's assent to her claims. The same arguments used by Mr. Wilson in Italy's case were applicable to the case of Japan. There was a rumor that if the Japanese claims were not allowed Japan would follow the course of Italy and withdraw from the Conference. On the last day of April, however, the decision of the Council of Three was published that all of the former German possessions were to go to Japan, but that Japanese troops were to be withdrawn as soon as possible. It was reported that Japan had given assurances that she would turn the territory over to China.

Against this decision the Chinese have made strong protest. They regard it as a high-handed procedure by which a group of nations hands Chinese territory over to another nation without any regard to Chinese rights. When it is said that the decision is in accordance with the treaty which Japan made with Great Britain and France, and that therefore Great Britain and France have no choice in the matter, the Chinese say in reply that that was a secret treaty and ought not to be observed any more than the treaty which handed Dalmatia over to Italy. When it is said that the Chinese themselves made an agreement with Japan to turn over Kiaochau to Japan, the Chinese reply that that was an agreement secured by duress and ought not to be sustained by a conference assembled to do justice.

On the other hand, it is said in defense of the President's acquiescence in this decision that, although his sympathies were with China and that his Fourteen Points sustain China, he had to decide against China, for if he had decided the other way Japan would have with

from the Conference; and with Italy out and Japan out, the League of Nations would have become nothing more than an alliance between England, France, and America, and would have faced the possibility of an opposing League or alliance consisting of Germany, Russia, Italy, and Japan. Of course such an argument can come only from those who have little faith in our allies and therefore small basis for faith in a League of Nations. It is pointed out, moreover, that whereas Italy was running a good deal of risk in withdrawing from the Conference alone, Japan would have run no such risk, for she was economically independent of the United States. So, it is said, practical considerations had to take precedence over theoretical principles.)

#### THE ANALOGY BETWEEN JAPAN AND ITALY

There are many facts which make the cases of Italy and Japan in the Peace Conference analogous. (Kiaochau was granted to Japan by a secret treaty; so was Dalmatia granted to Italy. Kiaochau was won by the sacrifice of Japan in the war; so was Dalmatia won by the sacrifice of Italy. The question of Kiaochau was a matter of dispute between two allies, Japan and China; so were Dalmatia and Fiume a matter of dispute between two allies, Italy and Yugoslavia. Kiaochau is a point of great importance to the military safety and commercial prosperity of Japan; while Dalmatia and Fiume are points of vital importance to the military safety and commercial prosperity of Italy. In the question of Kiaochau it has been alleged that there is involved a sort of Monroe Doctrine for Japan in the East; but there is equal ground for saying that in the case of Fiume and Dalmatia there is involved a sort of Monroe Doctrine for Italy in the Adriatic. It can be said that whatever differences there are in the analogy between the two cases are in favor of Italy. In the case of Kiaochau there is no bona-fide Japanese community involved; while in the Adriatic there are bona-fide Italian communities along the Dalmatian coast and at Fiume. There has been no report of a demand on the part of the inhabitants of Tientsin to become Japanese; while there has been issued from Fiume and from Zara (another city on the Adriatic) an announcement that the inhabitants desire to become Italian. Whatever need Japan has for the possession of Kiaochau for military defense is remote; while the military value of Dalmatia as a safeguard to Italy has been proved in this war. Whereas the dispute in the case of Kiaochau is between two nations whose loyalty to the Allies' cause is equally clear, in the case

of Fiume the Italian claims are disputed by a people who in part were hostile not only to Italy but to the whole cause of the Allies.

Yet of these two analogous cases, one was decided in favor of Japan, while the other was against Italy. Why? It is said by a correspondent defending the course of President Wilson that "circumstances sufficiently different make different treatment absolutely essential. Japan is in a strong enough position economically actually to carry out her threat to withdraw from both the League of Nations and the Peace Conference if she lost everything." The implication is that Italy is not strong. Why is Italy economically weak? Why is she dependent upon the United States for the food and raw material and financial aid? She is dependent because she has been exhausted by her long, continuous war against the common enemy. The result is that Japan, unweakened by war, wins her case; while Italy, weakened by fighting America's enemy, loses.

There are certain conclusions that an impartial observer might draw from these facts: first, that a League of Nations founded on the proposition that moral authority is a complete substitute for military force begins inauspiciously by yielding to a display of material strength; second, that hereafter Japan might be excused if she concluded that what really counts in international decisions is, after all, not a just cause, but a strong military or economic position; third, that China might well understand that her allies consider helplessness not an occasion for offering aid, but as an offense to be punished; fourth, that Italy might well understand the decision as a notification that she might have had a decision like that granted in Japan's favor if she had not weakened herself by fighting so devotedly for the cause of the Allies; and, fifth, that the United States, reversing the policy of speaking softly and carrying a big stick, had done much loud talking about principles but had yielded to the big stick in others' hands.

It is not likely, in the face of the decision in the Japanese case, that President Wilson's judgment against Italy will be finally adopted. Despatches state that the Italian Prime Minister is returning to the Peace Conference, and that a compromise has been reached. There are reports that Fiume is to be temporarily internationalized till the Yugoslavs erect terminal facilities at another port, and then will become Italian. If this proves to be the final verdict, it seems as if it might have been reached without all this trouble and animosity. Can it be possible that somebody in authority had to experience this crisis in order to learn that there were other harbors besides that at Fiume available for the Yugoslavs?

#### LOYAL RUSSIA

Only those forces in Russia which make for law and order and against terrorism and class tyranny are loyal to the true Russia. Most powerful among these forces is the All-Russian Government at Omsk, supported in the field by the army of Kolchak, now cordially aided by Denikine. If the Allies and the United States find it wise to recognize any government in Russia, it is that at Omsk, not that at Moscow, which deserves consideration. If Russia is to be fed by the Allies, it is wrong to waste time in trying to induce Lenine to stop violence and stop war; the way to feed Russia, as has been said, is "from the edges inward, not from Moscow outward."

Recent news has recorded notable successes of the anti-Bolshevist forces. Kolchak has advanced to the Volga River and is to have headquarters at Ekaterinburg, where the Czar is believed to have been murdered. His forces now control territory from the Pacific to the Urals containing, it is said, 70,000,000 people. The Omsk Government, one correspondent writes, is aided by representatives of the co-operative societies, the professional unions, the Constitutional Democratic party, Social Revolutionists, Social Democrats, and Cossacks. It is added: "Naturally there are many shades of political opinion in this body, but its members have announced themselves as definitely in accord on two points—in their support of Kolchak and in the proclamation barring out the Bolsheviks." In another direction the Bolsheviks are being hard pressed by the Finns, who have even been reported to be on the point of capturing Petrograd. In Northern Russia the Allies continue to repulse attacks.

An appeal to the Allies to recognize the Omsk Government has just been issued by an association of Russian army and navy officers in this country. It urges that with small exceptions the anti-Bolshevist forces in Russia are working with or under Kolchak, and that he has succeeded "in suppressing the Bolshevik movement throughout Siberia, in establishing law and order in the regions controlled by him, in regenerating the national spirit among the soldiers of the young and brave Siberian army, and finally in setting up a stable Government with strong administrative branches all through Siberia and in the Seven River region."

As to the political purposes of Kolchak, who has been charged with personal ambition to become dictator, this appeal declares:

Anarchy is a brutal force; anarchy can be combated by force only; under the prevailing conditions bayonets must precede electoral campaigns. Admiral



Kolchak has stated quite distinctly and on various occasions that he is going to lead the Russian people to the convocation of a National Assembly; he took an oath, and as a man of honor he will uphold it, that he would merely consider himself as a temporary ruler, and that he would lead the nation to the polls. . . . Anarchy must be crushed in order to give the people the opportunity to work out a national policy of their own and such a political status as would best fit their historical traditions and national aspirations.

It is for those who hate Bolshevism and all it implies to give their sympathy and support to every sound effort to unite the Russian people in a campaign for self-government rather than to deal with the Moscow gang as if they represented in any large or true sense the Russian people.

#### THE INVASION OF HUNGARY

Pressure from without as well as disension within has caused the downfall of the Communist Government in Hungary headed by Bela Kun. Indeed, in the first days in May it was reported that King Ferdinand of Rumania was about to enter Budapest, Hungary's capital. Bela Kun's rule has never been firmly established, and the Red Army raised by his followers has been far from formidable. The threat of the Russian Bolsheviks to send forces to the aid of the Reds in Hungary, which included an ultimatum to Rumania demanding the evacuation of Bessarabia, has proved to be an absurd piece of boastfulness, and the fall of the Communist Government in Hungary is the best reply to the Bolshevik braggadocio.

However much one may approve of the downfall of the Reds in Hungary, the whole warlike episode is a reproach to weakness of purpose among the Great Powers. It was their duty, during the period between the signing of the armistice and the completion of peace terms with Germany and Austria, to see that peace was kept in Central Europe. It is not necessary to pass an opinion as to the justice of the claims of Rumania and of the Czechoslovaks. It was not for those countries to decide where the line of territorial demarkation between Hungary and neighboring countries should lie. That was the duty of the Powers, and if military action was necessary as against Hungary, it should have been taken by the Powers themselves. At one time the Council of the Allies in Paris positively forbade such action as the Rumanians and Czechoslovaks have taken in attacking Hungary, but their decree, for it was in that form, received little or no attention. At all events, hostilities ceased only when the Hungarians offered territorial concessions both to Rumania and the Czechoslovaks. If Hungary is to be dis-

membered or diminished in territory (and the misgovernment in that country certainly makes her deserve drastic terms), the decision should come, not through little wars waged by newly formed countries, but through a serious decision reached by the Powers really responsible for the peace of the future.

The incident illustrates, as does the Allies' attitude toward the Russian situation, the fact that there have been lacking at Paris the clear decision and vigor which should have been the controlling element during this intermediate period.

#### THE GALLANT SEVENTY-SEVENTH

New York City last week honored and welcomed its Seventy-seventh Division no less enthusiastically than it did before the equally famous Twenty-seventh (which in its make-up was more a State and less a city division than the Seventy-seventh) or its favorite "Irish Sixty-ninth," or than New England welcomed its gallant Twenty-sixth Division the other day. If the Twenty-seventh helped break the Hindenburg line, the Seventy-seventh cleared up the Argonne Forest and played its part bravely and victoriously in the great Argonne offensive—the one big offensive carried on by an all-American army on a large scale; in it over 600,000 American soldiers were engaged and some of the many divisions employed suffered the heaviest casualties of the war.

The Seventy-seventh, made up of selective service men, was surely a melting-pot division. One newspaper writer says of its men:

Eighteen months ago they were a conglomerate mob of tailors, scions of the colonial Dutch "square heads," college men, stavedores, subway diggers, millionaires, bankers, crap-shooters, stuss-players, and gunmen. To-day, surviving veterans of some of the fiercest battles of the greatest war in history, they are returning conscious of a clean fighting record that gives strength to their claims of glory.

Among the things for which the Seventy-seventh will always be remembered is the glorious incident of Lieutenant-Colonel Whittlesey's "Lost Battalion." General Alexander, the division commander, has declared that the battalion, although cut off and surrounded by the Germans, was neither "lost" nor "rescued," but that Lieutenant-Colonel Whittlesey, having been ordered to take a certain objective, took it, and advanced more rapidly than troops on his flanks and troops behind him.

This version adds rather than detracts from the heroism of the achievement, for it shows that there was no rash, reckless advance beyond orders or against orders—a serious military fault which in more

than one instance in this war resulted in tragic, purposeless loss of life.

Whatever their racial descent or social history—and every grade, high and low, was represented—these men were Americans through and through. Their valor and their patriotism were of the highest. They will take back to their homes the spirit of common American effort and sacrifice for the common safety and honor. And this influence may go far to counteract pernicious theories preached by anti-American Anarchists.

#### MAY DAY VIOLENCE

By a lamentable custom of agitators and "demonstrators," May Day, once devoted to outdoor rejoicing, has become the rallying-point of industrial warfare and anarchistic violence—and in some instances of anti-anarchistic but no less lawless violence.

Such rioting as took place on May 1 in Cleveland, New York, Paris, and elsewhere was not on a large scale, although lives were lost and injuries were numerous, but is deplorable because it indicates ignorant lack of faith in legitimate methods of presenting reasonable claims or political purposes. Charges of disloyalty and Bolshevism, on one side, and of brutality by police or mobs of discharged soldiers, on the other, intensify bad feeling.

The remedy in the future is in stronger and clearer laws defining or limiting the rights of public speaking and "demonstrating," and the rigid enforcement of law against any overt attempt to incite revolution or preach disloyalty. Terrorism may be advocated in Moscow, but it ought not to be conceivable in Paris or New York. Socialism is not to be brought about by street fighting, nor is it to be defeated by beating up even offensive agitators. If there are centers of objectionable agitation (as is alleged of the Rand School in New York), there must be law to deal with the pests, not angry mobs.

In line with this commonplace principle, Senator New proposes to reintroduce his bill forbidding the publishing or selling of books or papers which advise "the overthrow by force or violence or by physical injury to person or property or by general cessation of industry of the Government of the United States or of all government." Equally stringently the bill forbids the display of any flag or emblem intended "to symbolize a purpose to overthrow by force or violence or by physical injury to person or property, or by the general cessation of industry, the Government of the United States." This may or may not precisely meet the situation, but that some measures should be taken is proven by the perfectly senseless violence of last May Day.

The atrocious attempt to murder, by

deadly bombs sent through the mail, men who have been prominently identified with trying Anarchists or who are assumed to be anti-radical or capitalistic in their sympathies, also suggests the need of new legislation; for it is stated that bomb manufacture is more prevalent in America than elsewhere simply because our laws are lax as to the manufacture and sale of explosives. Only the quick intelligence of a post-office employee prevented a series of horrible murders, and while clues seemed at first to be abundant, the scoundrel who planned the crime remains, as we write, undetected. Whether the criminal was an anarchistic agitator or not, he certainly was moved by hatred against the exponents of law and order. The theory of the Reds that the crime was a "frame-up" by their enemies is baseless and silly.

#### STREET RAILWAY FARES

Various cities throughout the country have been struggling with the question of street railway fares. The companies operating such railways have claimed that the standard fare of five cents is not sufficient to pay the wages and other costs of operation and maintenance, and bonded interest, to say nothing of dividends. In more than one instance the fares have been increased fifty per cent with the consent of municipal or other officials.

In *The Outlook* of April 30 Mr. Theodore H. Price published an article with a chart entitled "The Index Number Wage," which showed at a glance how the price of foodstuffs and other necessary commodities has risen during the last twenty years. At that time we said: "It is perfectly clear that the wages of employees must go up with the cost of living. It is equally a mathematical deduction that railway rates must go up also to meet this necessary rise in wages or else the railways will be bankrupt." This mathematical deduction is just as applicable to the street railways as it is to the steam railways. Either the street railways must be taken over by the various municipalities in which they run and must be operated as public utilities, the taxpayer bearing the deficits; or, if private management is desired, the private owners must receive sufficient return to warrant them in maintaining proper service.

There are a good many reasons for thinking that the public sentiment in this country favors private operation under some kind of fair governmental regulation of its steam railways. The same, we think, is true in most communities at present of street railways. The question is, What is fair regulation?

We have received a communication from a reader of *The Outlook* who for some years has had active experience in

the organization and reorganization of street railway companies, in which he endeavors briefly to outline a plan of municipal regulation of street railways. From that communication we quote the following passage:

If the street railway is to be looked upon as a servant of the people, and that is what it must be, then in order to be an efficient servant it must be operated and run by trained men who must look to the excellence of their work for a continuance of their jobs, and the road must earn enough to pay interest on what it is worth as a going concern, pay its wages, and maintain its property. This means a business, not a political, organization.

Hostility between the street railway and the city served must cease in the interest of both.

This can be brought about by valuing the roads of to-day as going concerns—the city and the road in question each to name one firm of engineers, and these two to select a third, the city to pass such ordinances as will permit seven per cent to be earned upon the agreed upon valuation and on the new property added from time to time, through the imposition of such fares as will raise the necessary revenue; and in consideration of such action on the city's part to protect the property at its just value, any excess earnings to be divided between the corporation and the city, the city at its annual election to elect two directors, one an engineer and the other a certified accountant, to represent it on the Railway Board.

With the city then in partnership with the street railway, its records and accounts open at all times to the city through its accredited representative on the Board, the many fruitful grounds for misunderstanding will be abolished. The election of men for this specific purpose will prevent a shifting of responsibility from one city father to another, and men so elected can be held to a strict accountability. Both the railway officials and the city's officials will be only too anxious to stand well with the public, and the Public Service Commission will still exist as an umpire.

This kind of partnership between the city authorities and street railway experts is well worth consideration, and we commend it to those who are struggling with these problems.

#### DEMOCRATIC FACTORY MANAGEMENT

Many years ago *The Outlook* published a series of articles under the general title of "Industrial Democracy." It is our impression that the term "industrial democracy" was framed and first used in these columns. At all events, we employed it to express our belief that in the slow but steady process of social revolution in which man first struggled for and established religious democracy, then political democracy, then educational democracy, he is now seeking perfectly logically to obtain democracy in industry.

We have defined industrial democracy

as that system in which the hand-worker or employee shall have a voice in the management of the business and a participation in the profits. It is our conviction that only in this way can an efficient partnership between so-called labor and so-called capital be established. For laborers and capitalists are not enemies nor are their interests conflicting. They are really partners.

There have recently come to our attention three or four interesting instances in which there has been an earnest attempt made by corporations to give their workers a share in the profits and a representation in the management. This is due, we think, to the changes produced by the war in the economic theories of the world. We have asked Mr. Theodore H. Price, a valued contributor to *The Outlook* on economic and industrial problems, to give us an article on this subject. In preparing it he desires the co-operation of our readers and asks us to print the following letter, which we gladly do:

May 1, 1919.

*To the Readers of The Outlook:*

At the suggestion of the editors of *The Outlook*, I am planning to write an article upon "Profit Sharing and Democratic Factory Management." In this article I shall endeavor to include a comparative digest of the various profit-sharing plans that have been introduced in the conduct of many American industrial and commercial establishments.

That this digest may be inclusive and intelligent, I am taking this method of requesting that all those to whose eye this letter may come should send me in detail or in outline a description of any profit-sharing plan of which they may have knowledge as in actual operation.

I shall also appreciate any suggestions drawn from the experience or observation of my correspondents that will be helpful.

My address is 15 Wall Street, New York, N. Y.

THEODORE H. PRICE.

#### AMERICAN SOLDIERS AND FRENCH UNIVERSITIES

It has long been a dream of the writer of this paragraph—probably never to be realized, alas!—that it would be delightful to spend a winter in the old French university town of Montpellier. Montpellier lies practically on the Mediterranean near Marseilles, and is the seat of one of the oldest and perhaps it may also be said one of the most old-fashioned universities in France. It has a special place in academic history because one of the great classical scholars of the Renaissance period, Isaac Casaubon, lectured there.

What could be more pleasant for an American who hates the cold and loves the sunshine of the Mediterranean than to spend a winter at Montpellier, straightening out and polishing up his

# CARTOONS OF THE WEEK

*Rogers in the New York Herald*



"DON'T SHOOT, I'LL COME DOWN!"  
THE MAN WHO TANGLED THE WIRES

*Harding in the Brooklyn Eagle*



"ARE YE DOWNHEARTED?" NEIN!"  
A GLEAM OF HOPE FOR FRITZ

*From the World (London)*



THE LEVITE  
A NEW RÔLE FOR THE SCHOLAR IN POLITICS

*Braakensiek in De Amsterdammer (Amsterdam, Holland)*



Germania: "If you don't make haste, I will cast the brand [Bolshevism] into my own house!"

*Watts in London Opinion*



"G'morning. Brown; fearful weather, isn't it—not fit for a dog to be out in."  
"That's what my wife said when she sent me out to look for Fido."



French by taking a course of lectures, *extra curriculum*, on, let us say, the life and work of Casaubon himself, provided some member of the faculty could be persuaded to give such a course of lectures.

All these reflections are prompted by some facts which have just been furnished to us through the courtesy of Mr. Marcel Knecht, of the Official Bureau of French Information in New York City, regarding the registration of American soldiers of the A. E. F. in French universities. Mr. André Tardieu, formerly French High Commissioner to the United States, devised a plan last autumn by which these soldiers, most of them college men whom the war seized from their studies, have been distributed among the French universities. The purpose of the plan is to give American soldiers an opportunity to spend time that is not needed for military duties in taking special courses in continuation of their academic careers. The amazing number, of 5,800 soldiers have been availing themselves of this opportunity. Fourteen universities in various towns throughout the French Republic are participating in the plan. Seventeen hundred American soldiers are registered, for example, at the Sorbonne in Paris, and eleven hundred are registered, or were on the last of March, at the University of Toulouse in southern France. The next largest number, five hundred and fifty, were at Montpellier. The balance of these American students were distributed at the Universities of Rennes, Caen, Nancy, Poitiers, Dijon, Besançon, Grenoble, Aix-Marseille, Bordeaux, Clermont-Ferrand, and Lyon. American professors who are doing special war service in France have been taken into the work and are acting in the capacity of what might perhaps be called university *liaison* officers. There could be no better scheme devised to develop and maintain the relations of understanding and friendship between the two Republics.

England is also opening her universities to American soldier students. An early issue of *The Outlook* will contain an article by Dr. Shipley, of Christ's College, Cambridge, giving some impressions of the American Army men now studying at this ancient and beautiful British seat of learning.

#### THE INTERCHURCH WORLD MOVEMENT

"America has moved out of its old isolation into the realm of world affairs. The programme of the Church must match the policy of the Nation if the Church is to continue as a world force."

This, in substance, is what the Interchurch World Movement, which was the subject of a great Conference held in Cleveland on April 30 to May 2, stands for.

Perhaps its spirit can best be described

by certain extracts from the speech of the Chairman of the gathering, Dr. S. Earl Taylor. It was in that speech that he used the words which we quote as the characterization of the movement. He cited the remarks of General Byng, the famous commander of the Canadians at Vimy and of the British Third Army at Cambrai, when he said to Bishop McConnell: "I trust that you will go back to your own country and go to your own people, and in every way that you can urge upon them that in the days, the terrible days ahead of us, the days after the war, the Church shall fail not." And Dr. Taylor asked, "What has made democracy safe in America?" And he answered, "The Christian home, the open Bible, the free church. In a word, the foundations of intelligence and morality laid deep by our Pilgrim and Puritan forefathers."

And he went on to show by words and by pictures on the screen that invariably at the bottom of every peril that is threatening the world to-day is the lack of that foundation of morality, and to show also that the places of stability, of contentment, of peace, and of strength are places where moral principle and education, and, underneath all, religious faith, prevail. And he put before his audience facts showing that investments in schools and churches are really investments in security. "Beyond all question the Church of Christ is incomparably the most powerful organization that we know anything about in the world. And yet a fair study of its latent resources and unused power would probably compel us to conclude that of all the great organizations in the world the Church is developed to the smallest percentage of its capacity." He declared that interest charges on the cost of the World War at four per cent for one hour exceeded the total gifts from America for foreign missions for the year 1918.

The Interchurch World Movement is an attempt to bring the Protestant Churches, that is, the twenty-five million people who make up the Protestant Churches of America, into action somewhat more in proportion than at present to their power and resources. It is an effort to enable America, the only Western Nation that has not sacrificed virtually a whole generation of its youth in war, to see that the democracy which the war has saved is itself saved from becoming merely materialistic or destructive or anarchic by being made a moral, a religious, a Christian democracy.

To this end, the Conference at Cleveland assembled nearly five hundred delegates, representing twenty-eight denominations. Most of these delegates were officers or members of various missionary boards, a number of them were college presidents and professors, others repre-

sented interdenominational organizations, and others were editors and clergymen.

It was decided to make surveys to show what is being done and what is not being done in home and foreign missions, education, religious training, and social service. When the surveys are ready, then a co-operative community and world programme will be outlined and put into operation. The purpose is to have in all communities joint "drives" like those for the Liberty Loans or the Red Cross, but in this case for the common use of the Protestant churches. The first purpose is to increase the constituency of the churches—to double it. It is somewhat staggering, certainly it is a bold conception, but its boldness has won to the movement many of the strongest leaders.

There was a frank facing of the fact that in all this the Churches would have to place themselves in accord with the spirit of democracy, and especially in contact with industrial questions and with the life of people who work with their hands. A keen edge to the discussion of this aspect of the problem before the Churches was given by the fact that on Thursday, in front of the hotel occupied by the Convention, there was a Socialist demonstration and rioting. It is true that the participants in the riot were overwhelmingly foreign-born; but the red flags and the disorder and the injuries constituted a picture of what the Church has to face in the world to-day.

The official leaders of the Interchurch Movement, chosen by the general committee at this session, are: Chairman, F. W. Ayer, of New York, leader of the Baptist Layman's Movement; vice-chairman, Fred B. Smith, of New York, widely known as a Y. M. C. A. leader, and promoter of the Men and Religion Movement; recording secretary, W. B. Millar, New York, secretary Layman's Missionary Movement; executive secretary, S. Earl Taylor, New York, secretary Methodist Episcopal Board of Foreign Missions; treasurer, George M. Fowles, New York; and John R. Mott, of New York, chairman of the executive committee. These officials, with the co-operation of "key men" in the various interested denominations, will develop the plans to be perfected at a great gathering which is to be held next fall.

#### THE RED CROSS OF THE FUTURE

The large extension of the field of Red Cross activities, already proposed and to some extent put in operation in this country by the American Red Cross, is to be taken up on a world-wide scale and purpose by a Red Cross Congress to convene at Geneva thirty days after peace has been declared. This International

Congress at Geneva will be the most momentous meeting in the history of the Red Cross movement. Already a preliminary meeting of experts on such subjects as child welfare, tuberculosis, hygiene, and all the large aspects of public health, has been in session at Cannes, with a view to prepare for the Geneva conference an extended programme of desirable new Red Cross activities in the interests of humanity.

The resolution adopted by these distinguished physicians and scientists of England, France, Japan, Italy, and the United States defines the purpose of the movement to be "to spread the light of science and the warmth of human sympathy into every corner of the world."

Heretofore the field of the Red Cross has been to alleviate the suffering caused by war or by some terrible calamity. But the efficiency of the association and the liberality with which the people answer its calls for support have made it evident that it has a wider mission than this. Hereafter, as the resolution adopted at the Cannes meeting declared, "while every measure should be taken to repair the ravages of war and to prevent all wars, it is no less important that the world should address itself to the prevention and amelioration of those ever-present tragedies of unnecessary sickness and death which occur in the homes of all peoples."

There can be no doubt that this movement will have the support of the peoples of the world in creating a vast organization, thoroughly equipped, to promote human betterment in a systematic and co-ordinated manner. The particular purposes laid down by the experts at the Cannes conference are the development of sound measures for public health and sanitation, the welfare of children and mothers, the education and training of nurses, the control of tuberculosis, venereal diseases, malaria, and other infectious and preventable diseases.

The call issued by the International Committee of the Red Cross Societies of the world rightly declares that the new programme is exactly in keeping with the high ideals which led to the formation of the Red Cross half a century ago. It is certainly true, to quote the words of the Committee, that "if it was possible half a century ago to bring nations to an understanding, not to abolish war, but to alleviate in some measure the suffering which follows in its wake, surely such an understanding would be more beneficent, even more glorious, when it leads the nations to work in concert under the impulse of mutual confidence and common charity to remedy certain ills which are visited upon the human society, or to bring aid to one of the nations stricken by sudden catastrophe."

#### FOR WORKING GIRLS

Twenty-eight years ago *The Outlook* first called the attention of its readers to the value and quality of the help rendered sick and tired girls by the Working Girls' Vacation Society of New York. Our readers responded then with liberality. From time to time since similar appeals have shown that the cause was remembered. Now a special condition encourages the hope that the pleasant co-operation of the past may be renewed.

In common with other philanthropies, the Working Girls' Vacation Society has felt seriously the financial conditions caused by the war. It is now facing a serious problem.

In addition to its regular vacation work at their houses in New York, Connecticut, and New Jersey, the Society has for twenty-five years conducted two houses at Santa Clara, in the Adirondacks, for the care of working girls who have tuberculosis in the incipient and curable state. These houses are necessarily run at special expense, as the girls must have the most nourishing food and live under the best conditions in order that they may be sufficiently benefited to return to their work at the end of the period of rest and recreation. As the nearest physician lives ten miles from the little hamlet of Santa Clara, it is necessary to have a resident doctor in case of a sudden illness. The house is not called a hospital or a sanitarium, but is simply a Vacation House where girls are sufficiently renewed in health to be able to continue work on their return to the city.

In many instances the girls must return to Santa Clara for a number of summers before the tendency to consumption is entirely conquered. It often happens that the girls who go to the examining physician in New York have no idea that they are threatened with tuberculosis. They are languid and ill, and when they are told the nature of their trouble they are naturally frightened at first, but later are very grateful that the disease has been taken in time.

The two houses in the Adirondacks—Uplands and Hillcrest—were given to the Society by Mr. George E. Dodge. They are very perfectly equipped for the work and accommodate fifty-seven girls at a time. Now, because of the increased cost of everything—food, transportation, wages—as well as a decrease in income because of the demands made by the war, the Society will be obliged to close one of these two houses this coming summer unless it can raise the \$4,000 necessary for its support.

We ask those to whom this intensive effort to make working girls well and strong and give them a healthful and happy vacation appeals to write to the

Secretary, Mrs. William Herbert (United Charities Building, New York), for the extremely interesting thirty-third annual report of the Working Girls' Vacation Society or to send contributions directly to the same address.

#### A SOUTHERN PHILANTHROPIST ON THE RACE QUESTION

We have received a pamphlet read at a meeting last March in Boston by Mr. Bolton Smith, of Memphis, Tennessee, which we wish might have a wide circulation. Coming from a man born in the North but long resident in the South, who is in sympathy with the intelligent Southern view of the race question, it presents by the principles it inculcates and the spirit it manifests a basis for a real agreement in both thought and feeling between the North and the South. The Northern and Southern positions are not antagonistic; they are not necessarily divergent. There is no incongruity between the Northern demand for justice to the Negro and the Southern demand for the preservation of the purity of the white race. We agree with Mr. Smith in his statement: "I believe these are the two sides of one and the same shield—the blood of the race must be kept pure, but so must its ideals—the former without the latter is like the body without the soul."

He urges that the children of the Negro and the white races be educated in separate schools, but he also urges that the schools be as good for the one race as for the other. He cites as an illustration the public schools in Cincinnati. There is no separate school law in Ohio, and Negro children have the right to attend the public schools attended by white children. "There is, however, a school in a densely colored portion of Cincinnati which I am informed is attended by Negro children only. It is stated that the average marks of these colored children for scholarship are higher than those earned by the colored children attending the schools also attended by white children. Besides, it is found that a larger proportion remain in school through the higher classes than is the case with the other colored children." The secret of this fact may, however, well be that "the school to which I refer in Cincinnati has just as much money spent on it as the other schools of the city."

He denies that the education of the Negro race will have any tendency to develop in that race a desire for social equality with the whites. The fact that a white man who should discover that he had Negro blood would wish to keep the secret and continue to associate with white people does not prove that a Negro

who has never thought of himself as anything else would be otherwise than uncomfortable if he were called on to associate intimately with white people. Mr. Smith gives this illustration:

When told of the valor of the British and the French, Americans do not feel the poorer. Rather do we feel the richer that we live in a world in which there is so much courage. These stories of the valor of our allies do not dim in the least the luster of the deeds of our own boys.

In the same way I feel the fame of my race to be safe and that I am the richer whenever I learn of some worthy accomplishment of a Negro. It is as if the Power that brought me here had said: "If this wonderful thing of life which you share can strike a spark from even this humble breast, how much more may you not attain to!"

The author is equally insistent on justice to the Negro and in his hostility to lynching. Lynching does not stop crime, and "what we want is to prevent crime rather than to have to punish it." As one means of preventing it he would establish colonies for the feeble-minded; and as another he would make provision for young Negro children so that they could be cared for during the day and taught simple work and play and trained as useful members of society. "It would be even cheaper in the long run than spending so much on criminal court and penitentiary." Above all, he would secure justice under the law for the Negro. "Every lynching makes even the good Negro feel less safe in his person and property."

#### AIRPLANE AMBULANCES

We have received, through the courtesy of Dr. C. L. Gibson, of New York City, an account of the successful employment of an airplane as a war ambulance in the desert of Morocco. The account comes from Dr. Tuffier, a friend of Dr. Gibson's, who not only holds a place of eminence in French surgery, but has been Chief Consultant to the French armies. Dr. Tuffier's account is especially interesting because it is not a prophecy of what aviators dream of doing in the future, but a scientific narrative of what they have already actually accomplished.

Dr. Tuffier was called from France to Morocco to see a general who had been badly wounded by a shell fragment which had entered the left side of the chest and had become lodged behind the heart. This officer had been wounded at a place one hundred and seventy miles from any railway. He had been carried to the rear from the line of fighting, fifteen miles, on a litter. Two army surgeons were detailed to go to him by airplane. One started from Fez, one hundred and eighty miles away, and reached the wounded officer in

three hours and ten minutes, after having crossed the Atlas Mountains at an altitude of about thirteen thousand feet. The other surgeon flew from another point sixty miles away and arrived at the same time. The station where the wounded general lay was far too primitive for a serious operation, being isolated in the desert, without any instruments or apparatus. The general's condition being very grave, he was brought back by bombing airplane to a hospital station, a distance of about forty miles, escorted by the two surgeons. Although the patient was in a very grave condition, an operation was performed, and all the immediate symptoms were successfully relieved.

This is not the only instance of the airplane being used for the transportation of wounded. It was found, so Dr. Tuffier reports, that men suffering from the gravest lesions, such as fractures of the thigh, could be easily transported forty miles in three-quarters of an hour, flying over the enemy lines. In September, 1918, fifteen wounded men were brought back from the front in Morocco by ordinary airplane, covering a distance of sixty miles in less than seventy minutes. Before the war came to an end the French had mapped out in southern Algeria and in Tunis actual airplane routes for the evacuation of the wounded and the transportation of surgeons. One of these routes reaches a point over three hundred miles from any railway. To transport wounded men over this route by camel or mule would require twenty-six days. French pilots have made this trip in airplanes comfortably in one day. The advantages of airplane evacuation of the wounded, says Dr. Tuffier, are not only the rapidity but the possibility of penetrating to stations which are for the most part surrounded by the enemy.

He prophesies that special airplane ambulances will be built with proper accommodations and entrances for the wounded, especially for grave cases of injury to the head, chest, and abdomen. We suppose that the great extent of level area in the desert would make landing, forced or voluntary, more simple than in an ordinary hilly and mountainous country. Dr. Tuffier points out one obstacle to aviation in the Sahara Desert—that is the temperature, with the resulting atmospheric disturbances, which make it necessary for the pilot to keep five or six thousand feet in the air in the summer. The greatest drawback is the sirocco, that dry, hot wind of the desert which raises clouds of dust and makes landing so dangerous that flying is impossible about one day out of every four in the hot periods. Notwithstanding these drawbacks this airplane ambulance service is an accomplished fact.

## CHINA AND JAPAN AT THE PEACE TABLE

OF all the complex problems which are being dealt with at Paris few are as delicate or important as those which concern the east coast of Asia. All the world knows of the complaints of China against Japan and her demands that Tsingtao be returned to her. All the world knows also of Japan's claims to the disputed territory and her protest against any impairment of formal treaty rights.

The sympathy of Americans, in so far as it finds expression through the press, seems to be preponderantly with China. The deep-seated suspicion of Japan which has developed in the past twelve or thirteen years has prejudiced many Americans against her, and has led them to believe that Japan is never to be trusted, least of all when she is dealing with China. Americans in China are overwhelmingly and bitterly anti-Japanese. Business men there see in Nipponese activities the closing of the open door and the stifling of legitimate competition; missionaries there have been antagonized by the Japanese exploitation of the great inchoate republic, notably in such unfortunate ways as the illicit morphine and opium traffic. Only occasionally is a voice raised publicly in defense of the island Empire. Americans have, too, a traditional sympathy with the under dog which at times approaches the quixotic, and China's helplessness and almost pathetic trust in the good intentions of the United States have been both touching and flattering.

Suspicious of Japanese activities in China are, moreover, not without some foundation. Japan holds Manchuria more tightly in her grip than in 1914. And now, since expelling the Germans, Japan has hastened to establish herself as firmly as possible in Tsingtao. If the Japanese succeed in retaining their present hold, the province and peninsula of Shantung, to which the port of Tsingtao, together with Kiaochau, is the key, may be as firmly gripped as Manchuria. With these two sections in their hands the Japanese would have North China at their mercy; and in view of their claims in Fukien and their expanding influence in the Yangtze Valley, the Japanese would seem to be moving toward dominance in the south. To peoples who have been passing through an inferno of struggle in resisting German aggression it is natural that Japanese policies in China should seem dangerous to the peace of the world and contrary to ideas of justice and liberty. The fact that the Chinese have borrowed recklessly of Japan during the past year or two, and have pledged as security important taxes and mining, railway, and timber rights, and thus have to some extent placed themselves under Japanese control, does



not make it any the less necessary to the future peace of the world that China should have a chance to work out her own salvation and that the Chinese liberals should be given all possible aid in making China a progressive and peaceful democracy.

Japan, however, should not be lightly condemned nor should her legitimate claims to industrial and commercial expansion be ignored. The situation which confronts her is not an enviable one. A rapidly growing population on islands where arable lands are limited, coal deposits are poor, and iron ore is almost non-existent presents a problem which may well give sober statesmen sleepless nights. Add to this the prejudice which closes against this people most of the unoccupied sections of the world and which is jealous of the one remaining open door—that to the neighboring continent—and the nation's plight becomes little short of desperate. The very life of Japan depends upon her ability to maintain free access to the raw materials and markets of China and the east of Asia. Her future is linked up inseparably with that of her huge neighbor, and it is simply common justice to see that no artificial obstacles shall be erected between her and the mainland.

There are, however, two ways in which Japan's interests on the continent can be secured: political domination and peaceful commercial penetration. The first of these would lead her to continue in the road which she is now traveling. It would aim at a more or less complete control of Chinese finances, both public and private, exclusive concessions for the building of railways, the development of mines, and the erection of factories. It would be accompanied by preferential tariff rates, the control of the customs service, the predominance of Japanese "advisers," the mastery of important industrial and commercial concerns, and the direction of the army and navy. This programme is that of many Japanese, for they learned their diplomacy from the predatory policies of certain European governments in the last half of the nineteenth century. Japan's ancient feudal system prepared her for bureaucratic militarism. Japan's military class can count on the support of a large body of unintelligent but intensely chauvinistic public opinion.

This policy of ruthless domination would, however, mean sorrow for China, turmoil for the world, and ultimate disaster for Japan. It would stamp out the fine beginnings of democratic life which are even now apparent in the new Republic, and by example and necessity would force upon her a military organization. The Western world would scarcely be content to stand by and watch the absorption and exclusive exploitation of a fourth of the human race. Japan would in time

have to face the bitter animosity of the Chinese and the armed opposition of much of Christendom. In that case, her one hope of avoiding utter defeat and permanent ruin would be dissensions among Occidental Powers.

Japan's other hope of growth is the peaceful commercial penetration of eastern Asia. In this she has many natural advantages. Geographical proximity and kinship in culture give her an opportunity which far surpasses that of Occidental nations. Could she be sure that China would be friendly, that China would have a stable government, an expanding industry, and would be free from Western domination, she could also be sure of the lion's share of the commerce of that country and of business relations which would redound to the benefit of both peoples. This would be the ideal, for it would be based upon friendship and geographical proximity, and would release Japan from the crushing load of a big army and navy. This is the course which many of her statesmen have avowed a desire to pursue. It probably represents in the main the programme of the soberer and more peaceful elements of the nation, and it is certainly the road which the nation must follow if it is to avoid the fate of Germany.

If, however, this, and not the road of force, is to be traveled, a number of things must be done, some of them by Japan, some by China, and some by the rest of the world.

In the first place, the Japanese must win the confidence and friendship of the Chinese. That they have not succeeded in doing. They have so far been confronted by the almost unanimous distrust and hate of their neighbors—an attitude which augurs ill for the future. Some sort of radical change must be wrought in Japan's foreign policy, one which will carry much further the attitude of conciliation represented in the withdrawal of the fifth group of demands in 1915. A necessary preliminary step would seem to be the voluntary return of Tsingtao to China, the cancellation of part or all of the concessions wrung from her in 1915, the strict repression of Japanese purveyors of morphine and all other predatory traders, and a hearty willingness to co-operate with the Powers in any joint attempt to rehabilitate China.

In the second place, China must establish as soon as possible a stable government which will insure her ability to maintain her independence against foreign aggression and her steady industrial and commercial progress. This many of her younger and abler leaders seem inclined to do, and if given time and wise assistance they will probably succeed.

In the third place, the Powers must as rapidly as possible give up their spheres

of influence and their special territorial, financial, and railway concessions. They must substitute for rivalry international co-operation and assistance to China until the progressive and more stable elements of that nation can get on their feet. With the enforced withdrawal of Germany and the collapse of Russia, this ought not to be the impossible task that it seemed six years ago. The proposal, made in several quarters, for an international financial group to provide and supervise the administration of such loans as China needs would seem to be very timely. This would simply be an expansion of the Knox idea of internationalizing the Manchurian railways and of the five-Power syndicate of 1912. Such an international body could supply China with what funds she needs, prevent special sinister interests and spheres of influence from developing, and provide the supervision and pressure which may be necessary to assist the better elements of the great Republic. The plan could not be realized without some friction, and it would necessitate the faithful adherence by the Powers to a self-denying ordinance. It would, moreover, be extremely distasteful to many patriotic Chinese, but it would be better than continued anarchy and possible partition.

In the achievement of such a constructive programme the United States must take a large part. She is the best source of the capital which China needs, and she has the confidence of the Chinese and a record for unselfish dealing which is, with a few exceptions, enviable. She has stood sponsor for the open-door policy and for most of the proposals for insuring China the opportunity to work out her own salvation. Through schools, churches, and hospitals American missionaries are helping to prepare leaders and pave the way for a more wholesome democratic national life.

If we are to play the part to which our past history and our present opportunities call us, however, we must be careful that there is no ground justly to suspect us of desiring what we profess the wish to keep others from doing. We must be sure that we ask for no special concessions in China and that special interests do not lead us to become simply another of the groups that are jockeying for advantage. Our merchants and investors have the right to some sort of assistance, but it should be only that which is directed to assuring for all Powers the advantages which we seek for ourselves. We must, finally, be patient and forbearing in our relations with Japan. We must appreciate to the full the situation in which that plucky nation finds herself, and, while we should countenance no acts of aggression, we must seek to understand her, to be free from the faults of which we accuse her, and by firmness, moderation, courtesy, and fair dealing help to insure conditions which will make

possible the victory of her moderates and liberals.

## A FRIEND OF THE BOYS

**A**BOUT a year ago The Outlook published three true stories of boy life, written, as we said at the time, by "a man who really cares," one who "knows the boy mind, the boy heart, and the boy language." This man was Arthur D. Chandler, whose death took place on April 19 last. The stories were the outcome of a friendly, unconventional effort to help boys to shake off the effect of wrong surroundings and the lack of an opportunity to live a wholesome, normal life. The idea was exactly in line with Arthur Chandler's character and personality. He combined the practical and the ideal in all he did and said. There was no particle of cant in him, no trace of the professional reformer. As a young man, he was an athlete, he always loved outdoors and outdoor sport, he talked unstilted, plain English with a dash of slang, he instinctively knew how boys felt and how they could be approached. When as a result of local school board work he became a trustee of the Jamesburg Home for Boys, an opportunity opened to him to humanize the relations between the officials and the boys. Like Judge Lindsey in Denver he found that the way to improve delinquent boys was to trust them. One who knew what he accomplished says rightly that this was "work requiring great delicacy in handling, keen insight, common sense, and human sympathy."

Mr. Chandler soon became impressed with the belief that between the period of detention and the return of the boy to ordinary life there should be a "clearing-house" for boys who were in danger because they had no homes. His farm for boys at Allaire, in New Jersey, was the outcome of this thought. The stories published under the head "Boy Culture and Agriculture" showed convincingly how easily and thoroughly the boys responded to the effort. In a letter about Arthur Chandler written by Mr. C. G. Kidder to the New York "Evening Post" since his death Mr. Kidder says: "Only the other day two of these lads just released from military service, homeless, made straight for the 'farm.' Arriving, they found the master absent, in his last illness, and the farm closed. The boys sat down upon a fence-rail and cried."

Arthur Chandler had a long and useful business career; as advertising and business manager of The Outlook twenty-five years ago, in an important position with Harper & Brothers for many years, and in other work with periodicals and publishing houses he built up a high reputation for efficiency and integrity. But we

venture to say that he took more pleasure in his attempt "to make rightness tempting and interesting" to boys, as he phrased it, and more pride in seeing them become, one after another, "self-respecting, self-supporting, useful men and good citizens instead of dangerous crooks," than in anything else he did in his active and energetic career.

## AMERICA'S FOREIGN TRADE

**A** MEMBER of the staff of The Outlook in Paris not many weeks ago encountered by chance in a restaurant a fellow-American, a business man, representing manufacturers of farm machinery. This is the story told to this casual acquaintance. Like many other Americans engaged in commerce, the American business man was something of an idealist. He felt that it was America's duty to help put France upon her feet. He saw that France had been fighting America's battles for months before America took her own part, and now that the war had been won, leaving France terribly shattered and America more vigorous than ever, there was a moral obligation on the part of American business men to see France resuscitated. For his part, he wanted to see what he could do to start up French agriculture. There is a great deal of American farm machinery in France; a great deal of it is useless because parts are missing or broken. So this man undertook to bring over to France these missing parts so that the farmers could use their machinery again to start making crops. The money in it for his concern was very little. Indeed, there was no intention to make any profit on the transaction. But when this man undertook to bring these missing parts into France he encountered obstacles. He could not get an import permit. The reason given was twofold: first, the French Government was looking to the rehabilitation of French industry as well as French agriculture, and therefore wanted agricultural machinery to be made in France; second, the French Government wanted to prevent any further increase of the so-called balance of trade against her, and therefore wished to discourage imports until France could get ready to export goods in exchange.

In that incident are involved some of the most vital factors in the problem of America's foreign trade following the war. There is that factor of American idealism which is quite as powerful an incentive as desire for profit. There is, too, the factor of French thrift, which is not purely French by any means, and which at times is penny wise, pound foolish. There is the factor of a world finance that is out of

balance. There is the factor of America's economic strength as at once a resource from which other countries can draw, and a danger to the economic independence of those same countries. And there is, finally, the ever-present and unfailing factor of the human element.

The presence of these varying factors makes the problem of America's foreign trade at this time peculiarly difficult and complex; at the same time the war has made that problem one which concerns every part of America. For this reason, two great conventions, one largely, the other wholly, devoted to this problem, recently held in the Middle West, both representing interests Nation-wide in extent, are of special significance. One of these was the sixth National Foreign Trade Convention, held in Chicago April 24-26; the other was the seventh Annual Meeting of the Chamber of Commerce of the United States, held in St. Louis April 28 to May 1.

The Chamber of Commerce of the United States comprises in its membership more than a thousand Chambers of Commerce and trade organizations; while the Foreign Trade Convention gathered together two thousand delegates, consisting of corporation officers, managers, experts on foreign trade, bankers, and other representatives of the great industrial and commercial concerns engaged or interested in foreign trade.

The emphasis which Mr. George Ed. Smith, President of the American Manufacturers' Export Association and Chairman of the Foreign Trade sessions at the St. Louis Convention, laid upon the opportunity before American industries to heal the economic ravages of the war was characteristic of the attitude of the men considering these foreign trade problems at both Conventions. And not less characteristic was the willingness of these men to see that American industrial expansion through foreign trade must be directed consciously with a view, not merely to the interests of America, but also to the interests of other countries. "At this particular moment in world affairs," said Mr. Smith, "with the nations of the world endeavoring to repair the ravages of war and with the old landmarks of international commerce tottering, it would be the height of folly for us to develop our foreign trade without regard to the necessities of other countries. . . . We have a responsibility, not only to Europe, but to the whole world. . . . The fact that the proper discharge of this responsibility is also good business does not alter the responsibility in any respect." Similarly, the report of the General Convention Committee of the National Foreign Trade Council which called the meeting at Chicago included this statement: "The United States has

become a creditor instead of a debtor Nation. Nations which are our debtors . . . will endeavor to curtail their purchases of finished products from us and to enlarge their sales to us. They must meet their obligations by finding a market for their products. At the same time their competition with us in neutral markets naturally will be extended. The restrictions now imposed on American imports into the markets of our European associates in the war seriously impede the free flow of our commerce; but in so far as they are the outgrowth of a policy of safeguarding home industry and conservation of financial resources depleted by the heavy load of war liabilities, adverse criticism would seem unwarranted so long as such restrictions are not discriminatory."

It is a good augury for the future of our foreign trade that at the very time when America is in the position of the greatest strength, and when her opportunity for service to commerce has become enormously enlarged, the men who are in position of responsibility in business and commerce and finance in this country, and by their joint action are capable of determining our foreign trade policy, should be guided by the spirit expressed in the words we have quoted.

It is something more than mere sentiment, and very far from sentimentalism, that enables the practical American men of affairs to think of our foreign trade in terms of service. It is the highest kind of wisdom. The men who conceived of business as an orderly form of highway robbery, in which every man who made a profit got it at the expense of somebody else, are no longer in positions of influence, for the simple reason that the ideas which they held would ruin any country in these days as they have ruined Germany. That the only good bargain is a bargain that is good for both sides is a principle that has got to be recognized in our foreign trade. That nation will not

only serve the world best, but secure its own prosperity most certainly, which in its policy considers, not merely its own interests, but the interests of other nations. Fortunately, our business men, and especially the men engaged in foreign trade, have had and are continuing to have especially intensive training in the art of considering the interests of other nations. What the United States has done for the maintenance of the world's food supply is of itself an object lesson in that direction. And now, in the period of reconstruction, we should have to see, even if we were not willing to see, in the industrial unrest of Russia and Hungary and Germany and other parts of the world the danger that threatens our own land if we do not consider the interests of other nations.

In view of these facts and of the necessary exercise of self-restraint and self-denial in the midst of expansion, American ingenuity will be subjected to new tests. As the report of the Convention Committee of the Foreign Trade Council said, "These conditions and the keener competition in other markets must stimulate American enterprise to new activity and determination to find compensating outlets." It is to the study of this task that the sessions of the Foreign Trade Convention were mainly devoted, and its recommendations are worth recounting. That Convention, under the chairmanship of Mr. James A. Farrell, President of the United States Steel Corporation, urged the earliest possible completion of the Government's shipbuilding plan, the removal of restrictions on shipbuilding, and permission for the free construction of vessels for sale to foreign interests; the necessary revision of shipping, navigation, and other laws to equalize with competitors the cost of operating American vessels in foreign trade; the speedy transfer of the operation of American shipping from the Government to private concerns; the establishment of coal and fuel oil depots on foreign trading routes to make

American shipping independent of foreign-owned facilities; in short, as to shipping, "American-built ships for American foreign trade;" the development of American facilities for telegraphic communication to foreign countries; the development of commercial aeronautics; the building of public airdromes to provide for the speedy delivery of plans, specifications, blue prints, and invoices from seaports to interior; the establishment of free zones at the principal American ports where products can be assembled, manufactured, and reshipped; the enactment of a bargaining tariff without waiting for a general revision of the tariff law; the extension of international parcel post; the proper representation of the United States in its diplomatic and consular services, and the proper compensation and housing of its representatives abroad; the expansion of the commercial, attaché, and trade commissioner service; the same measure of governmental protection to legitimate American investments abroad as is given by our Government to foreign investments in the United States; the establishment of railway freight rates to the seaboard for export lower than domestic rates.

Every consideration should lead America to foster the development of American foreign trade. The welfare of the American people, the resuscitation of countries suffering from the results of their own agonized resistance to German aggression, the reconstruction of international relationships, and the just demand of labor for a more equitable distribution of the necessities and comforts of life, will all be served by the proper and wise expansion of American foreign trade. There is not an American who should be indifferent to it, and there is not an American who cannot in some measure help to promote it, and to see that the spirit which the leaders of American foreign trade have shown permeates the whole body of American opinion.

## WHEN THE COLORS CAME DOWN

A BUGLE call sounded over the deserted parade and the little group about the flagstaff came to attention. The hour had arrived for the closing of the camp. For weeks the gangs of workmen had been busy with the task of wrecking the barracks. For an equal number of weeks the diminished garrison had been equally busy counting and packing and shipping equipment, sorting and filing and shipping records. Now the work was at an end and the hour for departure had come. The adjutant read the order of the day officially closing the camp. The C. O. made a brief speech thanking officers and men for the devotion they had shown during the long weeks

of demobilization and wishing them good luck and God-speed. Then another bugle, and the colors began slowly to flutter down. There was no band this time to play the National anthem, as in the days ago; only one lone bugler to sound "Retreat." The Y man caught his breath, however, just as he had always done, as he watched that wind-torn bunting fall. "Retreat" had ever been for him the great hour of the camp day, and, no matter how busy he had been, he had always tried to plan to be where he could see that mystical, beautiful ceremony—the khaki-clad lads standing like brown statues at salute wherever they happened to be, the wind catching at the flag as it fell, the

slow, reverential way in which the color-guard received and folded it as it reached the ground, and all the time the ringing music of the old anthem that none of us knew before the war and didn't think it worth while to know. As the flag drew near the ground the band always seemed to him to put more spirit, more bold daring into the last lines:

"And the Star-Spangled Banner in triumph shall wave  
O'er the land of the free and the home  
of the brave."

And the lines had come as the months passed to be for him the voice of the heart of that America that was ready to dare all things to make them true. And



this day as he watched "Retreat" for the last time he felt sure that, in spite of all its "war-weariness," America had not forgotten those great hours and would yet lead the world toward the realization of its dream.

It does not take a flag long to fall. But thoughts are swifter than falling bunting. And thoughts came thronging swiftly in those brief moments, thoughts and memories. Memories of the stirring days when those first companies came to the raw new camp, and when as raw and unfinished as the camp were the men who crowded it. College men most of them, eager for the quick service they had been promised in the driving of their "flivver" ambulances right up to the front and back again. They had had their service, and we had not been ashamed of them. If decorations count as proofs and tokens, they had probably won more glory than any other equal body of American soldiers. Their daring—so they say who know—astonished even those *poilus* with whom daring had often become the last

and most effective weapon. There, under an unaccustomed sun, they had fought as eagerly as here they had trained and played, and many, too many, had given

"their merry life away  
For country and for God."

Those colors that were falling now had received their salute, had stirred their hearts to unvoiced enthusiasms, had been the sign and token of that Cause that challenged them, that sent them forth on that long road that led to glory. The wind caught the flag as it fell and held it out for the last time against the cold April sky, as though it did not want to see it go. Perhaps the wind was thinking of those days when it had cooled their faces after the long drills, of those midnights when they marched past this place for the last time, heads up and shoulders back, with their full packs upon them, and out of the big gate and away. Truly the camp had done its part in "the big job." It had had its day.

But these men who stood now at atten-

tion, who had never marched away, did they not have a share in that glory? They had not stayed here because they wanted so to do. But their staying had made possible the things those others who had gone had done. It called for courage to drive an ambulance under the guns. But it also called for courage to stay where your orders put you on a humdrum garrison task while fools prattled about shell-proof jobs and lovely ladies grew scornful. Some time, the Y man felt sure as he looked for the last time on those serious faces, when America had grown less hectic, more capable of dispassioned sight, it will weave laurel crowns for these without filching one leaf from the brows of those who went across.

The colors have reached the ground at last. Again the bugle sounds. This time it is "Taps," not for a dead soldier, but for a dead camp. And when the last echo dies away there is a sharp word of command and we too go out of the big gate.

WILLIAM E. BROOKS

Camp Crane, Allentown, Pennsylvania.

## THE BREAK-UP OF AUSTRIA-HUNGARY

BY GREGORY MASON

STAFF CORRESPONDENT OF THE OUTLOOK

"YOU are an American, aren't you? Well, pass right through, then. No, we do not want to look at your baggage—you are an American."

This was from an Italian officer in charge of the station at Loitsch, on the frontier between Italy and the new Yugoslav state. It is the same all through Europe. "I am an American" is an open sesame everywhere, often rendering a passport superfluous.

There was an American sailor with me from one of Mr. Hoover's freight steamers which had brought a load of food to Trieste for the Czechoslovaks. He was heading for a little town in Hungary where he had a Hungarian grandmother whom he had never seen. His only paper of credentials was shore leave from the skipper of his ship. But even that was unnecessary. In his American uniform he could have walked through Europe and been sure of finding everywhere a welcome and the best hospitality the inhabitants could offer.

Involuntarily I stayed a day at Loitsch, which the Italians call Longatico. An Italian officer who courteously offered me his bed for the four-hour wait before the departure of my train himself fell asleep when that time came, and so I missed the train. But Longatico was worth seeing. The Italians claim the right to annex it, although it is overwhelmingly Slovenic in population. All the signs on all the stores are in Slovene, which looks a good deal like Russian spelled with the Roman alphabet. Many common words are the same in both languages, as *narod* (people) and *vhod* (entrance). I fell in with a

Czechoslovak courier, and found that the few Russian words I remembered were understood by him as well as by the inhabitants of Loitsch. Indeed, the Yugoslavs and the Czechoslovaks have little difficulty in understanding one another.

The Slovenes seem to be easy-going people, comfortable, and not troubled by much imagination. Most of them are farmers. They are inclined to be stockily built, and all have fine complexions. Their country looks a good deal like the more rural parts of Connecticut—rolling pasture land sprinkled with rocks and a good deal of small timber. And the Slovenes themselves in appearance and temperament suggest the Swedes who have settled in such parts of Connecticut.

They are an extremely patient people. I saw a farmer who was driving a yoke of oxen wait for half an hour at a railway crossing while a little switching engine shunted cars up and down. He never lost his patience; his oxen chewed their cud and he chewed his. The adoration of all things American is as high among the Slovenes as anywhere in Europe. The new Yugoslav state, which is composed of Serbs, Croats, and Slovenes, has taken for its colors red, white, and blue. A photograph of President Wilson was in every other shop window, and supposedly American drinks and forms of nourishment are eagerly advertised even by the little hotels in such rustic towns as this one.

The Slovenes are good farmers, and they seem to be comparatively well off for food. At Loitsch for breakfast I got two boiled eggs, two cups of coffee, and plenty of bread and white butter, for five

crowns (the crown is worth less than a quarter of its pre-war value, which was about 20 cents). For lunch I got a good thick soup, roast pork, potatoes, sauerkraut, red beans, preserved berries, and real coffee, for nineteen crowns. Of course these prices are high compared to the pre-war standard, but they are cheap compared to prices in Austria or in Germany.

The Czechoslovak courier was on the way to Vienna with a train-load of Austrian seamen, naval officers, and their wives and children from Pola, and he offered me a lift. These people and all their household effects were packed into freight cars of the small European type. In some cars there were as many as twenty men, women, and children, in addition to a great deal of baggage in the shape of boxes and barrels. One of this party was an admiral and a naval architect, who had been building ships for Austria for thirty-five years. In fact, he claimed to be the first naval architect Austria ever had. The Czechoslovak courier had also been an Austrian naval architect, with the rank of captain. A few weeks before he had been taking orders from the admiral as the latter's subordinate and countryman. Now he was an official of one of the triumphant Allied nations and the admiral was traveling in a freight car like a hobo, a mere refugee in the other's protection. But the two were good friends.

I was stepping aboard this train when a voice said, peremptorily, "Where are you from—New York, Chicago, San Francisco, or Bridgeport?"

The voice belonged to a rather disreputable-looking Italian private. He had

lived in America, which accounted for his blunt method of accosting me. Four or five other privates came along who had also lived in America, and they exhibited the same delightful directness of conversational manner.

"Where are you going?" "What is your business?" "Been long away from the States?" and such questions they fired at me. In the khaki camouflage of a war correspondent, to their indiscriminating eyes, I was an officer, but their manner toward their own officers was almost equally blunt and devoid of the polite deference shown by the ordinary run of Italian soldiers. America, how great is thy democracy! Once tasted, it is never forgotten.

These men wanted to know what I thought about the League of Nations. Every one about this station or on this train seemed to be talking about the League of Nations, and particularly about its bearing on boundary questions affecting the Austrians, Yugoslavs, and Italians. The Yugoslavs and the Austrians all seem to be believers in the League, but a few of the Italians were skeptics. They were hotly attacked by a man who held quite a high position in the administration of the Italian railways. This man was born in Trieste of Slavic parents, but he refused to admit his Slav blood, calling himself "a Triestina." The Italians who were not born in Trieste noticeably make a point of declaring that they are not "Triestinas" if you ask them about their lineage.

The hills began rolling into bigger hills after we left Loitsch. When we reached the first town in Jugoslavia, we found the station decorated with evergreens and the red, white, and blue flags of the new nations. Promptly the Yugoslavs with us decorated our train with the same color scheme. The country was getting better and better, the mountains growing and the valleys widening. Later, however, the mountains fell back and we rolled down a broad plain into Laibach, a big city populated mainly by Slovenes. Yugoslav officers filled the town, in uniforms like the Serbian. There is a distinct Oriental touch about Laibach—as much of it as there is about some towns in western Russia. There was enough food in the town apparently, but nothing to spare. As my journey progressed to the northeast food was becoming scarcer and scarcer. I got a dinner of calves' brains, spinach, rice, apple sauce, two slices of bread, and a glass of beer for twenty-three crowns. According to the pre-war value of the crown, that would mean about four dollars and a half, but at the price at which I had purchased crowns it meant little more than a dollar. Austrian money is in use in Jugoslavia, but it is not accepted unless it has been stamped by the Yugoslav Government. On the other hand, money which has been so stamped will not pass in Austria.

I got aboard the train for Vienna about midnight, sharing a compartment with a Yugoslav officer. He began at length to tell me why he admired America above

all other countries; "so rich, so generous, so unselfish, so brave, especially so honest!"

That is it—"especially so honest." It is finding that feeling about America all through Europe which makes an American tremble lest his country cannot live up to the almost superhuman reputation that she has now among these people. And it is finding this feeling, that we are "so generous, so unselfish," that must make an American living abroad gnash his teeth when he reads of the efforts a backward-looking little group of Senators are making to have us live aloof, for ourselves alone. But "especially so honest." That is the fact which President Wilson called, in Boston, "the most wonderful fact in history"—that "there is no nation in Europe that suspects the motive of the United States." (And, thanks mainly to President Wilson for that fact, say I, if I may be permitted this personal digression as an American who has lived all over the world except in America during the past two years, and who is disgusted with the petty criticism of President Wilson at home at a time when he is acclaimed throughout the rest of the world as the greatest statesman of this age.)

The Yugoslav captain wound up his laudation of my country with the remark that "America has become very great because she won the war."

"Every one out of the train with his baggage for inspection," shouted a train official in German, sticking his head into our compartment. The Yugoslav officer went out with his *musette*. I did not move. The official came back again and shouted at me, "Every one must get out for the customs examination."

I looked at him severely and said, attempting a tone like a judge pronouncing sentence:

"I am an American."

"Oh, all right," answered the official in a softer voice. "Stay right where you are, sir. Your baggage is exempt from examination."

He lingered to converse with me. "I have a brother who is living in Chicago," said he. "He says Chicago is greater as Berlin or Vienna. Your country is very rich. We hope you will send us bread. Your President is a wonderful man. He is bigger as any European statesman. I worked in London once. I learned English there. The English are fine people. Germany was crazy to risk a war with England and America. My brother voted against Wilson at the last election. He must have been a fool."

I fell asleep and dreamed a silly dream. I dreamed I saw Uncle Sam sitting on a mountain of white bread shaped like Fujiyama (not a comfortable seat). Around the base of the mountain were people of all the nationalities in Europe. Some were begging Uncle Sam to throw down boulders of bread, others were surreptitiously hacking at the foot of the mountain with pickaxes and bread-knives. When I awoke, it was nine o'clock. The Yugoslav had gone, and there were four women in the compartment. There was something harsh in their voices and features, something

dowdy in their appearance, often characteristic of Teutonic women. One of them, as soon as she saw I was awake, addressed me thus:

"Excuse me sir, but I see you are an American. When is America going to send us food? Our people are dying by the thousand. And are you going to let these Yugoslavs steal land from us as they please? We have always thought you Americans were a just people, but it is not justice to let these Yugoslavs and Czechoslovaks trample on us now that we are down."

"You had your turn trampling on them, didn't you?"

"That is not so. Of course our old Imperial Government made some mistakes, but we Austrian people had nothing to do with that."

"You didn't do much to stop it, or to stop your old Government from bullying any small nation it chose to bully."

"We didn't want to bully any one. But if all Americans think like you, I'm afraid there will be another war."

"Haven't you had enough war?"

"Oh, I don't mean a war against America. We have nothing against America. I mean a war against these horrible Yugoslavs. If you let them take our land, land in which our Austrian and German people are living, we will fight them to the last man—yes, to the last woman."

O America, must you referee all the world's squabbles? The world seems to expect that; and if your decisions be not made with the wisdom of Solomon, this great popularity you have to-day will fade like the color in autumn leaves.

The feeling between the Yugoslavs and the Austrians is very bitter on both sides. With their six million Serbs, five million Croats, and one and a half million Slovenes, the Yugoslavs now outnumber the German Austrians. Of the latter there are only about ten million in all, and the Austrians say that only about six and a half million of these will be within autonomous Austria if the present boundaries of Czechoslovakia and Jugoslavia are allowed to stand. To the Austrians the loss of their trade with the Yugoslavs is hard to bear.

"What will be the future of Vienna?" I wondered, as our train ran down the plain toward the Danube, where the snow was going, and where the melting of agriculture into industry showed that we were approaching a great city.

Vienna has had its day. Any Austrian will tell you that. A city of more than two million inhabitants it cannot hope to remain. As the capital of the German Austrians alone it would deserve no more than about half a million residents. The Austrians are trying to preserve as much of its former glory as they can by urging that it be made the second capital in the new nation to be composed of all the Teutons. But as the second capital of the Teutons on their eastern frontier it can never hope for the splendor it knew as the center of the vast Austro-Hungarian Empire. Vienna is doomed. Who will

regret that except the Viennese? Even if he admires its spacious public buildings—of a style of architecture too heavy to appeal to the discriminating—any man of imagination must remember that they were built by the sweat and blood of the subject races cringing under the iron heel of the villainous old aristocrats who ruled Austria-Hungary.

Vienna to-day is dirty and depressing. Dirt and newspapers are blown through the streets by gusty winds which swirl germs into the faces of the inhabitants, most of whose constitutions are now too weak to resist even a decrepit microbe. Vienna has always relied for food and other supplies on outlying districts of Austria or on neighboring countries, from which she can get next to nothing to-day. The Czechs will send her neither coal nor food, needing both for themselves. The same is true of the Galicians. Germany has little to send to Austria, and constant strikes as well as the coal shortage interfere with sending that. In a previous article, which dealt primarily with conditions along the Rhine and in occupied Germany, I reported that there was no noticeable shortage of coal or sugar in those regions. But as for sugar, there is very little of it either in Austria or in the Germany east of the Rhine; and as for coal, while there seems to be enough to warm all the houses and hotels in most of Germany, there is certainly a great shortage of it in Austria. In Austria you have this vicious circle: no coal—no transportation; no transportation—no coal; no transportation and no coal—no food.

It is reported that a certain distinguished representative of the American Government went to Vienna, put up at the best and most expensive hotel, and left the city after twenty-four hours with the breezy remark, "Oh, I guess Vienna's all right." If he had cared to stroll a little distance from the lobby of his hotel, he would have taken away quite a different impression. Of course there is good enough food to be had at the best hotels if you can afford to pay for it. But what percentage of the population of New York, for example, can afford to eat at the Biltmore even in a period of normal prices?

At the present price of exchange, an Austrian crown is worth about five cents in American money. But a crown is still a crown to an Austrian. Wages have doubled, or even trebled, since 1914, but prices have increased tenfold or more. I knew of an Austrian who had to get at least a small quantity of milk, by hook or crook, to save the life of his child. After hunting through half the shops of Vienna, he found a can of condensed milk. He got it for one hundred and sixty crowns (about eight dollars in our money, even at the present low exchange)! Another man, who decided he must have a chicken, got a small one for two hundred and twenty crowns!

Young children and old people in Austria have died by thousands. A healthy adult can stand a meager diet for a good

while—in some cases it is good for him—but the children and the aged cannot stand it. While there are many children in both Germany and Austria five years of age and over, there are noticeably few under that age. A little food is already reaching the Austrians from the Allies, but the stream is yet a thin one, principally on account of the difficulties of transportation after steamers land the supplies at European ports.

At the invitation of the Czechoslovak Government, I went from Vienna to Prague. It was announced that the train which I took would be the last one for two weeks, for all the frontiers of Czechoslovakia were to be closed for a fortnight while the Austrian money in the new Republic was stamped by the Czechoslovak Government, and thus converted into a more valuable currency. But when we reached the last station before the frontier the Austrian gendarmes announced that the train would be sent back to Vienna. This was done out of spite, as a sort of reprisal against the Czechs for deciding to close the frontier. Thus several hundred unfortunate men and women who had bought tickets for stations in Czechoslovakia were sent back to Vienna. I was more lucky. At the Vienna station a Czech railway official had asked me if the C on the brassard which I wore meant "courier."

"No; it means 'correspondent,'" I said.

"Oh, that's all the same," he remarked. "If any one asks you, you tell them it means courier." So saying, he pasted on the door of my compartment a slip of paper on which was printed "Courier" in Czech spelling, and left me, remarking, "Let no one enter this compartment; it is reserved for you."

Well, when I got off the train at the station on the border to see what could be done, the conductor seized my arm and whispered:

"Come into this little baggage car. It is going on to Prague. As an American courier you can go."

With the enjoyment of one who is on the inside looking out I watched a mob of men who swarmed about the baggage car all vociferously declaring that they were couriers and had important business in Prague.

"I never saw so many couriers in my life," said the baggage-master. After much argument and inspection of credentials, about twelve of the alleged couriers were allowed to enter. The rest of the crowd, except a Czech Princess, who came with us, were sent back to Vienna, howling with natural rage and disappointment.

The Bohemian countryside is as easy to look at as any I have ever seen. Industry mingles with agriculture, factory chimneys literally rising from the midst of orchards, and both seem to be flourishing. Up to date Bohemia has been a sort of oasis in the midst of a desert of Bolshevism and industrial barrenness.

I was met at the station in Prague by representatives of a department of the Czech Ministry of Foreign Affairs which

devotes itself entirely to entertaining and assisting foreigners within the country of the Czechoslovaks. They did not know I was coming, but they meet every train with motor cars, in which they convey the astonished strangers to rooms constantly reserved at the best hotels for this purpose. A very agreeable Czech officer who spoke English was placed at my disposal to use whenever I wanted him as a guide to show me about the city.

This is a characteristic instance of the energy and purpose with which the new Czechoslovak Republic is beginning its career. In some respects the rights to the frontiers which the Czechs and the Slovaks are claiming are certainly open to question (although these people are such pleasant hosts that any one who has visited their capital hates to question their right to anything they may happen to want). But it is certainly questionable, if for their own future security and the peace of Europe it is wise, for the Czechs and Slovaks to remain in possession of a city like Pressburg, only about thirty-three miles from Vienna, and with a population overwhelmingly Teutonic. In general the Czechs are following the plan of claiming almost anything to which they have a ghost of a right, and perhaps for them this is the best policy, since they will certainly get a good deal of what they claim. At any rate, the Czechoslovaks are full of admirable qualities. The whole nation is "up on its toes" every minute. The new Government is well organized, and it is pushing its way among other nations with a very well managed and carefully considered propaganda. Unquestionably the Czechs are the most energetic, the most efficient, and the most intensely patriotic people in Europe east of the Rhine to-day. As such they will deserve the important part they seem likely to play in the Middle Europe of the future.

I doubt if any city in the world has as many photographs and busts of President Wilson in its shop windows as Prague. In every case the likeness of the American President is side by side with a likeness of the George Washington of Czechoslovakia—President Masaryk.

In the streets of Prague you see hundreds of soldiers in Italian, French, or Austrian uniforms, as well as those wearing the attractive gray uniform of the new Republic. But all these soldiers are Czechs. They are men who fought for the independence of Czechoslovakia with the French and Italian armies, and thousands of them allowed themselves to be captured by the Allies when in Austrian uniform in order to fight against the Austrians later.

Prague is suffering for want of food, but Prague is not in so bad a plight as Vienna. In Vienna the pathos lies, not in what you see, but in what you do not see—markets with nothing to sell but a few carrots and cabbages, orphan asylums empty because the orphans have died.

Hungary is reported to be in as bad condition physically as Austria, but politically Hungary is the most unenviable



nation in Europe. To-day the Hungarians are without friends. The Austrians at least can count on the Germans as friends, but the Hungarians can count on no one.

The probable union of Austrians with Germans is at least a natural union. But, whatever the future of the Teutons may be, let us be glad that the old conglomer-

ation of peoples held together by force which was called the Austro-Hungarian Empire is ended.

Paris, March 25.

## THE IRISH AND THE ENGLISH AT CLOSE QUARTERS

BY FRANK DILNOT

A VISITOR from Mars who sought enlightenment with regard to political problems on the earth from the newspapers would get the impression that Irishmen were a fierce, relentless race, that the English were at once stolid, stupid, and brutal, and that individuals from the two countries whenever they came in contact hissed with anger and at the slightest provocation were likely to strike each other. Hostility, it would seem, must breathe through the nostrils of Englishmen and Irishmen whenever they meet, either individually or in groups. They would seem to be continually at each other's throats. The utterances of the stronger politicians on each side are largely responsible for this picture. It has an amazing sense of unreality for those who know Ireland and England, and this despite the political fight between the two sides.

The truth is that, generally speaking, the Irish hate the English politically, but get on very well indeed with them personally, and the English are filled with scorn of Irish politics but appreciate perhaps more intensely than any other people the glamour of Irish personality and the intimate charm of Irish men and women. Thus it is that Englishmen and Irishmen are both astonished at the others' mischievous and dangerous political beliefs. Just now Irish politics have entered on another phase, but it is only a continuation of the attitude of mind on both sides.

It is difficult to imagine that Irish and English leaders are ever friendly together. If one went by the published denunciations, one would conceive malignant silence or malignant words whenever people of the two countries came within range of one another. I have traveled over Ireland not only in times of quietude but also during two general elections, and I spent five years of my life in the gallery of the British House of Commons, and have seen intensive fighting by the various sections of Irishmen on behalf of their beliefs; and there is perhaps some illumination afforded by sidelights on the moods and the activities of Englishmen and Irishmen when they are brought together for social purposes, for work, or for discussion.

The atmosphere of the House of Commons is a thing not easily understood by those who are not familiar with it through actual experience. The Irish up till recently were divided into several sections—a little group revolting against the leadership of Mr. Redmond, the Redmondites themselves diverse in temperament, and the north country Irish Union-

ists bitterly opposed to their fellow-countrymen—but all of them together possessing in common a certain Irish outlook and Irish sympathy which was separate from every other feeling in the House. However ruthlessly they attacked one another, they nevertheless felt the call of the blood. Sir Edward Carson, with rasping voice, outstretched forefinger, mordant words, was the great Irish enemy in Parliament of Home Rule aspirations. His searing sentences on the one hand, and, on the other, the flaming words that have been hurled back at him, could never have left any doubt of the hatred between the two parties. Yet Sir Edward Carson was an Irishman. There came an occasion when young Willie Redmond, the son of his chief opponent, made his maiden speech in the House of Commons. It was Sir Edward Carson who was the first man to the table, and, turning to face his leading enemy, he paid a glowing tribute to the young Irishman's first speech, a tribute which must have warmed the elder Redmond's heart. And the tribute was cheered by all the Englishmen present as heartily as it was by the Irishmen themselves.

There is a communal spirit in the House of Commons, and all the House, even the Conservatives, strange as it may seem, had an affection for, even a pride in, these Irishmen who filled a section by themselves, who conformed to the rules of the House with punctiliousness, who steadily refused any honors or emolument under the British Government, who fought with persistence, and who never could be placated. Moreover, there were many happy and close friendships between the Irishmen and the British members, and it is certain that the Irishmen felt themselves an integral and, indeed, as they were, a very important part of that assembly, so mixed and yet in certain fundamentals possessed of a remarkable oneness of spirit. The Irishmen had their prejudices, formed against a good many Liberals and a good many Conservatives, prejudices which were reciprocal and had little or nothing to do with politics. The Speaker of the House of Commons, Mr. Lowther, a British aristocrat with a mellow humor and a kindly tolerance which arose from appreciation of many sides of life, athletics as well as literature, his farming as well as his interest in social experiments, had a warm place in his heart for the Irishmen, and they on their part respected and liked him. Many a time have I heard him call down with stern words some raucous members of his own party who were attacking the Irish. I have heard the Irish leaders pay generous tribute not only to

his stern fairness but to his humaneness and his wit. The swift dialogues between the Speaker and the Irish Nationalists often brightened the House. There was an occasion where an English Liberal, forsaking his Home Rule principles on receipt of his knighthood, immediately changed to the opposite benches, and this on the last day of the session. He rose to put a question on that last day. Jerry MacVeagh sprang up from among the Nationalists before the recent Liberal could get in a word and put one of those audacious points of order which are not points of order at all, and in which the Irishmen had more freedom than any others in the House. "Mr. Speaker," he cried, "is it in order that a member who rats and gets a knighthood for it should rise to put a question from his new place on the last day of the session? Is it in order that he should change his side and join the Conservative party at this late stage?"

The Speaker rose in his place, a picture of dignity. "It is never too late to mend," he said.

An unexpected scene which might have had a painful conclusion was averted late one night by the collaboration of the Speaker with an English member. The occasion was during the last half-hour of the sitting on the motion for the adjournment, which gives opportunity for the discussion of any topic whatever. A young Irish member just back from a tour in Australia made some remarks which might have been construed into an attack on the monarch, and the House sank into a silence which was obviously the prelude to a political storm in which the name of the King would have been freely bandied about. It was a situation which in many respects would have been disastrous, for the Commons is omnipotent in the conduct of the business of the country. A dozen fiery spirits sprang to their feet to speak for and against as soon as the young member sat down. The responsible Irish leaders wanted nothing less than the damaging scene which was about to ensue. The Speaker rose to the occasion. He blandly ignored all the fire-eaters and called on a Yorkshire representative, a burly man with red hair and aquiline nose and a sense of humor which was concealed behind bland eyes and a drawling voice. "Mr. Speaker," he said, "I wish to direct the attention of the House to a matter which is of the utmost importance at the present moment." All the House sank again to the intensest silence for the continuation of the drama. "I feel," said the member, "that I can be doing no greater service to this House or to the country than by the subject which I

intend to deal with at this moment." The House was at fever pitch. Even the whispers in the galleries were silenced. "The subject I wish to deal with," he said, "is the all-important one of rivers. I wish to call attention to the extreme value of rivers to the human race. There is, for instance, the Mississippi, which traverses a great part of North America, renowned for its beauty, and bringing all kinds of facilities to the people of the country in the shape of trade and commerce. The Amazon, on the other hand, is a huge body of water which I desire to compare with the little stream, also a river, running at the back of my garden in Yorkshire. They are alike in this, that the pollution in them comes from practically the same source—decaying leaves and the crumbling of the banks of clay or earth or sand." The breathless House of Commons had by this time grasped the meaning of the orator, and from a silence which was almost painful was beginning to ripple. The ripple developed into a roar. The tension was at an end. The Yorkshire member continued talking until eleven o'clock, when the sitting came to an automatic close, and the Speaker rose and said, "This House is now adjourned." I shall never forget the laughter at the performance of the Yorkshire member, laughter in which the Irish were among the foremost.

The most vehement of Irish Nationalists sometimes comes to the assistance of an English Minister whom he likes. At four o'clock one morning, after a strenuous all-night sitting, Mr. John Burns, then the President of the Local Government Board, desired to get through without opposition one or two routine departmental bills which could be passed right away so long as no voice was raised against them. One of these bills, I remember, was called "The Removal of Offensive Matter Bill," which dealt with the collection of street refuse. Mr. Burns made an appeal to the tired House to give him the bill. A foppish Conservative member, unable to make any mark in ordinary debate, chose to obstruct this bill, as he had done other bills, by the simple words, "I object." The Conservative leader appealed to him. "I object," persisted the young fop. Up sprang Mr. MacVeagh from the Irish benches. "Why does the honorable member object? I know it is the Removal of Offensive Matter Bill, but there is nothing personal in it."

Though I was a Liberal Home-Ruler in politics, I was attached to a famous Conservative paper as a descriptive writer, and when in 1910 I went to Ireland to do a series of sketches I was doubtful as to whether the name of the paper I represented would be a handicap to me in my work. I found nothing of the kind. I went into the Gresham Hotel, in Sackville Street, Dublin, and saw two of the most brilliant of the younger generation of Ireland, T. M. Kettle and Joe Devlin, sitting together in the lounge. I went up and introduced myself and told them straight who and what I was, and I could not have had a more cordial reception if

I had been a blood relation. I was sitting down having a drink with them within three minutes. They offered to help me in every possible way. Despite their comparative youth, they were among the most distinguished political leaders and orators in the British Empire, but were also the most generous, good-hearted fellows I have ever met in any country. I had an even more apt illustration of the personal confidence in an Englishman two or three nights later. Mr. John Redmond, was addressing a huge meeting in the Rotunda in Dublin. After the meeting, when scores were crowding around the Irish leader, I was introduced to him and we exchanged a sentence or two. He must have suddenly realized that I, as a stranger, could be of use to him. He had to pass up an aisle through the audience towards the street and was beset not merely by those who wished to greet him but also by those desiring favors. How was he to get through the throng? He took me by the arm, "Walk with me to the street," he said. As we passed along through the thrusting people he was busy showing to me with upraised finger the various points of interest in the hall, its architectural features, and explained to me how and why I should visit it at my leisure. His attention to me was so close and courteous that it really left him little opportunity for more than a passing hand-shake and a word of greeting to all those who were thronging forward, and he reached his carriage in the street without undue delay.

I was in Cork during the famous individual election contest between Willie Redmond on the one side and William O'Brien on the other. It will be remembered that Mr. O'Brien with a few followers broke away from the Redmondites and fought them in several constituencies with varying success. Cork was Mr. O'Brien's stronghold. It was an election I shall never forget, because of the scenes so vivacious to the eye of an Englishman accustomed to the more placid contests of his native land. Two hotels provided the respective headquarters, and there were territories which were largely given over to the support of each candidate. There were demonstrations nearly every night—bands and banners, regiments of men with sticks held over their shoulders or carried upright, regiments of women as enthusiastic as men, a line of blazing tar barrels borne on planks which were mounted on the shoulders of four stalwart voters. As an Englishman, and therefore a stranger and observer, I (with others) was received hospitably by both parties and treated with much personal kindness.

I was with Willie Redmond one night in his hotel preparatory to going out with him in one of his processions. "We are going through O'Brien's district to-night," he said. I learned then that it was, so to speak, a point of honor for one side to make a tour of the other side's localities, not so much with a view to persuade or impress the opponents as to show they were not afraid of them. Two thousand women were outside the hotel, most of

them workingwomen, and their fervor for Willie Redmond is a thing to be remembered. With a group of committeemen we emerged from the hotel to make our way through to the carriage, which was to be in the middle of the procession. It was a great struggle for Willie Redmond to get there, and, once he was in the carriage, it was detained by strong Irish arms which held on to the sides, and while efforts were being made by the organizers to detach the enthusiasts one middle-aged woman climbed into the carriage and kissed Willie Redmond amid the plaudits of thousands. While we were on our way through the crowded streets I stood up to get a better view of scenes which will be forever memorable, and presently Willie Redmond took hold of my arm and pulled me down. "We shall have the stones soon, now," he said. True it was. We were getting into the thick of hostile territory, and volleys of missiles from time to time were launched at us. Every one took it good-humoredly and saw nothing in the least strange about the demonstration.

Mr. O'Brien won the election, and then went out to the west of Ireland to County Mayo, where he lived, and where he had determined to fight another constituency against the Redmondites. His headquarters were at Westport, where he and his wife were extremely popular. I was present on the night he arrived fresh from his triumph in Cork. The little town hall had been cleared of seats, and he was taken there by an excited and jubilant crowd in order to speak to them and to receive their congratulations. The hall was filled with men who stood with their sticks at attention and with their eyes bright and fervent. Mr. O'Brien, heavily bearded, with shaggy eyebrows and long, wavy hair, looked like a prophet of old, as with hands clasped behind his back he delivered himself of criticisms of the Redmondite leaders. "John Dillon is coming here on Sunday. Boys, what will you do with him?" "We'll shoot him, sir!" shouted voices amid a roar. Of course they did not mean it. It was in the midst of Mr. O'Brien's intensive scorn and the furious enthusiasm among the audience that a stray Redmondite who had got in at the back of the hall ventured a mild word of dissent. Instantly the whole gathering turned on the man. The meeting was held up. It seemed to me from the platform that there was a mountain of men rearing itself at the back near the doors amid tremendous tumult. The Redmondite intruder was dealt with, and disappeared, goodness knows how or in what shape, and then the audience came back and stood at attention once more, and faced Mr. O'Brien, who had remained a stern and immovable observer of the whole. When all was quiet again, he delivered himself. "I am glad," he said, "to find that you know how to deal with a bully when you find one."

Mr. O'Brien was a perfectly delightful man personally, as kindly and soft as an Irish gentleman always is. He went out

# CURRENT EVENTS ILLUSTRATED



(c.) Underwood & Underwood

THE COAT OF ARMS ON A CAPTURED GERMAN SUBMARINE NOW IN THE BROOKLYN NAVY YARD

Note the legend "Gott mit uns"—God with us—a characteristic piece of German arrogance that was not omitted even from these piratical craft that were engaged in violating the laws both of God and of man





(C) Underwood & Underwood

**BOSTON GREETES THE MEN OF THE TWENTY-SIXTH DIVISION AS THEY MARCH THROUGH ITS HISTORIC STREETS**

**"EVERYWHERE IN AMERICA"—OUR RETURNING**

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By Underwood & Underwood

SAN FRANCISCO GIVES A GREAT RECEPTION TO ITS WAR HEROES



International Film Service

NEW YORK CITY OFFERS FLOWERS TO THE SIXTY-NINTH AS THEY MARCH UP FIFTH AVENUE  
SOLDIERS RECEIVE A HEARTY WELCOME



(C) Harris & Ewing

**SIR JAMES ERIC DRUMMOND, SECRETARY-GENERAL OF THE LEAGUE OF NATIONS**

Sir James was born in 1876, and is therefore now in his forty-third year. He entered the British Foreign Office in 1900, and acted as Private Secretary to the British Prime Minister 1912-15, and to the Foreign Secretary since 1915



International Film Service

**D. D. MACKENZIE, SUCCESSOR TO WILFRID LAURIER AS CANADIAN LIBERAL LEADER**

Mr. MacKenzie is a prominent member of the Canadian House of Commons from the Province of Nova Scotia. His appointment as leader of the Liberal party is temporary; a national convention will later elect a permanent leader



(C) Bettman Park, from International Film Service

**THE QUEEN OF RUMANIA AND HER DAUGHTER THE PRINCESS ILEANA**

Queen Marie was married to Ferdinand, King of Rumania, in 1883, and has had six children, of whom five are living. The Princess Ileana was born in 1908. The photograph was made recently in London



(C) International Film Service

**CARDINAL MERCIER AT MALINES REVIEWING MARCHING REGIMENTS ON KING ALBERT'S BIRTHDAY**

The feelings of Belgium's heroic Cardinal as he witnesses the triumph of justice after four years of oppression may be imagined; might he not express them in the words of Scripture, "Mine eyes have seen Thy salvation"?



of his way to oblige me and other English correspondents more than once. One of his supporters was a distinguished Irish lawyer who had a large practice extending over a wide stretch of the country. It was to this Irishman at dinner in the hotel one evening that I conveyed the fact that I had on that day, at Achill Island, tasted "poteen," the illicit Irish whisky, colorless as water and with strength enough to fell an ox. In his kindness, he promised to secure for me a couple of bottles and send them to my residence in London. It was too delightful an opportunity to break the law for me to refuse. A few weeks later in London a package was delivered at my house containing one bottle of "poteen" and the remains of another bottle which had been broken in transit. I wrote and

thanked the Irish lawyer for his kindness, mentioning incidentally the accident to one of the bottles. He wrote me back a kindly note which ran something like this: "I am sorry that one of the bottles was broken in transit, but as I have today successfully defended a man charged with manufacturing this commodity, I shall probably be able to send you another bottle by the end of the week."

It was at Westport that I learned how small a thing is mighty England to the remote parts of Ireland. I was shown a local paper dated the day after the coronation of King Edward in Westminster Abbey, an event which naturally occupied great prominence and a very large amount of space in all the English papers. This Irish journal dealt with it in a manner which presumably fully met the curiosity

for news on the part of its subscribers. This was the full description which was printed: "The King of England was crowned yesterday at Westminster."

It was only in the public meetings and the newspapers that I found harsh expressions towards England, and, to tell the truth, even these were nothing like so bitter as a stranger might have expected. There was at the time a general expectation of early Home Rule, which perhaps accounted to some extent for the mildness of the talk I heard. It did not account for the geniality of the Irish towards Englishmen in person, for that is and always was a feature of the country. In England an individual Irishman is always a favorite, which is a tribute not so much to the English as to the Irish themselves.

## "BABUSHKA"

### A PERSONAL IMPRESSION OF CATHERINE BRESHKOVSKY

BY ANNE O'HAGAN

ONE blue, moonlit Sunday evening, bitterly cold, last February, a great crowd surged into the Church of the Ascension in New York. Long before its chimes and those of its neighbor churches had stilled their sweet, clamorous call to evening service every pew was filled, the little yard outside was packed, the sidewalk overflowed into the roadways. Across the street there were more people gathered, and around the corner and up the steps of the Ascension Parish House human beings were waiting in dense formation, hopeful for a miracle, hopeful that the granite walls might become as crystal and that they might see the sight within, or that at last it would be demonstrated how two—or ten—bodies might occupy the same space at the same time. Failing that, they waited for the satisfaction of their craving to behold the cause of their presence there when she came out again. Not since the last marriage of an American millionaire's daughter to a foreign nobleman had such a scene been witnessed in the vicinity of a New York church. This time the curiosity was more creditable to our democracy.

It was to see a woman that they were there—an old woman, a plain woman, a woman who fifty years ago gave up the husband and son whom she loved, her family and friends, and the luxuries to which she had been accustomed, because there had sounded in her heart the trumpet call to a great service. They were there, those crowding New Yorkers, to catch, if they might, a glimpse of Catherine Breshkovsky, "Babushka," the Little Grandmother of the Russian Revolution. They were there to pay tribute, the tribute at least of eager curiosity, to an old woman who had spent nearly half her whole long life and more than half her adult life in penal servitude. They were there, the most conservative of them, to acclaim a

radical, a rebel against an established order of tyranny, injustice, and cruelty. They were there, stepping from their comfortably padded, warmed limousines, many of them, to honor an old woman who in her youth had traveled uncounted miles on foot to incite revolution among peasants, who had been jolted between jailers in a springless wagon along that Via Dolorosa, the great Siberian road. They were there, those comfortable land-owning people, to cheer an old woman who believed—and believes—that the land must belong to the workers of the land and that the state must be the guardian of the workers' ownership, an old woman who told the Senate of the United States quite as a matter of course that she had been for fifty years a Socialist.

It was an amazing demonstration, a demonstration of the unity that underlies all diversities. For all of them—for the extremist who quarrels with what he regards as her old-fashioned present attitude and for the reactionary who still manages to cherish a quaint belief in a Socialist as something horned and hoofed, for both of them and for all between—Babushka stands for something in which they can believe. Every day of her stay in this country has witnessed a demonstration akin to that one.

Those who succeeded in entering the Church of the Ascension saw this sight—an old woman, still strong, still vital, unbroken by years, unbroken by hardship. Her chest is deep, her shoulders broad, her neck powerful. Her face is still full and unshriveled. Her gray eyes look clearly, kindly, humorously, youthfully, upon the world in which they have witnessed such varied cruelties without ever losing belief in fundamental kindness. Only when she reads or writes does she mount silver-rimmed spectacles. Her

gray hair is cut short and brushed back from a forehead as majestic as one of our own elder statesmen's. Her black sack-like dress, with the little white collar rolling over the top of it, makes elegance seem tawdry.

At home I was trying to describe the impression her appearance made upon me when a soft voice from the County Clare broke in upon me.

"Is it the old Russian lady you're talking of, ma'am?" it asked, excitedly. "I saw her—I mean the picture of her—at the movies the other night. She was coming ashore from the boat. She had on a white hood, a sort of cap, like what the old ladies at home in Ireland wear. I thought"—the voice ended wistfully—"she looked like an old Irish lady."

I saw at once that she does look like an old Irish lady. She looks like an old Swedish lady. She looks like the embodiment of all the wisdom and all the kindness of all the wise, kind old women of the world. The "Grandmother" of that Russian Revolution once acclaimed by all of us, for we are ourselves the offspring of a revolution; the "Grandmother" of four million Russian orphans, to plead for whom she, a woman of seventy-five, has crossed continents and seas—when one sees her, with her great benignancy, her strength, her wit, her humor, one must believe that she is to be the "Grandmother" of a new, peaceful, happy Russia. She is a woman whose story will live in thousands of human hearts when the name of Romanoff is as dead as that of Ptolemy.

Grandmothers of course do not continuously approve the ways of their grandchildren. What! Have the little people for whom grandma used to carry cookies in her pockets and to whom she sang Old World lullabies—have these dear little people grown up into these roisterers, these advanced young women with bobbed

hair and abbreviated codes of convention, these various objectionable types? What! Has the little fellow to whom grandpa used to tell tales of Washington and Valley Forge actually dared to become a labor agitator, a pacifist, a spouter about industrial democracy? So it happens with all grandparents. How much more so with the grandmother whose revolution was the child of such almost unbelievable effort, suffering, and heroism on her part? The Bolshevik Russia of to-day Madame Breshkovsky vehemently disowns as her child and that of the old revolutionists.

The day after that cold Sunday night it was my privilege to ride with her on her trip to Boston. I handed her various questions which she had been obliged to leave unanswered the night before.

"How stupid such persons are!" she cried when I handed her this one: "Do you think that the Bolsheviks are sincere and that their only purpose is to give to the poorer class in Russia what rightfully belongs to them?"

"How stupid such persons are! Have I not already said again and again that I think the Bolsheviks traitors to the Revolution, traitors to Russia?" She spoke impatiently, but even in her impatience there is something piquant, something eternally young; it is not the peevish, impotent impatience of the aged.

I am not, alas! going to be able to make Babushka speak for you with the charm that her speaking has. Her English, which when heard from a platform is so difficult to follow, is very attractive in conversation. She learned it—think of it!—out of books while she was in prison. She enunciates all the syllables, she gives each "r" its rolling, foreign value. The family, for example, will never be "dis-solved"; it will always be "con-served." At the end of the sentence she is apt to breathe a little "yes." It is like a period, like a falling inflection, but it has a touch of music in it like the lingering vibration of the last note played on the piano.

She was in Siberia, where she had spent so many years of her life, when the Revolution came. She describes her release and her triumphal return to Petrograd and Moscow. Kerensky had sent a special order that she should not only be freed but that she should have comforts. Another well-known revolutionist sent her money for her trip home. She hired horses and drove three hundred versts to the railway. She got a good train. The officials of the road gave her a beautiful car for herself. In it she, who had traveled to Siberia between jailers, dwelt, traveled, and received the acclamations of her fellow-countrymen. Twenty thousand soldiers met her train at its first stop. She stayed at this place two days and spoke at the forums, the schools, and the colleges. When she went back to the train, soldiers lined the two miles between the hotel and the station, standing at attention as the Little Grandmother of the Revolution passed by in her carriage.

In Petrograd and Moscow, however, she found, when the first blaze of happiness had died down, that the spirit of the

young people of the *intelligentsia* was not what it had been. Not only had the Government executed and exiled many of the leaders of the revolution of 1905, and thereby both destroyed a certain quality of leadership and intimidated thought, but schools, colleges, organizations, were under stricter rule than ever before. Parents, too, had come to be afraid to have their children think too much, learn too much. She found the new generation—or so she thought—more selfish and more frivolous than the old. The intellectual young men and women were bent upon making their own careers; the less intellectual were absorbed in easy pleasures—in the movies, in skating, in reading light novels; "in foolishness," says Babushka, with a piquant hissing of s's and a half-humorous frown. Still, for the first weeks after her return she journeyed about freely, trying to rouse among the weaklings some of the fervor of enthusiasm with which she was so richly endowed. Among her peasants, among the "dark people" whom she so understands and loves and by whom she is so adored, she found a different and a better spirit.

It happened that her return to Petrograd from her journey through the country coincided with the overthrow of the Kerensky Government. She was met by friends who wanted her to go into hiding. All the Government ministers were reported to be under arrest, "except Babushka." With the aid of loyal friends, she remained hidden for six weeks, during which she wrote articles for the "Will of the People"—signed articles—but the Bolsheviks were unable to find out from what asylum she put them forth. And then when Petrograd became too dangerous she was spirited away to Moscow with other sympathizers of the Kerensky Government. How did she manage it?

"Ah, my child, that is a secret. All my life I have moved around in Russia, and no one has known how. I am an old revolutionist. Old revolutionists do not tell these things."

For more than six months Babushka remained in Moscow, hidden in two rooms with another revolutionist, a woman with whom she had been convicted forty-five years ago. Kerensky, as wise, apparently, in the secret ways of revolutionists as the two old women, eventually joined them there. While the newspapers were announcing his presence in London or Switzerland he was spending May and June in Moscow with Madame Breshkovsky and planning with her the organization of the Resurrection of Russia Society.

Shortly after Kerensky left Moscow Madame Breshkovsky and others of the old revolutionists went through the Volga region organizing their new society, organizing opposition to the Bolsheviks. "Every place we went," she declares, earnestly, "the people begged our protection against the Bolsheviks. We traveled six hundred versts until we came to Tunice, in the Urals. It was in the hands of the Bolsheviks, as we knew, but we hoped that the conditions would not

be too hard. I had not been there for twenty-two years, and all the people were unknown to me. My situation became dangerous. What should I do? I decided to go and see the medical staff. A medical staff would be civilized. My foot was hurting me—I would see the doctor and find out if she was sympathetic. So I went to the woman physician, and as soon as I began to speak I saw that she was suspicious. She went to the telephone, and when she came back she said that I had better stay in her hospital, and that if I had any other 'sick' friends they had better come too. Thus we were saved. Five days afterwards a servant came into the room and told us that the Bolsheviks were running out of the town. After nightfall the Czechoslovaks came to the village, and we were free. The peasants came to us with bread and meat. There was dancing and music and a great festival. Again I had escaped."

In Babushka's eyes, while she was recounting her latest adventures, there was life and fire—enjoyment. Would she have missed something out of her home-coming if there had been no threatened danger, no underground messages, no hairbreadth escapes?

Not all of the charges current against the Bolsheviks, however, does she admit. The tale that made the blood of the women of America run hot and cold—that tale of "nationalization" of women—she laughed at with the impatient good nature of one who hates to be stopped in her war against real things to deliver a blow at imaginary ones.

"No!" she shook her leonine head vehemently, "nothing like that. Trust the Russian peasant for that! No, there is no such regulation. Some time, some places, maybe, bad peoples make badnesses. That is all. The Russian peasant, he will have his own wife, his own children. And in Russia, you know, almost all are peasants."

This wonderful old woman, who, to become grandmother to a whole nation, gave up her own family, believes in the family as fervently as any Italian peasant woman who knows no life beyond the young life in her arms and tugging at her skirts. No misgivings as to its stability in the new world order troubles her. She believes that its roots are in the very nature of the human race; she believes in the love of man for one mate, of a woman for one mate, believes that the happiness and glory of a woman are her children—"many, many children." And she opens her arms wide to give some measure of the abounding motherliness which she believes inherent in us.

It is for the children of Russia that she is here, and not primarily, as perhaps it has sometimes seemed for a minute or two, as a witness against the present rule in her own country. All her public speeches are for the four million children whom the war has orphaned in Russia. She is begging America to send, out of its riches, everything to these children. Not money merely, though money of course will be necessary. She wants

teachers, nurses, women doctors, settlement workers. She wants books. She wants instructors—men and women of every sort of craft and art as well as in book learning. In every city, near every town and village, she would have established a settlement where the orphan children of the district, to the number, perhaps, of five hundred or so, might be gathered together and taught—taught everything, kindness, truth, sobriety, industry, as well as the A B C's and all that follows after them. She wants to arouse not only a fervor of generosity, but the passion for service among our young men and women. We send missionaries out to the waste places of the earth, she says. Why not send missionaries to the Russian orphans? It will not be easy service. The comforts which surround American workers at home will be utterly lacking, but, even at that, conditions will not be what they are in Senegambia or Timbuctoo, and the reward of the service would be enough—a vital part in the building up, in the salvation, of a great nation.

She tells about the orphans as they are now. Some of them are in homes already overcrowded, already impoverished. Many are running wild upon the streets of the cities. They are beggars; they are what Babushka quaintly calls "speculators." By that she means little boys who buy packages of cigarettes or bundles of papers or what not and, by the aid of whining, cajolery, or petty thievery, endeavor to dispose of them again at a profit. Before the tremendous and immediate importance of this problem of the future of the war orphans of Russia even the settlement of Russia's political problems may well wait.

I tried to interest her in the political situation. I asked her if the state to which she looked forward in Russia after the present turmoil had quieted was a democracy of our sort. She answered briefly but convincingly. The state to which she looked forward—the state which she declares to be in existence now except for the civil war precipitated by those whom she regards as traitors—is not merely our democratic state, it is a Socialist state. There would be no buying or selling of land; land would belong to the people, and the state would insure each man his possession of his own piece. There would be absolute religious and political equality; there would be industrial democracy in so far as Russia is an industrial country. But Madame Breshkovsky does not forget to remind her interlocutor that Russia is still overwhelmingly an agricultural, instead of an industrial, country. She believes of course in the convening of a national assembly. The absolute equality of women is, naturally, axiomatic with this fine old revolutionist. She smilingly declares that women have in Russia a large measure of equality. The schools and professions have been open to the girls of the *intelligentsia* as well as to the boys; and among the working people certainly no inequality in labor prevails.

"And sometimes," she says, with a

twinkle, "a wife will beat her husband. Yes."

I asked her how it was that she, a woman of seventy-five, who had endured long years of the most cruel hardship and oppression, had come out of them with a vigor of mind and body which put to shame that of sheltered women of half her age. I wish that it were possible for me to give her answer in her own exact words, in her own voice, so that I could make you see her musing eyes as she looked at the bright wintry landscape flashing by outside the Pullman window. By the way, Madame Breshkovsky finds it "always a festival" to ride in the train in America and look out of the car window.

When I put that question to her about the power that kept her young and vigorous, she thought for a moment; she dreamed.

"I had," she said, "a happy childhood. Yes. As a child all went well with me. My father and my mother, they were good people. Strong of body, just in their minds, kind in their hearts. Never was there a base word spoken, never a base thing done. We lived on an estate in the country and my mother herself taught us. We were not allowed to be idle. Always there was occupation for us—our books, our piano, our drawing, our embroidery. Always we were taught to be kind. Sometimes people would come to see us—simple people, plain people, poor people. We children would be sent to entertain them. Sometimes we would protest. We would complain. We did not want to go. We were doing something else. But always my mother made us go and entertain these poor people, teaching us to be courteous and hospitable. Well, as I grew older the teaching stayed in my heart and it grew to be a bigger thing. I gathered the children of the peasants on the estate together. I had a little school. I taught them. From the time I was seventeen until I was twenty-five I did this work. And then—then it was all stopped. I was not permitted to teach my peasants or to try to help them."

Thus the repression of a liberal movement became, as usual, the signal for the growth of a radical movement. The young woman, stopped in her kindly educational work, was inevitably drawn into the revolutionary movement. She had had three brothers and three sisters. Had any of them joined her?

"One sister, one only, was a—what do you call it? An idealist, like me. The others, the other brothers and sisters, they were very good people. My sister, the one I tell you of, died when she was twenty-six. The others lived and were, as I say, very good people—very honest, very upright, harming no person, letting no person harm them. But not like me and my sister. Not idealists."

She struggled to convey her idea yet more clearly to me. Her face brightened.

"Good people, like the English," she finally epitomized her kinsfolk. "But I kept on with my revolutionary work. My mother has told me that she hoped I would be a boy. When I was little, I used

sometimes to feel angered, hurt, that my mother should have wished me to be not myself, but a boy. But now I sometimes think that maybe all those months she hoped I was going to be a boy gave me something strong, something inflexible, so that I did not bend before hardship and difficulty; so that I could be truly a revolutionist. Maybe the heart of the girl that longed to do things would not have been enough but for that other thing that my mother put into me, those months when she was wishing me to be a boy."

She mused again upon the mystery of life and purpose and temperament. Then she came back.

"In my mother's sitting-room," she told me, "there was a book. I used to look at the pictures before I had learned to read. Afterwards when I could read I read it again and again. It was the story of a young girl in Rome. Barbara was her name. She was the daughter of a noble, but she became a convert to Christianity—St. Barbara. Well, her father was building a great, beautiful marble bath, and one day Barbara went in to see it. There were but two windows. She asked the workmen why they had not made three. They answered her that her father had ordered only two. She bade them put in a third window, that each person in the Trinity might have due honor. By and by she persuaded them. When her father discovered the third window, he asked the workmen why they had made it. They told him that his daughter Barbara had so ordered. He asked her why. She told him that she was a Christian, and that God was three persons in one, and that therefore she had wanted the three windows made. He bade her to recant, and she would not. He ordered her flogged. There was a picture in the book in my mother's sitting-room that showed that lovely young Roman girl enduring it to be flogged. She did not recant. Her father ordered more tortures. Her breast was burned. She did not recant. Always, always, throughout my whole life, I have remembered that Roman girl who was so strong. Always when I remembered her I knew that I must never be weak. That book in my mother's room, my father and my mother who taught me to be kind, to be busy, to speak the truth—"

Babushka's wonderful eyes swam in tears as she brought them back to me from the flying landscape outside. "Sometimes, even now," she told me, "when I am hard pressed, or wavering, I still call to them. I remember the Roman girl who was so strong. I whisper to my parents: 'Father, mother, come and aid me.'"

And there you have her, the dreaming idealist who has always held in her heart the vision of that lovely young Roman martyr; the woman of tenderest, devotest family love; the heroic plotter. And what could be more touching than that at the end of so many years she should come back to the beginning—that she remembers her parents with loving fervor, that she works for her country's orphaned little ones?



# WEEKLY OUTLINE STUDY OF CURRENT HISTORY

BY J. MADISON GATHANY, A.M.

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Based on *The Outlook* of May 7, 1919

Each week an Outline Study of Current History based on the preceding number of *The Outlook* will be printed for the benefit of current events classes, debating clubs, teachers of history and of English, and the like, and for use in the home and by such individual readers as may desire suggestions in the serious study of current history.—THE EDITORS.

[Those who are using the weekly outline should not attempt to cover the whole of an outline in any one lesson or study. Assign for one lesson selected questions, one or two propositions for discussion, and only such words as are found in the material assigned. Or distribute selected questions among different members of the class or group and have them report their findings to all when assembled. Then have all discuss the questions together.]

## I—INTERNATIONAL AFFAIRS

A. Topic: The Fiume-Dalmatian Dispute; Fiume and the League of Nations.

Reference: Pages 7, 12, 14-16.

### Questions:

1. For what reasons is President Wilson opposed to the assigning of Fiume and territory on the Dalmatian coast to Italy? 2. The Prime Minister of Italy has received a mandate from the people of Italy backing him up in his position on the Fiume-Dalmatian question. Do you think President Wilson would receive a similar mandate from the American people backing him up in his position on this question? Reasons. 3. What facts does *The Outlook* give about the two parties—Italy and Yugoslavia—to this controversy? (See page 14.) 4. What facts does it also give about Fiume and Dalmatia? 5. Explain the Pact of London and the Pact of Rome. 6. Give the Yugoslav arguments in this dispute. 7. Make out a list also of the Italian arguments. 8. In your opinion, which side has the better claim in reference to the disputed territory? Discuss. 9. What does *The Outlook* think of President Wilson assuming the right to decide the question at issue between Italy and Yugoslavia? 10. Discuss, with reasons, whether, in your opinion, the attitude and action of President Wilson in this controversy has as important a bearing upon the project for the League of Nations as *The Outlook* in its editorial on page 12 says it has. 11. Do you think President Wilson should have left this Adriatic question alone? Tell why or why not. 12. You will do well to read "South-eastern Europe," by V. R. Savic (Revell), and "The Yugoslav Movement," by R. J. Kemer (Harvard University Press).

B. Topic: The New Covenant of the League of Nations; American Opinion on the League.

Reference: Page 8.

### Questions:

1. How do you explain the fact that President Wilson has changed his mind regarding the proposed plan of the League of Nations? 2. What are the important changes and modifications in the League Covenant? 3. Discuss why these changes do or do not meet with your approval. Be definite. 4. What are the opinions and arguments of those who are still irreconcilable to the new League Covenant? 5. Discuss whether some more appropriate place than Geneva might have been

chosen as the capital of the League. 6. How many nations are charter members of the League and how many have been invited to join it? Make out the list of the rest of the nations in the world. Give reasons why, in your opinion, these have been left out. 7. On what condition are new nations to be admitted to the proposed League? What would be "effective guarantees of their intention and capacity to conform to the principles and regulations of the League"? 8. Discuss: "The new Covenant of the League is not English, French, Italian, or American. It is the fruit of the whole world's resolve to make peace secure."

C. Topic: Disintegrating Germany; Germany: Slacker Among Nations; What the World Owes Germany.

Reference: Pages 17-20; 12, 13.

### Questions:

1. What are Mr. Mason's reasons for believing that the Germans know they are beaten? 2. Do you agree with Mr. Mason when he says that if Germany "should be allowed to build a fleet and an army greater than the fleet and army just dismantled, the world need never fear her again as it feared her before"? Discuss. 3. Make several comparisons between what Mr. Green and Mr. Mason say about Germany and conditions in Germany. 4. The Peace Conference has decided to allow foodstuffs to go into Germany. Discuss whether this decision is wise. 5. What, in your opinion, are some of the things Germany really needs to learn? 6. What, according to *The Outlook*, does the world not owe Germany? 7. Does the world owe Germany anything? Discuss at length. 8. Outline a system of discipline for the Germans. Discuss whether it is possible to punish them sufficiently for what they have done.

## II—PROPOSITIONS FOR DISCUSSION

(These propositions are suggested directly or indirectly by the subject-matter of *The Outlook*, but not discussed in it.)

1. William II should be executed in the same manner as was Charles I, King of England. 2. President Wilson should ask Postmaster-General Burleson to resign.

## III—VOCABULARY BUILDING

(All of the following words and expressions are found in *The Outlook* for May 7, 1919. Both before and after looking them up in the dictionary or elsewhere, give their meaning in your own words. The figures in parentheses refer to pages on which the words may be found.)

Conciliation, arbitration, compromise (12); a country, a people, a nation, a state, autonomy, pact (14); hinterland (15); blatantly, temporize (18); ban, *ad infinitum* (19); entrepreneur, simulate, neurasthenia (20).

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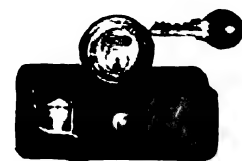
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## THE NEW BOOKS

This Department will include descriptive notes, with or without brief comments, about books received by The Outlook. Many of the important books will have more extended and critical treatment later

### FICTION

**Big Flat.** By Henry Oyen. The George H. Doran Company, New York.

A capital story of a determined young farmer's fight with the land and for the land, and against a land corporation which attempts to buy him out, drive him out, or drown him out. How he rallied his slow-thinking, unresourceful neighbors into an association and how they won out makes an inspiring tale even if it does involve a little lynch law against inanimate objects. The story is dramatic, moves rapidly, and is far from being socially preachy. It has the essence of American independence in its spirit.

**Flower o' the Lilly.** By Baroness Orczy. The George H. Doran Company, New York.

A mediæval tale of France, the scene of which is Cambrai, now so famous as a war center. It is of the "sword and cloak" order, with chivalry, romance, loyalty, and love, all involved in adventure and war.

**Glenmornan.** By Patrick MacGill. The George H. Doran Company, New York.

A graphic, visualized picture of a remote and poor little Irish district which yet has romance and passion and humor in abundance.

**I've Come to Stay.** By Mary Heaton Vorse. The Century Company, New York.

Greenwich Village and its inhabitants are here laughed at, but affectionately; and there is glamour, if not about the place, yet surely about the young people here described. Especially a perverse, precocious, and passionately enthusiastic little girl remains a distinct memory. The little tale has charm and appeal.

**Jervaise Comedy (The).** By J. D. Beresford. The Macmillan Company, New York.

A gentle, quietly entertaining story of English country life. The situations and complications attending and following a half-executed but abandoned elopement are novel and the play of character and purpose is spirited. It is not one of Mr. Beresford's biggest books, but it has quality and refinement of tone.

**Nomads of the North.** By James Oliver Curwood. Illustrated. Doubleday, Page & Co., Garden City.

A capital tale of the adventures of a lost and orphaned baby bear and a puppy dog in similar plight who join their fortunes and struggle together for existence.


**Undeclared (The).** By J. C. Snaith. D. Appleton & Co., New York.

No sweeter-natured story has grown out of the war. The ennobling influence of devotion and courage on men and women ordinarily narrow and dull, or aggressive and boastful, is developed quietly, simply, yet most impressively. Hollis, the weak, rather sudden little greengrocer, a total failure in life, becomes a stern soldier, and a latent idealism makes him a blood-brother to the famous painter who fights by his side and dies in his arms. So with the hard, cross, hopeless Mrs. Hollis; she becomes actually human, and her feeling for her husband changes from cold indifference to something like romance. So too, with Hollis's overbearing rich father-in-law, who rules the town and all in it; he becomes sympathetic, helpful, and now works for his country as forcefully as before for himself. Mr. Snaith has handled his people and



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#### WAR BOOKS

**Air Men o' War.** By Boyd Cable. E. P. Dutton & Co., New York.

The work of the airmen sketched in semi-fiction form with animation and knowledge.

**Bulwark Against Germany (A).** By Bogumil Vosnjak, LL.D. The Fleming H. Revell Company, New York.

This volume instructs us about that branch of the Slavs which, curiously enough, seems the least known—the Slovenes. They number approximately fifteen hundred thousand souls; they live in the Hinterland of Triest and in Istria. The present volume explains their historical, political, social, and economical evolution, and abundantly shows that, as the westernmost branch of the Jugoslavs, they do indeed constitute a bulwark against Germany.

**Grand Fleet (The) 1914-1916: Its Creation, Development, and Work.** By Admiral Viscount Jellicoe of Scapa, C.C.B., O.M., G.C.V.O. Illustrated. The George H. Doran Company, New York.

We have already spoken editorially of this important contribution to naval history. Some of Admiral Jellicoe's disclosures about the battle of Jutland not only justify his own tactics as commander, but make England's undoubted victory in that battle even more creditable because the disparity between the two fleets at that time and place was less than has been supposed. The chapter on Kitchener and his last days is particularly interesting.

**Lilies, White and Red.** By Frances Wilson Huard. The George H. Doran Company, New York.

Stories and sketches of the people of France, written in appreciation of their faith and steadfastness in sorrow and suffering.

**Way to Victory (The).** By Philip Gibbs. 2 vols. Vol. I—The Menace; Vol. II—The Repulse. The George H. Doran Company, New York.

In these volumes Mr. Gibbs describes some of the darkest hours and also the most triumphant ones of the war. His chapters bring the reader close to the scene of battle; they are full of detail and require close reading to get the picture of the conflict as a whole, but they have the swing and intensity of interest of a story by the man who writes while the action is hot, who tells his experience out of a full heart and mind, and who has a fine command of all the resources of vivid description.

**World War and Its Consequences (The).** By William Herbert Hobbs. Introduction by Theodore Roosevelt. G. P. Putnam's Sons, New York.

Last autumn Theodore Roosevelt said that if he could choose only one book concerning the war to be put in the hands of every man and woman in the United States he would choose the present volume. Professor Hobbs states the conditions that have made Germany a menace to the world and also the conditions that led to our failure to act as we should have done during the first years of the war, and what is most needed in order that we may perform our National and international duty. The information and frank opinions given in these pages are evidently inspired by Mr. Roosevelt's conviction that "a half truth may be the veriest falsehood." We are glad that a chapter was added giving some account of the Bolshevik menace.

[Advertisement]

# High Blood Pressure —Hardened Arteries —How to Remedy

By R. L. ALSAKER, M.D.

(Specialist in Health Conservation)



R. L. ALSAKER, M.D.  
Founder and Director  
THE ALSAKER WAY

Dear Doctor Alsaker:

Last week I had two severe shocks. One of my friends had a stroke of apoplexy and is now in a very serious condition; another one dropped dead. Both of them are a little past fifty, and both of them have suffered from high blood pressure for some time. I am anxious because I too am past fifty, and my blood pressure runs from 190 to over 200. From time to time I have discomfort in the region of the heart and pains in the head.

A third friend tells me that he followed your directions and recovered. He is active and looks healthy, but I can hardly believe this, for my physicians—and they are good ones—have informed me that high blood pressure can not be reduced. Please write me frankly by return mail. I want to linger here a while longer.

F. R. M.

The condition mentioned in this letter is very common among men past the age of forty-five. This is a case of hardening of the arteries (arteriosclerosis) with high blood pressure. An examination nearly always shows more or less Bright's disease, and this is generally caused by the excessive pressure, which forces the albumin through the kidneys.

The pain in the region of the heart is due to the over-worked condition of the heart, which is often aggravated by gas in the stomach and the bowels. The pain in the head is caused partly by the excessive pressure of the blood, and partly by accumulations of waste in the body.

Many physicians give nitro-glycerin to lower the excessive blood pressure, but this is useless, for though the pressure is temporarily reduced, it returns again.

**The condition described is dangerous because if allowed to continue the patient will usually expire from apoplexy of the brain, or heart failure; sometimes death comes through Bright's disease, with its accompanying uremia.**

**Is the condition curable?** It is in the majority of cases. Nearly everybody believes that hardened arteries with high blood pressure is a fatal affliction. And it is, if it is treated in the old way with drugs and a superabundance of food. If it is treated correctly, that is, in accordance with the laws of nature, at least four out of five will recover. Their

arteries may not become quite as soft as they should be; their blood pressure may not return to the ideal point; but they will recover to such an extent that they have neither aches nor pains, nor are they in any further danger from apoplexy or heart disease. They will recover so completely that they can live to be old—rar older than three score years and ten—and they can be so healthy that they can't feel anything wrong. And what more can they ask?

In most of these cases correct treatment will reduce the blood pressure from twenty to thirty points the first month. After that the reduction is slower.

If this is true, why don't most doctors and many laymen know it? Because both physicians and lay individuals are looking for cures from pills, powders and potions, aided by serums and operations. And these means will not work in cases of high blood pressure.

**The correct way, which is Nature's way, is so simple and reasonable that very few have discovered it to date. It consists of living so that the hardening process stops immediately, and then the blood pressure begins to decrease. Usually the patient is out of danger in a few weeks.**

So if you would overcome high blood pressure and soften arteries that are too hard you will have to learn how to use your lungs to get plenty of fresh air;

how to drink the right kind of liquids so as to aid in washing the impurities out of the body; how to eat the best of foods in the best way, so that these foods will build health instead of producing disease; and how to give the body good general care in every way.

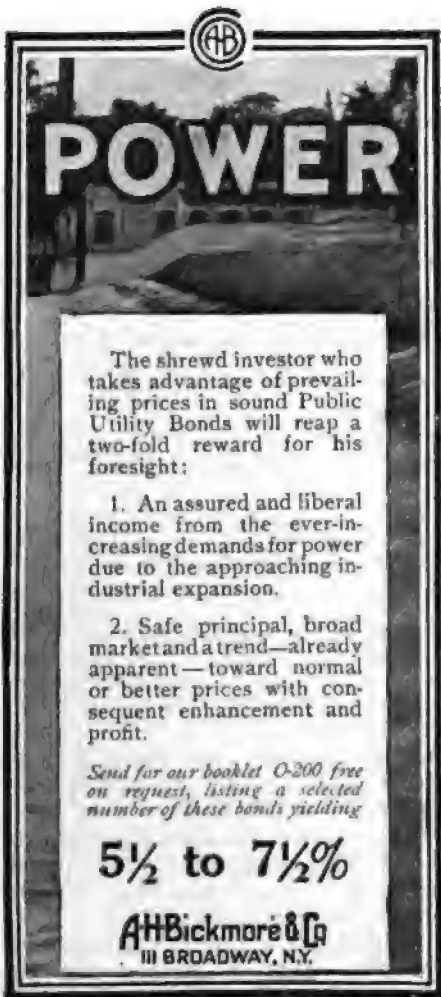
There are exceptions who can not recover. This is because they have abused themselves so long that either the kidneys have failed beyond recovery, or the heart valves or heart walls have been too much injured, or the walls of the arteries themselves have become as brittle as chalk in spots. But the vast majority—at least four out of five on the average—can get into such good condition that they can truly say that they are enjoying good health.

I have had patrons who were continually dizzy; who had surging of the blood to the head; who had daily headaches; who had oppression in the region of the heart (precordial pain); who were so short of breath that they could not walk upstairs, nor could they walk as much as a block without resting—yes, individuals with as bad symptoms as that have recovered very good health after they had been told by competent physicians that nothing could be done for their hardened arteries and high blood pressure.

Nature performs wonders if you give her a chance. If you are truly interested, read the publisher's announcement following this article.

**Publisher's Announcement and Personal Guarantee**—R. L. Alsaker, M.D., is a new type of physician. He specializes in health and teaches those who come to him for advice how to live so that disease will vanish. He has written several health-building handbooks that explain the cause of disease and show the sick how to recover. One of the most important is "Curing Diseases of Heart and Arteries." This book is really a course of instructions on the correct home treatment of Heart Disease, Hardened Arteries, High Blood Pressure and Apoplexy. It gives specific advice on the care of the body and the proper foods to eat to produce a cure. All forms of heart disease are discussed and a correct home treatment prescribed. It is marvelous what the common foods will do for the sick when properly combined and intelligently eaten. Send \$2.10 for "Curing Diseases of the Heart and Arteries." Follow the doctor's advice regarding the care of the body and especially **The Alsaker Way** of food combining and eating, for 30 days. If you are fully satisfied with the good results obtained keep the book; otherwise return it and I will refund your money. George G. Porter, a prominent business man of Syracuse, N. Y., writes, "Measured by the usual fees charged by physicians for a single consultation and prescription, Dr. Alsaker's health-building handbooks are worth \$50 to \$100 each." Mr. Porter has purchased and distributed among sick people more than 200 copies of The Alsaker Handbooks.

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## AMERICA'S OBLIGATION AND OPPORTUNITY

**D**URING the past four years the financial status of each and every country has experienced a great transmutation, but the conversion was so gradual and modified, as each phase was supplanted by another, that now as we look about us we perceive a complete transformation. Probably the most intricate problem confronting us to-day is the relation in its financial aspect that the United States bears to the rest of the world.

Before we can develop our foreign trade we must create foreign credits and amplify our foreign financial plans and agreements. We have become a creditor nation, and a large part of the world's gold is held within our boundaries. The ratio of exports over imports has constantly increased from about one-half a billion to over three and one-half billions, and probably the question of greatest import to-day is how Europe is to pay us for the commodities we are shipping and will continue to ship to her in ever-increasing amounts. She must be given credit and more credit, for she cannot pay in gold; without injuring our own industries we must buy from Europe everything possible, for we cannot export to her if we do not accept and encourage her importation, so that one may balance the other to some extent. Europe is again to become our customer, and what a distressed and complicated plight she is in!

Russia and the Central Empires present grave problems indeed, for a world which has been engaged in destruction for the past four years necessarily finds it difficult to turn at once to the business of formative construction and lucrative production. Readjustment cannot come in a few weeks under the burden of enormous debts, after so long a period of unproductiveness, when wealth has been diminishing at a terrific rate of speed. The remarkable forced exertion of strength and energy which has been expended on mutual destructiveness must now be applied to and concentrated upon the upbuilding of the industrial activity of each of the contestants. What really amounts, in some cases, to a peaceful internal revolution exists throughout the world to-day, and this may be approached in only the most delicate manner; only time can adjust this feeling of unrest satisfactorily to all concerned.

When we are confronted by the many complex phases of the financial conditions of the countries to which we must lend credit, upon which we must depend for reimbursement for the goods we shall ship abroad, it is indeed confusing if not discouraging. The countries of Europe owe us to-day about ten billion dollars, but we must finance them, however black the situation may appear. We must supply them with raw materials, and we can expect to supply them with credits for some time to come. Supplying credits to Europe means, to a large extent, buying its securities, but to accomplish this they must be made attractive to the investor, after a campaign of education has been waged to accustom the investing public to the idea. The sooner we realize that this task must be met, the better for the world of commerce; for it is our duty and our opportunity to supply the means for Europe to re-establish herself, to feed her people and give work to her men, and at such time as these starved peoples shall feel assured that their hungry bodies will be fed we may confidently expect a diminishing tendency toward social

unrest and lawlessness. We must help them to help themselves, feed them now so that they may later supply their own wants from their own labors. We must aid them to regain their old spirit of hope, and this is perhaps our most difficult task.

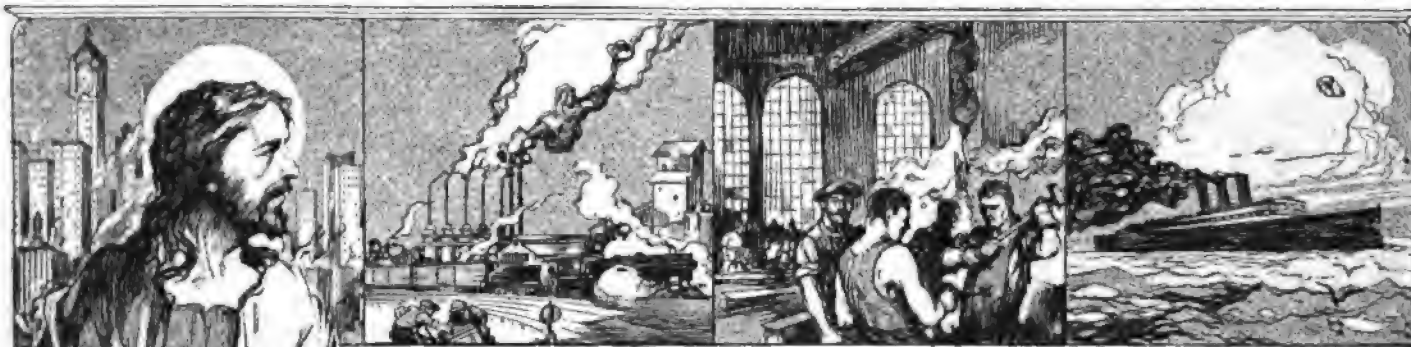
The people of Europe must be endowed with energy and animation; whereas some have a great deal, in others it is practically benumbed or dead. Let America set the example and back this up by her enormous wealth, to enable the weak to regain a working foothold. We have come away victorious, and, if for no other motive than selfishness, we cannot afford to withhold helping hands, for we cannot hope to prosper and enjoy a state of well-being undisturbed if humanity, expressed in millions, lives in a state of anarchy and distress. This international problem is one for every American to consider and attempt to solve. It is a problem for each one of us; complex and intricate, to be sure, but not beyond us if we attack it with the purpose of mastering it.

The productive capacity of this great country has been expanded by the war, far beyond our former vision. What shall we do to take care of this expansion? Create new markets for our goods and increase the potentialities of our former channels of trade; and in attempting both of these we may expect the keenest competition. Economic waste and inefficiency will have to be reduced to a minimum, goods must be standardized, and the art of buying and the science of selling more carefully studied and developed. The cost of production and transportation will become more vital elements than ever before. Our constantly growing merchant marine must be able to compete with foreign ship-owners to an extent it has never been able to before. Whatever questions may arise, it is certain that the financial and industrial power of America will be drawn on to its full extent if order is to be obtained from present chaotic conditions.

If America is to hold her position of industrial and financial leadership, we must become investors not only in our own Government bonds, but in foreign securities as well. Europeans now own fewer American securities, and consequently have lost the lucrative income they formerly enjoyed from them. It is estimated that between \$2,000,000,000 and \$2,500,000,000 of American paper was held abroad, and \$2,000,000,000 more was lent to Europe before we entered the conflict. Since that time about \$3,000,000,000 in the form of loans has been advanced to the Allies. We hold about one-third of the total gold coin and bullion of the world, and we have an enormous trade balance in our favor. We do not want more gold, and we cannot hope for some time to buy from Europe any quantity of her goods which could materially reduce this trade balance; therefore how can we hope to obtain a settlement from Europe of her indebtedness to us unless we shall establish foreign credits in the shape of collaterally secured loans?

These must be made interesting to the American investor, for, if the private investor does not buy, the financial institutions will be forced to; and the same arguments which hold against the policy of overloading the banks with our own Liberty Bonds exist to possibly a greater extent in regard to foreign obligations in order that America may hold the position she now





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Mauch Chunk  
and  
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and  
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(Southern  
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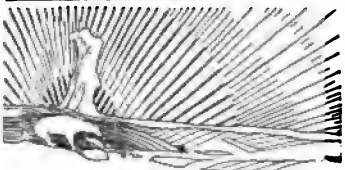
Summer Resorts  
in the South

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Upper Michigan)  
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## BY THE WAY

"A ship's name," says "Shipping," "should be a short word, to facilitate cabling, signaling, phoning, sighting at sea, and remembrance. It should be spelled easily and be pronounceable by illiterate persons. A large proportion of the names listed on the Shipping Board's Register fail to meet these conditions. Among the names listed are many like 'Osawatomie,' 'Sagadahoc,' 'West Loquassuck,' and 'Lake Ypsilanti.'" The point seems a good one, but many famous ships have had difficult names. The warship to which Napoleon surrendered was the *Bellerophon*, nicknamed the "Bully Ruffian" by British sailors; the *Téméraire* was another famous British war-vessel; the *Bonhomme Richard* was Paul Jones's flagship; and the *Constitution* and the *Guerrière* are hardly to be classed as examples of simple nomenclature.

At a trial for assault and battery, "Harper's Magazine" says, a Southern darky testified that the man who was knocked down lay on the ground five minutes. The opposing lawyer tried to discredit the witness, and, pulling out his watch, asked the Negro to tell him when five minutes had elapsed. The witness told him correctly. The astonished lawyer later asked for an explanation. "Why, boss," was the reply, "I jest figured it out." "But how?" "Why, by de clock on de wall behind you, sah."

Merit does not always give a man a place in the encyclopædias, or, if he does get in, assure correctness in describing his fame. Thomas Pringle, author of the poem "Afar in the Desert," which is printed in almost every anthology and which Coleridge considered "among the two or three most perfect lyric poems in our language," has only a casual reference in the greatest British cyclopædia, none in the latest American cyclopædia, and in another American cyclopædia his famous poem is called "A Farm in the Desert."

A hospital doctor writes in the "Ontario Post" that one of his patients had had the flu. He was seen walking around wearily. When he was asked what was wrong, he said: "Ah done had de Spanish flu." "That so?" he was asked; "what is the Spanish flu like, Sam?" "The flu," said Sam, "don't you-all know what de flu is? Why, it's a disease dat makes you sick six months after you gets well."

A grim-faced matron approached the window at the bank, says the story-teller

of the "Typographic Messenger," and said: "I want to know how much money my husband drew out of the bank last week." "I am sorry, but I cannot give you this information," was the answer. "Well, the impudence!" snapped the woman; "aren't you the Paying Teller?" "I am, madam," was the calm reply; "but I am not the Telling Payer."

"You think Oriental rugs are a luxury and bought only by the rich?" said a New York City retail dealer in rugs the other day. "Why, a colored woman living in a rear tenement came in here not long ago and bought a hundred-dollar rug. She had the money with her, too. I was astonished, I admit. But you see she had no doubt lived as a cook in a fine house and had acquired the taste for good things."

"When I was a cub printer on the Moberly 'Daily Monitor,'" says a correspondent of the "American Printer," "the office rule was to abbreviate the names of States. An overly-dressed woman pranced in on us one day and wanted to know who gave in the information that she was 'colored folks.' No one could explain the mystery until she pointed an accusing finger at the line: 'The newcomers are Col. folks, and we bespeak for them a hearty welcome in our city.' We merely meant that they came from Colorado, but she insisted we had slandered her. After that we printed State names in full."

Among first editions treasured by a New York bibliophile are fifty-six volumes of Captain Mayne Reid's stories. Even this portentous list of the prolific author's works is not complete. "Afloat in the Forest," originally published in that favorite magazine of the boys and girls of yesteryear, "Our Young Folks," and "Odd People," are not included. Captain Reid was of Irish birth, but he came to the United States as a young man and served in the Mexican War. His first book, "The Rifle Rangers," was based on his experiences in that war. His books are still in demand in the libraries.

An American unused to court etiquette was invited, just before the war, says "Collier's," to dine with a German prince. A glittering flunky presented a silver plate to him just before the *hors-d'œuvres* were served. He blushed, fumbled in his pockets, then said to himself, "I have nothing but a ten-dollar note, but I don't think any German dinner is worth ten dollars," so he let the plate pass. He then discovered that



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the plate was intended to receive the white gloves that he ought to have worn!

Nemesis, or whatever we may call the fatality of natural causes, seems to lie in wait for every inattentive human being. Here is a strange example: At Saskatoon, Saskatchewan, a passenger train, according to the "Railway Age," was recently derailed near a grain elevator. The locomotive knocked down a part of the wall of the building, causing the rupture of several grain bins. The resulting avalanche of grain overwhelmed the engine and two cars, and the engineman, fireman, and one other man were smothered to death.

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REFINED young woman desires position as companion or governess, preferably near Boston. Accomplished pianist. References exchanged. 6,882, Outlook.

YOUNG lady, Canadian born and educated, graduate New York Babies' Hospital, several years' New York experience, desires position as nurse or governess. One or two children over four years. 6,892, Outlook.

WELL-bred competent woman desires position as housekeeper-companion. Elderly couple preferred. Best references. 6,893, Outlook.

ATTRACTIVE college girl, competent teacher, as companion or tutor. References exchanged. Will travel. June 15. 6,897, Outlook.

POSITION as housekeeper where help is kept by lady of experience. Would do marketing and planning of meals. Country preferred. C. 3,815 Magnolia, St. Louis, Missouri.

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## SITUATIONS WANTED

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YOUNG man, refined, college graduate, teacher several years, musical, traveled extensively, would like position as traveling companion. 6,831, Outlook.

CULTURED lady, having closed her own home, desires position as companion in refined family. Small child preferred. 6,903, Outlook.

COLLEGE woman, experienced, will accept following positions: chaperon, housemother in seminary, camp mother, traveling companion for elderly people. 6,898, Outlook.

YOUNG woman, college graduate, high school teacher, desires position as companion or secretary (typist). Would travel. 6,906, Outlook.

COMPANION—Refined lady, good linguist, nursing experience. Would travel. References. 6,908, Outlook.

## Teachers and Governesses

TUTOR, governess, or companion by college teacher of French. 6,885, Outlook.

VASSAR woman tutor, English, history, Latin, pianist, wishes position June to October. 6,898, Outlook.

NATIVE French teacher (young man, 36), now teaching in an academy, wishes position during summer vacation with family or institution. 6,858, Outlook.

## SITUATIONS WANTED

**Teachers and Governesses**  
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EXPERIENCED primary teacher desires position as governess or companion to small children during summer months; loves children very successful; excellent references. 6,902, Outlook.

HIGH school domestic art teacher desires summer position. Girls' camp or school. 6,895, Outlook.

EXPERIENCED woman teacher will take one or more children to country for summer, provide tennis, golf, swimming, riding, or will take position as tutor or companion from June first. Highest social references. 6,853, Outlook.

KINDERGARTNER, New York graduate, young, experienced, desires private school position, fall term. Best references. 6,896, Outlook.

EXPERIENCED teacher, young, athletic, desires light summer position as companion or tutor. Normal pupils, under fourteen. Seashore or mountains. Teacher, 838 Lake St., Newark, N. J.

WELL educated young woman, 34, capable of assuming entire charge of children, wants position as governess, social secretary, companion. Excellent training in dancing. Excellent references. 6,900, Outlook.

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# The Outlook

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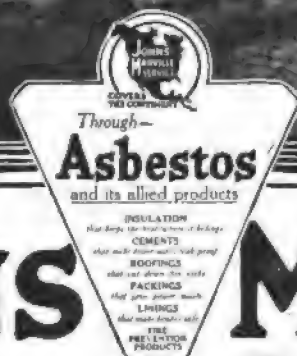
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# The Outlook

MAY 21, 1919

## THE VICTORY LOAN AN AMAZING SUCCESS

**F**EW doubted that the four and one-half billion dollars' worth of Victory Loan Notes offered by the Government would be taken up, but there was doubt whether the new loan, like its four predecessors, would be taken up in large proportion by small subscribers. While exact figures are not yet available, it is estimated as we write that at least fifteen million separate persons purchased the new securities. This, to be sure, is a smaller number than subscribed in the preceding loan, but that loan was for six billions and was raised under the immediate stress of actual war. It is a triumph also that the new loan was very much over-subscribed—probably a billion and a half dollars above the amount asked for. The Government had in advance declared its intention not to accept over-subscriptions; it will scale down only the large amounts subscribed—those over \$10,000 each. Every district in the country exceeded its quota of subscription. In every respect the placing of the loan was not merely successful, but exceeded even sanguine expectations.

It is evident that the great body of the American people felt both a duty and a desire to stand behind the Government's war debts. It is evident also that there was a large amount of accumulated profits and income available for the purchase of National securities—a greater amount and more widely subdivided than most people thought. That such a loan should be negotiated without disturbing the market values of other securities and in a sound and hopeful condition of the country's money and stock markets is decidedly gratifying as an indication of actual business prosperity.

One important element in the success of the loan was its exceeding attractiveness as an investment. The small investor saw the advantage of that form of the notes which bears interest at  $4\frac{3}{4}$  per cent and is exempt from any taxation with the exception of the super-income tax, which does not largely affect the small investor; on the other hand, the big investor or company saw the advantage of the form of the bond which bears interest at  $3\frac{3}{4}$  per cent and involves no income tax even on the super-income.

The total amount which the people of the country have loaned to the Government in the five great drives and in the purchase of War Stamps may be roughly stated to be a little over twenty-two billion dollars. But about ten billion dollars

of this was not expended by the United States in war but loaned to our allies, and on that portion our Government does not, of course, pay interest. It would be too sanguine to assume, because the loan just completed is understood to be the last to be raised by a "drive," that the expenditure of the Government in war has been entirely provided for, and that it has nothing else to do but to pay interest on the loans. There are still a good many outstanding obligations, and necessary expenditure must be incurred in the future but growing out of the war. No doubt the period of high taxation must continue for some time to come.

It would be impossible to praise too highly the efficiency and energy of the publicity managers in all the great public loans; they have done remarkable work, and very largely purely through patriotism and without compensation. In one way or another they have brought home to every one in the country the opportunity and the patriotic obligation involved. The people have become partners with the Government in making it possible to carry out the stupendous undertaking upon which we entered when we joined the Allies in the effort to overthrow Pan-Germanism and ruthlessness.

## TWO AMERICAN WITNESSES

Thomas W. Lamont is one of the best known and most competent of American financiers. He is a member of the permanent Armistice Commission, and has been visiting Luxemburg, Trèves, and Coblenz. In an interview with Mr. Grasty, of the New York "Times," he has given a picture of the contrast between Germany and France that ought to be kept in the mind of all Americans. "The steep heights above the Moselle, which enters the Rhine at Coblenz," said Mr. Lamont, "are crowded with hops and grapes. Nowhere is there a sign of war and the countryside is untouched and smiling." And he adds:

The interior of Germany shows suffering and hunger, but not the Rhine towns. The children there are robust and stoutly clad.

It was Easter morning when I was there, and the whole German population swarmed on the streets bound for churches. The German burghers with bell-crowned stovepipe hats, the *Hausfrauen* in black with their lace collars, little children in their best dresses, seemed happy and content, already forgetting that they were ruled by a victorious foe.

The contrast between this scene and those in northern France or Belgium

rouses one's ire. Here was ease and plenty, even if the enemy's flag waves over them. Back in northern France were blackened waste, desolation, want, distress, and misery. Agricultural implements had been stolen to cultivate the vineyards of Coblenz. There the little children are pinched and ill-clad, but in Coblenz even the dogs are fat.

Mr. Lamont furthermore testifies that Alsace, even in six months, has "melted completely into France." And he gives these picturesque specifications:

The old men with their long, square beards, who were youths of twenty-one when the Treaty of Frankfort was signed, are now coming back into their own. They are already forgetting how to speak German. . . . The German imperial arms, etched in marble on the fronts of all public buildings, have been chiseled off, and the Fleur de Lis of France in fresh white marble is taking their place. . . . These are but outward symbols, but they are significant. As to the inward industrial life the change is more significant. . . . The case of important mines near Colmar is typical. . . . The Germans were supposed to be efficient, but already under French management the output of potash mines has almost doubled and will continue to increase.

The bridges which the Germans destroyed for no military purpose will take years to rebuild, Mr. Lamont said. Meanwhile southern Alsace-Lorraine will be crippled and her industries held back. "That is what Germany wanted," was Mr. Lamont's comment. "That is what Germany planned. That was the scheme of permanent deviltry. That is what she must pay for, and to the limit. Those are the acts the remembrance of which will make the Chiefs of State stern and obdurate when at Versailles German delegates plead their incapacity to pay full reparation for the damage done."

And Dr. Vernon L. Kellogg, who served first with the Belgian Relief Commission and then in the service of the American Food Commission in investigating food conditions in several European countries, has just returned and given his testimony. According to him, as to almost all the other witnesses who have been in Germany, the people of Germany are still unvanquished in their own opinion. Although he recognizes the need of sending food to Germany to minimize the danger of Bolshevism, he says that the Ebert Government is "capitalizing Bolshevism" and is "deliberately painting a false background to the events of the war." Mr. Kellogg is quoted as saying that "it is clear to every foreigner in Germany that the armistice

was a mistake; that only a surrender could give that correct background to events."

These are some facts that it is well to keep in mind when we are considering the terms of the Treaty.

As "F. P. A.," in the New York "Tribune," has remarked: "Those who believe the Treaty is too severe forget, perhaps, that the war also was too severe."

#### CROSS-OCEAN AIR-FLIGHTS

Whatever plane and whatever aviator may win the honor of first crossing the Atlantic, or even if the attempt fails, the public at large has had a valuable course of aeronautical education through the preparation for the proposed flights. What one type or another is best suited for, what are the respective advantages and disadvantages of airplane, seaplane, and dirigible, what practical value attends the air-crossing of the Atlantic—these and other questions have lately taken up a large part of current discussion. Perhaps the greatest actual benefit to the cause of aviation comes from just this incitement of popular interest. That the airplane is useful for other things than war and sport is shown by the year's report of the New York and Washington air mail service just issued. In the year it has carried 7,720,840 letters between the two cities.

Naturally, Americans have watched with most attention the progress of, our own gigantic seaplanes. Two of them have made two "legs" of their route (Rockaway Beach - Halifax - Newfoundland - Azores - Portugal), and, as we write, may start for the Azores any minute or may await their comrade, the NC-4, which illustrated the comparative security of the seaplane over the airplane by driving, partly under her own power, over a long expanse of sea surface into the port of Chatham, Massachusetts, after mishaps in the air had interrupted her flight. These seaplanes, owned and manned by our Navy, are not competing for the money prize and are not taking foolishly reckless risks; for their route is watched by American war vessels; they are quite capable of sustaining themselves for a long time in the water; and they have each four Liberty engines. Each carried 25,000 pounds weight in the flight from Rockaway to Halifax, and it is planned to increase this to 28,000 on the actual ocean flight.

At the other extreme as to type are the two British airplanes which have been waiting several weeks in Newfoundland for favorable weather. Their proposed dash across the whole Atlantic is daring in the extreme, not because of the distance, but because of the always considerable danger of engine trouble, the impos-

sibility of making repairs, and the slight chance of safety if a descent in mid-ocean is necessary. On the other hand, the airplane is much speedier than the seaplane; it might make the voyage in less than a day; thus the danger from sudden weather change is less. The layman is, on the whole, inclined to say that success by an airplane would prove nothing new and is inexcusably dangerous, while that of the seaplane would be a demonstration of the right way to cope with air problems and a triumph of wise planning and thorough preparation. The seaplane is an American achievement both as to invention and development.

#### CONSUMERS IN CO-OPERATION

Every one knows of the successful and extensive associations in England under which wholesale and retail distribution of goods is carried on by co-operative societies. Few know how much has been done in this direction in the United States. We are not particularly surprised when we are told that the British co-operative societies now do a business of about a billion dollars a year and save their members about one hundred million dollars. But we are surprised when we read that there are now not far from twenty-five hundred consumers' co-operative associations in the United States.

This fact, and others equally interesting, we find stated in a well-informed and encouraging editorial in the New York "Evening Post." The number of such societies in this country has been multiplied by three within the last two years, and it is not improbable, one surmises, that this growth may be due to the pressure of high prices, which has driven people to combine against them. The associations which have come into prominence lately are largely among the industrial centers, and they have been encouraged by organized labor. The article to which we have referred states, for instance, that the Illinois miners have sixty-five such societies, doing a yearly business of about four million dollars, and entirely managed by workingmen. In Seattle the expansion of co-operation has been remarkable. It started in a strike of butchers, which led consumers to establish a shop of their own, which later took over the city market, and now, it is reported, does a monthly business in meat of seventy thousand dollars and has its own slaughterhouse. Many other co-operative shops managed by consumers for themselves are to be found in Seattle. In California the movement has made great progress, and a "Union of Producers and Consumers" has been formed which combines many of the local enterprises. Last year a National convention of co-operative

enterprises was held in Springfield, Illinois, and it is thought that a National wholesale enterprise will be the result.

It would not be at all astonishing (in view of what has been done in Great Britain, and in view of the fact that in Russia ten thousand co-operative societies existed in 1914 and that the number has since largely increased) if one method of relief from economic distress and the evil of excessive profits for middlemen may ultimately be found in just this direction of intelligent, mutual business helpfulness of consumers by consumers and for consumers.

#### THE EPISCOPAL CHURCH CONGRESS

The Episcopal Church Congress, which held its sessions in New York early this month, was notable for the topics selected for consideration and for the frank and fearless way in which the subjects were handled by the clerical and lay writers. The need for an American Labor party was strongly argued by the Rev. Percy Grant and Mrs. Vladimir G. Simkhovitch, head of the Greenwich House. New York, who agreed that there was no hope for labor in either of the existing political parties, and contended that the formation of a Labor party is the only security against revolutionary Socialism. The opposite view was forcefully presented in a most able paper written by Mr. B. Preston Clark, of Boston, who asserted that such a step would emphasize class distinctions and inevitably invite a counter-organization of capital.

On the obligation of the Church to support a League of Nations a sharp difference of opinion revealed itself. The Rev. Dr. Roland Cotton Smith, rector of the historic St. John's Church, Washington, D. C., took the unpopular view and stoutly denied any such obligation.

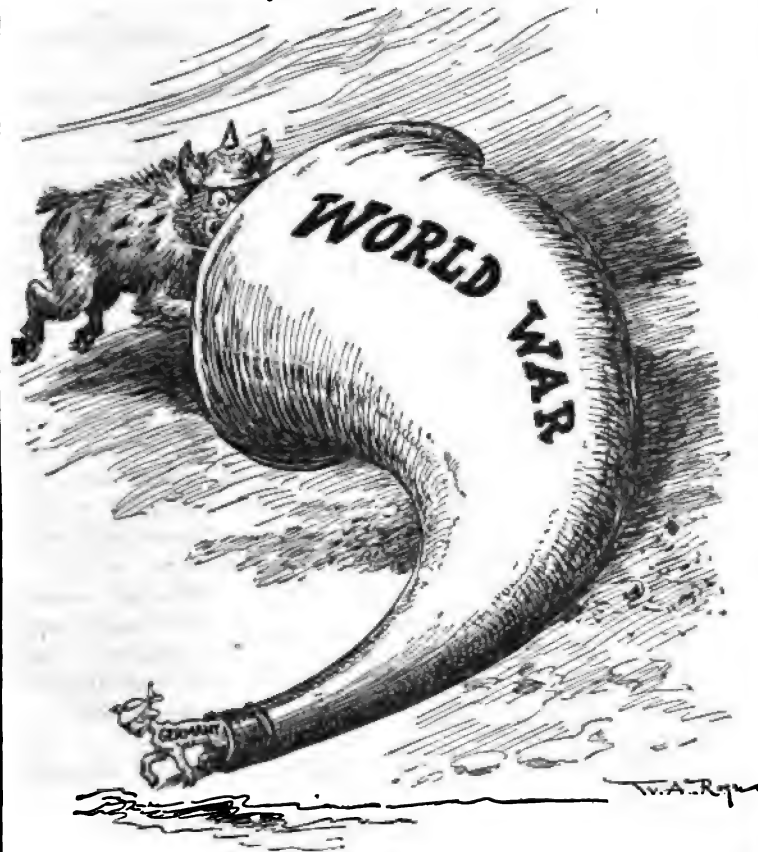
Next to these topics the subject which attracted most attention was the Effect of War on Religion, which was introduced by a brilliant paper written by the Rev. Dr. William Austin Smith, editor of the "Churchman," who said that the war had forced organized religion to define its enthusiasms and revealed the fact that many of its enthusiasms are not edifying.

On purely Church matters the mind of the Congress was manifestly in favor of a radical change in the seminary training of candidates for the ministry, putting the emphasis not so much on theology as on the application of religion to life. Under the head of Essentials of Prayer-Book Revision, the need for modernizing the Prayer-Book was strongly urged and greater flexibility in its use advocated. Bishop Johnson closed the sessions with a forceful and amazingly frank paper on "The Place of the Episcopate in a Demo-



# CARTOONS OF THE WEEK

Rogers in the New York Herald



FINIS!

Darling in the New York Tribune



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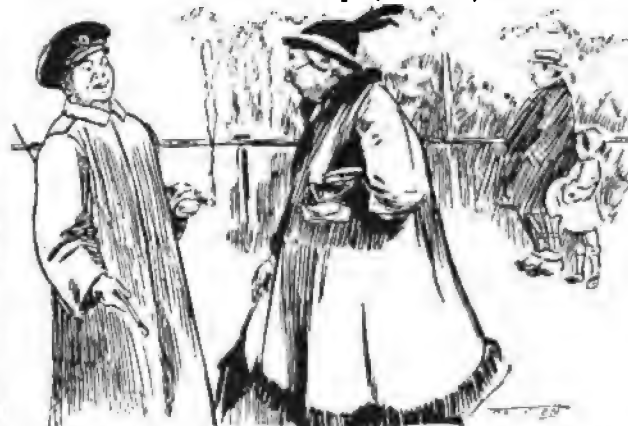
THOSE WHO HAVE TRIED IT SAY IT WORKS WONDERS

Lronstrup in the San Francisco Chronicle



THE COMING TRANSFORMATION—JULY FIRST

From France-Amérique (New York)



WHERE PROHIBITION IS UNKNOWN

"What precautions do you take against microbes?"  
 "First we boil the water."—"Good."  
 "Then we filter it."—"Fine."  
 "Then we drink beer."

Gripray in La Baïonnette



AN UNAPPRECIATED HERO

"You offer a hundred sous a day!—to me!! Perhaps you do not know that one day, on the Yser, Clemenceau shook hands with me!"

racy," and urged the necessity of ridding the Episcopal Church in America of the traditions of the Roman and Anglican episcopate.

The Church Congress is usually regarded as the prelude to the General Convention, and in its choice of subjects and its bold treatment of modern social and religious problems it raises the hope that the General Convention, which meets at Detroit in October, will rise to the height of real leadership.

#### CANADA'S RAILWAY PROBLEMS

Partly as a result of the war, Canada has a railway problem of her own which in some respects bears a strong resemblance to that of the United States. It would be idle to conjecture whether or not a majority of Canadians favor in the abstract the principle of public ownership of railways. Apparently Canada has no choice in the matter. Whether she likes it or not, the Dominion is committed by necessity to the public ownership and operation of more than twenty-two thousand miles of railway, comprising two transcontinental systems with numerous and extensive branch lines. The ownership and operation of this big railway mileage entail also the ownership and operation of two commercial telegraph systems and a chain of high-class hotels.

Canada did not follow the example of Great Britain and the United States in taking over the operation of the railways during the war. Instead, she appointed in October, 1917, the Canadian Railway War Board, a body which co-ordinated the efforts of the various railways while still leaving them under their private management. The system worked well, the efficiency of Canadian railways being the admiration of the rest of the American continent during a trying period. The Canadian Pacific, the biggest and strongest of Canadian railways, was able without special difficulty to overcome all the financial obstacles of the war period; but the way was far from smooth for the newer roads—the Canadian Northern and the Grand Trunk Pacific. Wage increases granted on American railways by Mr. McAdoo led to similar demands in Canada which could not be denied. Increased freight and passenger rates were sanctioned by the Canadian Railway Commission to compensate for increased operating costs; but apparently no practicable increase could save the situation for the newer and weaker roads. It is doubtful if they could have survived even if there had been no wage increases.

Both roads were built almost wholly on public credit, their bonds having been lavishly guaranteed by the Dominion Government and several of the provincial governments during a long period

of optimism and prosperity preceding the war. The plain truth seems to be that there was much unnecessary building in advance of requirements and much unnecessary and wasteful duplication of lines not only across the wide stretch of territory, as yet unproductive, which separates eastern from western Canada, but on the western prairies as well.

In the spring of 1914 the Canadian Northern was given a heavy guarantee of bonds by the Dominion Government. Sir Robert Borden made it a condition of the grant that the Government should receive forty per cent of the common stock in return for this guarantee of credit, while fifteen per cent was to be held in escrow to revert to the Government in the event of this financial assistance not proving sufficient. The outbreak of war made it impossible to market these bonds to advantage, and, after a long struggle, the Canadian Northern management gave up the task, surrendering the entire ownership of the road to the Canadian Government. A few weeks ago the Grand Trunk Pacific advised the Government that it could no longer pay its fixed charges, and the ownership of this road also has reverted to the Government.

In addition to these two lines, Canada already owned the National Transcontinental, built by the Laurier Government, to connect with the Grand Trunk Pacific at Winnipeg and link it with the Atlantic seaboard; and the Intercolonial, built shortly after confederation, to link the Province of Quebec with Halifax. All of these roads have now been consolidated into one system, to be operated by the Government through a commission.

#### THE TREATY OF VERSAILLES

IF the object of the victors' terms of peace is to humiliate the enemy, the terms of the treaty, outlined elsewhere in this issue, drawn up by the Peace Conference at Paris and presented at Versailles, certainly fulfill their purpose.

Only a year ago the German dream of world domination was coming perilously near fulfillment as the field-gray battalions crashed through the British and French lines and the German cannon roared out their mockery of the efforts of America. World Domination was what the leaders of the mighty German Empire gambled for. They knew, and said, that if they lost the alternative would be Downfall. They lost, and Downfall it is. Though even now, with their navy ingloriously surrendered and with their territory occupied by the victors' troops, the German leaders desperately seek to find some other outcome, even though they may secure some modification of the terms

placed before them on the Lusitania anniversary, that word Downfall, written on every page and into every phrase of the treaty which they will have to sign, will sear their eyes and burn itself into their brains.

If the object of the victors' terms of peace is to record in history the terrible lesson that vaulting ambition may overleap itself and that cynical contempt of the moral convictions of mankind may bring down on the offender the world's wrath, this treaty fulfills its purpose. The requirements embodied in it are such as only an outraged community could impose upon a criminal. The very signatures are eloquent, for on one side will be recorded the names of twenty-seven nations, speaking for the conscience of the world, while on the other side will stand alone the name of the offender, Germany.

But if the object of the victors' terms of peace is something more; if it is to provide security for the future and to bring the mind of the offender to a consciousness of guilt, it is not yet certain that the treaty presented to the Germans at Versailles will fulfill its purpose.

#### SECURITY FOR THE FUTURE

When a criminal is arrested, convicted, and sentenced, in order to insure the safety of the community from his further depredations two things are necessary:

- (1) The assuring of the strength of the captors.
- (2) The weakening of the criminal.

(1) For assuring the strength of the captors of Germany the chief provision is the League of Nations. We have recorded our belief in the need of such an organization of the nations of the world, and we hardly need to reaffirm our belief here. There could be little hope of future security unless the nations provided some means for acting together in order to preserve the peace of the world as they have acted together in restoring it.

But of itself a League of Nations will do nothing. Its efficacy depends upon the strength of its position and its resources, and upon the unity of its spirit. What about the strength of the position of this League and of its resources? Marshal Foch is without doubt the greatest authority in the world as to this point, and it is rather alarmingly reported that he is not satisfied with the provisions made for the strength either of the League's position or of its resources. Other reports represent him as being ready to acquiesce in the arrangements made for temporary guarantees from Great Britain and the United States to France. We cannot afford to depend upon reports pro and con. The people of the United States and those of the associated nations ought to be sure on this point. Are the sentries

around the prisoner's place of confinement well placed, and are their arms going to be sufficient and quickly available? This is not a question of this year or this decade. It is a question to be settled now for many years to come. The prison walls are to be the military frontiers of France; and the sentries stationed nearest to the prisoner's possible place of exit are to be the French people. It is France that most needs protection, and it is the French who have had the bitterest experience of the crimes for which the prisoner is restrained. We in America can afford to be careless, indifferent, unconcerned, and rather superior to dread of possible danger if we are going to consider only our own safety; but if we are to be actuated by a sense of obligation to those who have saved us from the desolating touch of war on our own land, if we are to take counsel of those who know more of the inferno which the Boche has brought upon the earth than we do, we must not be indifferent, careless, or condescending. We must make sure that the provisions for safeguarding the world ten, twenty, thirty, fifty years from now are not so defective that some day our children, or our children's children, will condemn us for our blindness and our callousness to the warnings which the Germans' closest neighbors have given us.

The League of Nations is an experiment, one which millions are anxiously hoping will prove successful. All the more is it necessary to see that nothing is left undone which will save that experiment from failure when the test comes. The efficacy of a League of Nations, moreover, will depend not merely upon its resources in men and material, but even more upon the unity of spirit among its members. Has the process by which this treaty has been evolved created that spirit of unity? Do the terms of the treaty tend to preserve that spirit of unity? There is need for assurance on this point. Certainly when we read of demonstrations in Rome against President Wilson and in Tokyo against Americans; when we receive despatches reporting the complaints in Italian papers against America's interference in the Adriatic, in Japanese papers against America's interference in the Orient, in British papers against America's interference in Ireland, in French papers against America's interference in the arrangements for the Saar Valley, whether the complaints are just or not, it is a time for Americans to examine with care the document that has led to these displays of unfriendliness on the part of our friends and to see whether there are in that Treaty elements of disunity and antagonisms. If there are, we must see that those elements are eliminated, for there is no hope of international co-operation, no matter how elab-

orate the machinery may be, if there is not the force of a common sentiment and a common purpose and mutual confidence to make it operative.

(2) Has the weakening of the offender been adequately secured? For the time being, yes. There is no well-founded fear that he will break his bonds in the immediate future. But his potential strength is far from being impaired.

In order to understand what our task is in the making of peace we must keep fresh in our memory what Prussia has done in the making of war.

From the fifteenth century, when the dominions of the Hohenzollerns consisted of a small territory surrounding Berlin, Prussia has been a menace to the liberty of Europe. It was Napoleon who said, we believe, that Prussia was hatched from a cannon ball. Bit by bit, through the use of the mailed fist, Prussia conquered and subdued her neighbors, till she became the most powerful, though the least civil or civilized, of the German states; then she proceeded, by a policy carried out relentlessly by Bismarck, to dominate the rest of what we now call Germany. The Bavarians and Saxons and other German tribes disliked the Prussians, but feared them, found their military might a bringer of prestige, and succumbed to them. First awed by the chief plotters against the peace and liberty of Europe, these other states finally joined in the plot.

When the war of 1914 broke out, the conspirators were ready to put their plan through. They have been thwarted; some of their leaders have been discredited and overthrown; but the states and peoples who joined themselves together in the conspiracy still remain together. They number nearly seventy million, and hope to add to their group the Germans of Austria.

When a body of citizens unite for their own welfare or for some public good, we encourage the association; but when men unite to murder and rob their fellow-citizens, and together burn, rape, destroy, devastate, we call their union a criminal conspiracy, and try to break it up. We do not encourage them as we encouraged the orderly organizations of good citizens. If we have any intelligence and power, we break up the conspiracy, separate the conspirators, and treat each one in the gang according to the measure of his guilt.

What has made Germany a world menace has been the power of Prussia first to dominate materially the other German states, and then to dominate them mentally. An obviously intelligent policy toward Germany, strongly advocated during the war as well as since the armistice by men acquainted with European history, would have been to

weaken the hold of Prussia upon the rest of Germany; to loosen the bonds between Prussia and her German neighbors; to encourage Bavaria, and Saxony, and Württemberg, and Baden, and the rest, to revert to what was once their spirit of independence and inoffensive peaceableness. Instead, there is every indication that Germany, during the period of the armistice, has been slowly but surely solidifying. While the war was in full blast, during one of the German retreats a Bavarian officer was captured. He was asked, "Are you Bavarians not sorry now that you lent yourselves to Prussia?" And his answer came promptly: "Before the war we didn't like the Prussians; but now we see that our fault was that we were not Prussians enough." What is there in the Peace Treaty that discourages that view? The Allied and Associated nations, as they are meticulously called, have failed to show any far-sighted policy toward Germany in the making of peace. Whatever policy can be discerned from watching the outcome of the Peace Conference has been that of trying to make Germany a strong nation—strong enough to provide a common government to negotiate with, strong enough to make it comparatively simple to collect money and goods in reparation; and thus, for the sake of simplifying negotiations and collecting as much of the debt as possible, the Peace Conference has been promoting the unity, and to that extent the further Prussianization, of Germany. There can be no other way of German unity except by Prussianization, for three-fifths of the Germans are Prussian. The only way to stop Prussianization is to discourage German unity, and that has not been done.

A policy toward Germany is one thing; means for putting that policy into effect is another thing. If it is asked what means could be employed to break down the artificial unity of the German Empire, it could be replied that the Allies might have said to the Germans: "With the abdication and flight of your Emperor your Empire is gone. It was his dynasty and his Potsdam gang alone that held you together. We are going to deal first with Prussia, and we shall then take the rest of you in your turn. It is Prussia—away back in the Brandenburg era—that started this thing, and it is Prussia that we are going to hold as the head of the age-long conspiracy which has resulted in this war." That is one means that conceivably might have been used. Other means could have been devised by the men of ingenuity and resource who are in the service of the Allied Governments.

But the means is incidental. The chief thing is the policy. If we had had a definite policy of encouraging the natural diversity among the German states, we

should have had a divided and weakened Germany to deal with. We could have made some distinctions in raising the blockade here and holding it down there; we could have apportioned the retribution somewhere according to the measure of guilt. But that is past. We did not. Let us see that we do not lend ourselves in the future to any policy that would confirm the domination of Prussia over Germany or would promote any German unity sustained by the Prussian spirit, leading to a new effort by Germany under Prussian leadership to dominate the world.

### THE CONSCIOUSNESS OF GUILT

But there is still another object of the victor's terms of peace. That is to bring about a change in the mind of the offender. Is there any change yet discernible in the German mind? We see none. This is what Count Brockdorff-Rantzau, head of the German plenipotentiaries at Versailles, said in his address to the men representing the victorious nations:

It is demanded from us that we shall confess ourselves to be the only ones guilty of the war. Such a confession in my mouth would be a lie. . . . We energetically deny that Germany and its people, who were convinced that they were making a war of defense, were alone guilty.

It is true that he acknowledged Germany's wrong in invading Belgium, but in that he goes no further than Bethmann Hollweg himself, who, at the outbreak of the war, acknowledged the invasion to be a wrong for which Germany would pay in money. The very form of the confession was such as to show how impossible it is for the Germans to acknowledge the heinousness of their act, as if money could wipe out the stain. And so far from acknowledging any special guilt on Germany's part, Brockdorff-Rantzau actually presumes to suggest that some neutral Power or Powers be selected to judge between Germany and her judges. This spirit of impenitence is recorded in the less official, but equally typically German, utterances of Erzberger.

In answering the question of a representative of the New York "Globe" and the Chicago "Daily News," Herr Erzberger denied emphatically that the present German Government assumed any moral guilt for starting the war or for inaugurating the submarine warfare, and he added: "We see now that we made a military error. We should not have used the U-boat unless we used five thousand U-boats instead of a few hundred." And when the representative asked him, "Then Germany does recognize the fact that in some way she lost the war?" he replied: "It was not a military defeat, but a defeat brought on by hunger. The

German armies were not beaten. The German people were not defeated."

And the Germans themselves as a people have not moved perceptibly toward acknowledgment of their guilt. On the contrary, a man who like Kurt Eisner acknowledged the guilt of the German people in this war they killed.

Until the Germans are repentant there is no trusting them. To feel secure because they are for the time being rendered powerless is to live in a fool's paradise. With Austria there will be eighty million Germans in Central Europe—eighty millions who are sorry, not that they devastated northern France and raped and burned and wrought havoc that surpasses in savagery all that savages ever did, but sorry only that they did not succeed, that they did not burn and rape enough; not that they had many scores of U-boats, but that they did not have five thousand; not that they used poison gas, but that they failed to make it poisonous enough. You cannot make such people sorry by encouraging them to be a strong democracy, or by encouraging them to revive their industries that we may trade with them or collect money from their profits. When the Germans were encouraged to believe that they could make a peace by negotiation on the basis of the Fourteen Points, they were discouraged from becoming aware of their position as criminals who are not in position to negotiate. When they were allowed to surrender before they acknowledged military defeat, they were permitted to remain in the opinion that they could wipe out their guilt by giving lip service to a set of abstract doctrines. It is perhaps not too late to repair in part those errors. We can at least give the Germans a chance to be ready to acknowledge the evil that they have done by enabling them to see the evil. If the Peace Treaty, or the League of Nations, were to require every German youth to spend the two years heretofore required for military service in actual labor for the rehabilitation of France and Belgium on the spot, the coming generation of Germans would not forget what their elders had wrought and would come to hate the deeds which entailed the misery and waste they were set to repair. As the Passover Feast was a memorial for the Jews, so the duty of repairing the wrong that their fathers had wrought would become a memorial to them, reminding them of the retribution that follows such a crime against humanity. It would not be economic. Labor of that sort is not efficient; but Germany has taught us—at least we ought to have learned from her—that efficiency is not all. There is a moral gain that ought to be wrought by the Peace of Versailles which will mean far more for the future happiness of the world than can be

measured in German marks or secured by German bonds.

### AMERICA'S PART IN THE PEACE

The Treaty presented at Versailles on May 7 was drafted in secret. Open covenants cannot always be "openly arrived at." But if this covenant is to be really open, it must now be laid open to public discussion and subjected to any revision that free peoples see are needed. The obligation, in particular, rests upon the American Senate to scrutinize this treaty and demand changes, if changes are required, for the welfare of America and the world. America is not in the position of Germany—of being required to take it or leave it. Above all, America cannot afford merely to praise God that some kind of treaty is drafted, and then turn away to her business and pleasure.

For a journal to pass in review, within a week, the result of a Peace Conference that has involved the labors of hundreds of men for three months or more, and to do that on the basis of a summary of the Treaty and not the text itself, which is as yet unavailable, would be the height of presumption. We do not need, therefore, to say that it has been our purpose here, not to point out defects in the Treaty or to pass judgment upon it, but to suggest that the Treaty should be examined in the light of its objects. The war was a war of peoples. The peace will be a peoples' peace only as the people keep in mind the object of the Treaty and understand the general effect of its terms.

When the text is published, we most earnestly hope that it will prove worthy of ratification by the United States Senate. It necessarily involves compromises, and compromises are never wholly satisfactory. The Treaty, therefore, is not likely to satisfy everybody. To reject the Treaty would be to incur the gravest responsibility. It may be desirable to propose amendments, but to propose amendments which would require reconsideration by the Peace Conference might involve delay. Although delay now would be better than disaster twenty years from now and every effort should be directed to preventing such future disaster, it would not be the part of wisdom to incur present danger unless the alternative of disaster is very clear.

The Senate of the United States, however, can accompany any action it takes upon the Treaty with a declaration interpreting its action. We should like to see the Senate formally declare in acting upon the Treaty that, while the Government of the United States proposes to fulfill to the uttermost its obligations, and will seek in every way to retain and cultivate friendship with friendly nations, especially those which have been its comrades in war, it will not relax its vigi-



lance or its effort to make and keep the Nation strong.

Only by bearing their part in making the peace will the American people show themselves worthy of the victory that has been won.

## THE SIXTY-SIXTH CONGRESS

**R**EASSEMBLING on May 19 in accordance with the call issued by President Wilson from Paris, Congress faces a task as difficult as any which confronted it during the period of the war.

Its duty will be twofold. On the one hand, Congress will have to bear its share of responsibility in the re-establishment of international peace; and, on the other hand, it will have to institute measures of domestic reconstruction.

In the making of peace naturally the Senate will have the foremost place, since the Senate is the treaty-making branch of Congress; but the House of Representatives may be involved, for in the League of Nations, as well as in the special arrangement which the President proposes America should enter into with Great Britain and France for the future security of Europe, the war-making powers of Congress may become involved, and in those powers the House of Representatives has its share.

Not less important than the duty of passing upon the Peace Treaty and the League of Nations is the duty of Congress to provide measures for making the Nation as strong, efficient, and free as possible, that it may take its place with honor in a new and, we hope, better world order. America is one of the countries freest from the dangers that threaten the peoples of Russia and Central Europe. Nevertheless, restlessness and something of the spirit of adventure everywhere must follow such an experience as that of this war. The people of this country, like other peoples, have found new sources of strength within themselves. They have new ambitions. They see new possibilities. The first duty of Congress is to exercise its imagination. The hope for the future lies with those men who can see with their minds that which does not yet exist and can draw their plans to meet what they see.

There are pressing and immediate duties that are obvious. First, of course, is action upon the appropriation bills, involving more than four billions of dollars, which failed of passage when the Sixty-fifth Congress came to an end. The failure of these appropriation bills created a condition that was practically unprecedented, for the Government faced the coming year with no money specifically authorized for the use of certain great

departments. The special session to which the President has now called the Sixty-sixth Congress has been necessitated by the requirements of the Government for the money which cannot be used until Congress authorizes its use. Other measures introduced in the last Congress, but unenacted, require action now. Among the subjects requiring prompt attention are: the so-called reconstruction legislation, the determination of the railway policy of the country, the decision as to what to do with our newly created merchant marine, the question of immigration, the problem of unemployment, particularly with reference to the rights and needs of our returning soldiers, child labor, the application and enforcement of the newly adopted Prohibition Amendment, and, not least important, the old but ever-present need for the adoption of a proper financial system, including a budget.

The new Congress will be controlled in both houses by the Republicans. For eight years the Democratic party has controlled the House of Representatives, and for six of those years the Senate. On the principle of not swapping horses when crossing a stream the country kept the Democratic party in power, although far from satisfied with its management of certain vital questions in the war; but even before the country had safely and surely crossed the stream of war the horses were swapped. The Republican party comes into power, but also into grave responsibility. It is no time for party politics; it is no time for maneuvering for future position. It is a time when men must, as never before, act on the principle that he serves his party best who serves his country best. It is a time when Congress must exercise, not only its imagination, but its patriotism.

## CHICAGO AND CITY PLANNING

**I**T is said that an enthusiastic Chicagoan some years ago, while making a business trip on the other side of the Atlantic, met a distinguished European archaeologist and invited him to visit Chicago. Said the American: "You ought to see Chicago. It is only fifty years old and has three million inhabitants." The archaeologist replied: "That does not interest me in the slightest. I would prefer rather to see a city three million years old with only fifty inhabitants." It is not unfair to say that a quarter of a century ago, when the World's Fair of '93, the most beautiful architectural exposition of modern times, was being planned, the ideals of Chicago were Youth, Energy, Bigness. The World's Fair, with its wonderful Court

of Honor and its still more beautiful lagoon, started the thoughts of Chicago on another track, and its ideal may be said to-day to be Maturity, Efficiency, Beauty. Up to 1893 Chicagoans, like most Americans, assumed that cities, like Topsy, just grew, that creative intelligence has little or nothing to do with their development, that all you have to do is to attract a big population by holding out the opportunity of making money. Let them work feverishly, and in a haphazard fashion build houses, stores, factories, stockyards, and railway terminals, and the job is accomplished.

There is, however, one great advantage in energy and youth. They enable their possessor to catch the vision of new ideals and vigorously to set to work embodying them in practical results.

Chicago possessed this advantage. Having been one of the ugliest and richest cities in the country, it is now rapidly becoming one of the most beautiful and intelligent. Its conversion, which cannot fail to have its effect on other cities of the country, is either the cause or the effect, it is hard to tell which, of the city-planning movement. These reflections are suggested by a book, "What of the City?" published by A. C. McClurg & Co., of Chicago, which has just come to our table. The author is Mr. Walter D. Moody, Managing Director of the Chicago Plan Commission. Mr. Moody defines city planning as follows:

City planning in America is not a mysterious something built up slowly in the minds of a limited group of architects with city-planning aspirations. It is the simplest and most elementary proposition in the world. The planning of a city means making it what we would make our individual homes—a thing of order, of convenience, and of attractiveness. The quickest way to bring this about is to get the people truly to regard their city as their larger home.

The volume from which this sensible extract is taken is a history of the city-planning movement and its accomplishments in Chicago. Not the least interesting thing about the volume is the fact that it is profusely illustrated. Before-and-after pictures are shown, pictures of the ugly and of the lovely side of Chicago, pictures of designs that it is proposed to carry out in future and pictures of beautiful spots and arrangements in foreign cities. The book is not technical. It is human and anecdotal. We hope its reading will not be wholly confined to the city of Chicago.

To this sincerely felt tribute to the new and fine spirit of Chicago we cannot resist adding the observation that no one need be anxious lest all these fine new works and aspirations are going to take away that big-heartedness, genuineness, and naturalness which made the people of Chicago very likable even

in the days when the physical aspect of the city was something of a horror to the eye.

That Chicago has not altogether lost her love of size and quantity, a thing that probably accounts for the fact that she has always been big-hearted, is indicated by a picture in the volume portraying one of the new constructions in Chicago's fine city plan. The picture is entitled "The New Field Museum of Natural History, the largest marble building in the world, fronting on Grant Park." It is rather engaging than otherwise to find that Chicago still looks even at marble buildings in a large way. The worst enemy of real æsthetic advance is smallness of view and affectation of manner.

Go to it, Chicago. In this work of city planning you are not only helping yourself, you are helping the country. Continue to have big visions and carry them out in a big way, and help some of us, who are in danger of becoming fatigued and blasé, to remember that breeziness is one of the qualities of natural beauty.

## MAKING TEACHING EFFICIENT AND PATRIOTIC

A GROUP of bills relating to education were passed by the New York Legislature which recently adjourned, and are awaiting action by the Governor as we write. They deal with conditions which are not confined to New York State or to New York City. Taken together, they aim to secure adequate pay to teachers, to promote Americanization in education, and to further the compulsory continuation school plan.

Most people, we imagine, would be decidedly surprised if they were told that New York State is surpassed in the total amount of its appropriation for school purposes by four other States and that it is thirty-ninth in the list of States as regards the ratio of the amount of its appropriations to the actual wealth of the State. These figures are given on high educational authority, and they cer-

tainly indicate that New York is not overpaying its teachers or spending too much money in educational work. As in all other States, the educational situation in New York has suffered because of the absence of teachers in war work and the attractions of much higher pay in other vocations. Yet many thousands of teachers have, through love of their profession, kept on with their work, and in most such cases there was no lack of patriotism in this adherence to the very high duty of the teacher's field of work.

The possibility of securing the best educational material for the future must depend largely upon adequacy of pay. One of the bills to which we have referred proposes that the State should fix minimum salaries for all the cities of the State, as it may now by law for New York City. A sub-committee on teachers' salaries reported to the New York Senate that there is a serious shortage of teachers, that this is due to the larger salaries paid in other vocations, and that there is a growing unrest in the teaching force. One result is that the committee found in the elementary schools in New York City more than thirty thousand children for whom there were class-rooms but no teachers. Other cities show equally deplorable conditions. Dr. Claxton, the United States Commissioner of Education, recently said:

Teachers are now paid less for their work than any other class of workers, and the increase in their pay in the last few years has in no wise been in keeping with the increase of pay of other workers or with the increases in the cost of living.

While the cost of living has increased approximately eighty per cent, salaries of teachers have increased only about twelve per cent. Many of the better teachers are leaving the schools and their places are taken by men and women of less native ability, less education and culture, and less training and experience. Many of these places are not filled at all.

As an inevitable result, the character of the schools is being lowered just at a time when it ought to be raised to a much higher standard. The only remedy is larger pay for teachers.

The proposal that teachers' salaries throughout the State should be increased

by an aggregate amount of five million dollars is, under these circumstances, moderate and reasonable.

Equally important is the effort to extend the work of night schools, community schools, factory schools, and other local efforts to Americanize foreign-born citizens. Fine work has been done in this direction already, very largely by volunteer effort. The second bill in the group passed by the Legislature authorizes the Commissioner of Education to divide the State into zones and to appoint directors and teachers to carry on the work of promoting educational facilities for illiterates and non-English-speaking persons. It carries with it also a provision by which the local authorities and school trustees may make appropriations to carry out this plan.

The system of continuation or compulsory part-time schools is based on the fundamentally democratic principle that the State should provide facilities for the education of every child. Now, as many children of fourteen, fifteen, or sixteen years of age become wage-earners because of their home conditions, a very large number of them grow up to be men and women with an extremely incomplete training. The general plan affords an opportunity of part-time instruction for such young people under courses approved by the Commissioner of Education, including instruction in the rights and obligations of citizenship, American history, and industrial matters. The third of the bills referred to provides a practical plan for this continuation work, both in large and small communities, and requires the attendance of children between the ages of fourteen and eighteen at such schools when they are not receiving education otherwise.

If these efforts to widen and better the educational system of New York become law, as there is reason to hope, they will provide an example and model to other States of the new plans upon which the best educators are moving to make education reach all those to whom it is due as a right, and to instruct them not merely in ordinary school knowledge, but in citizenship and patriotism.

## HOW WAR PROHIBITION WILL BE ENFORCED VIOLATORS FACE PENALTIES UNDER THE WAR PROHIBITION ACT AND LIQUOR TAX LAWS

THE newspapers are seesawing between statements that war prohibition can and cannot be enforced. One day they state that if Congress does not meet and pass enforcement legislation the Act will be a farce. The next day they claim that thousands of spies and revenue officers will be appointed to force the country into bone-dryness after July 1.

As a matter of fact, friends of the War Prohibition Act believe that Congress will be called in session in time to enact an adequate law enforcement code with up-to-date law enforcement provisions. Congress will doubtless be in session before July 1. If the liquor interests carry out their threat to violate the law, their defiance will probably result in a

more complete law enforcement code than might otherwise be adopted.

### ENFORCEMENT UNDER EXISTING LAWS

The present power to enforce the War Prohibition Act, while not entirely adequate, is nevertheless fairly effective. Liquor dealers who violate the War Prohibition Act will face not only the criminal

nal penalties of war prohibition, but all the penalties under the liquor tax laws.

The Federal Government requires every person who makes or sells alcoholic liquors with an alcoholic content of one-half of one per cent or more to pay the liquor revenue tax as a retail liquor dealer. (Section 5,573, Barnes's Federal Code.)

This tax receipt granted by the United States does not give to its holder the right to carry on his business in violation of the law. The courts have taken the position that a business which is prohibited by law may be taxed, and that the imposition of a tax on an outlawed business is sometimes more efficient in suppressing it than statutes making it a criminal offense, because of the larger certainty of the collection of the tax. This principle was upheld in the following cases: 120 Tenn. 470; 32 Mich. 486. Judge Cooley, in his work on taxation, said:

One purpose of taxation sometimes is to discourage the business and perhaps put it out of existence.

The United States Supreme Court, in discussing this with reference to collecting the tax in a State where the traffic was prohibited, said (5 Wall. 462):

What the latter prohibits, the former, if the business is found existing notwithstanding the prohibition, discourages by taxation.

The two lines of legislation proceed in the same direction and tend to the same result. At this time the Commissioner of Internal Revenue has taken the position that he will not sell stamps to liquor dealers who propose to engage in the traffic after the War Prohibition Act goes into effect. This does not prevent, however, every liquor dealer who does sell in violation of law from being liable for the tax. The tax is laid on the traffic wherever it exists, *be it legal or illegal*. Section 3,243 of the Federal Statutes specifically provides that the holding of the Federal tax itself gives no protection from prosecution under the criminal laws.

If a liquor dealer manufactures intoxicating liquor or sells it or removes it without a liquor stamp or with a false stamp, he may be imprisoned for a year, with a money fine in addition. Removal for storage without stamps is also penalized, as well as the failure to make a true entry report of liquors manufactured. (See Sections 3,340-4, Federal Statutes.)

Persons running moonshine stills may be arrested by any marshal or deputy marshal and taken before a judicial officer for trial. This is provided in the Act of March 1, 1879.

The penalty for selling liquor without the payment of the tax (found in Section 5,141, Barnes's Federal Code) is \$1,000 to \$5,000 and imprisonment from six months to two years. The War Prohibition Act itself carries a penalty of imprisonment not to exceed one year and a penalty of \$1,000, or both. We know that these penalties are provided by the law, but the

next question is, "Who is authorized and obligated to enforce them?"

#### DUTY OF OFFICERS TO ENFORCE CRIMINAL ACTS

We have only to study the Revised Statutes to find that both State and Federal officers are authorized to arrest persons who violate Federal laws. Section 1,014 of the Revised Statutes reads as follows:

For any crime or offense against the United States, the offender may, by any justice or judge of the United States, or by any commissioner of a circuit court to take bail, or by any chancellor, judge of a supreme or superior court, chief or first judge of common pleas, mayor of a city, justice of the peace, or other magistrate, of any State where he may be found, and agreeable to the usual mode of process against offenders in such State, and at the expense of the United States, be arrested and imprisoned, or bailed, as the case may be, for trial before such court of the United States as by law has cognizance of the offense.

It is easy to follow the process by which the law can deal with the possible violator of the War Prohibition Act from the time he is arrested by the marshal and taken to the nearest hearing until he is sentenced and fined. To do this we have only to study our Federal Code.

The District Attorney is bound to prosecute in his district *all* delinquents for crimes and offenses cognizable under the authority of the United States, and all civil actions in which the United States is concerned (R. S. 771). Therefore it will become his duty to prosecute violators of the War Prohibition Act.

It is the duty of marshals to appoint deputy marshals and to command all necessary assistance in the execution of their duty. Here (R. S. 787) we have ample authority for officers of the law securing all the assistants they need to enforce war prohibition. Section 1,111 states that marshals shall have in each State the same powers as sheriffs in executing the laws of the United States (R. S. 785).

This brings us to the Attorney-General, who may assign any officer of the Department of Justice to take charge of the prosecution of these cases.

An important point is established by Section 414 (Barnes's Federal Code) which states that the Attorney-General, or any officer of the Department of Justice, or any attorney or counselor specially appointed by the Attorney-General under any provisions of law, may, when thereunto specifically directed by the Attorney-General, conduct any kind of legal proceedings, civil or criminal, including grand jury proceedings before committing magistrates, which district attorneys now are or hereafter may be by law authorized to conduct, whether or not he or they be residents of the district in which such proceeding is brought (Act June 30, 1906, c. 3,935, 34 Stat. 816).

Having seen that marshals, assistant marshals, district attorneys, the Attorney-General and counselors appointed by

him are responsible for bringing the law violator to justice, we now come to a consideration of the power of the Court.

#### OFFICERS AUTHORIZED TO HOLD TO SECURITY OF PEACE AND FOR GOOD BEHAVIOR

Section 270 of the Judicial Code (5 Fed. Stats. Ann., 2d Ed., p. 2056) provides as follows:

The judges of the Supreme Court and of the circuit court of appeals and district courts, United States commissioners, and the judges and other magistrates of the several States who are or may be authorized by law to make arrests for offenses against the United States, shall have the like authority to hold to security of the peace and for good behavior in cases arising under the Constitution and laws of the United States, as may be lawfully exercised by any judge or justice of the peace of the respective States, in cases cognizable before them. (36 Stats., 1,163; 5 Fed. Stats. Ann., 2d Ed., p. 1056; 2 U. S. Comp. Stats., 1916, Sec. 1,247.)

If the more serious threats of the liquor dealers are carried out, this section may be invoked.

Liquor dealers will not have an easy road to travel in violating the Prohibition Law, even under war prohibition. It is expected that the permanent prohibition code, to be enacted by Congress, will furnish a 1920 model of efficiency and speed for enforcing the Eighteenth Amendment. The last decision of the Supreme Court gives little comfort to those who are hoarding large quantities of liquor.

The construction placed upon the laws relating to the liquor tax is even more strict. The United States Circuit Court of Appeals of the Fourth Circuit recently construed the Federal Statutes relating to the liquor tax in the case of the United States vs. one Saxon automobile carrying liquor. The evidence showed that the owner of the automobile knew nothing of the illegal transaction. The Court said:

It seems to us the statute requiring the forfeiture is explicit, leaving no room for construction. . . . There is no limitation nor exception that the forfeiture shall depend upon proof of fraud in the owner of the conveyance, or on any other condition.

The Court in this case overruled its former decision and cited in support of its conclusion United States vs. Stowell, 133 U. S. 1.

The court decisions and statutes are not holding out any encouragement to Liquor Law violators. A large force of officers connected with the Internal Revenue Department are available so far as the illegal manufacture and sale of liquor is concerned in relation to the Tax Law. The Justice Department has an efficient force of assistants who can be used to enforce the criminal laws. In the olden days it was said that "one shall chase a thousand and two shall put ten thousand to flight." One Federal officer backed by the United States Government will put a thousand bootleggers and moonshiners to flight after the National Prohibition Law goes

into operation. Every officer of the law by his oath of office is obliged to sustain the Constitution and laws of the United States. Every citizen by the terms of his citizenship is obligated to do likewise. The brewer, distiller, or bootlegger who

defies the Federal Government and its laws will not have the support of patriots. The sentiment against this outlawed traffic will grow until liquor will have no more standing in the courts, in legislative halls, or in the hearts of the people than

has slavery, piracy, dueling, or the lottery traffic. Liquor is dying hard, but its end is inevitable.

WAYNE B. WHEELER, LL.D.,  
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Anti-Saloon League of America.

## THE TREATY OF VERSAILLES

THE terms presented by the twenty-seven Allied and Associated nations to Germany as the conditions on which they would make peace with her comprise a volume of eighty thousand words. Some idea of the extent of the treaty in which these terms are formulated—the longest treaty ever drawn—may be gained when it is stated that it is approximately a third as long as Woodrow Wilson's treatise on "The State," and is nearly as long as the Four Gospels. Simultaneously with the presentation of the treaty to the Germans an official summary (which would occupy about seven pages of The Outlook) was published in this country. From that summary the following account has been condensed.

The treaty consists of a Preamble and Fifteen Sections.

In the Preamble are named the twenty-seven Allied and Associated Powers constituting the parties of the first part, namely, the United States, the British Empire, France, Italy, Japan, Belgium, Bolivia, Brazil, China, Cuba, Ecuador, Greece, Guatemala, Haiti, the Hedjaz, Honduras, Liberia, Nicaragua, Panama, Peru, Poland, Portugal, Rumania, Serbia, Siam, Czechoslovakia, and Uruguay. Of these nations the first five are described as the principal Allied and Associated Powers. The party of the second part is Germany. Following the Preamble come the fifteen Sections.

### *Section I comprises the Covenant of the League of Nations.*

Besides outlining the general duties of the League, this Covenant specifies certain obligations that the League will have with reference to enforcing the peace with Germany.

It will scrutinize Germany's observance of the neutralized zone;

Will appoint three of the five members of the Saar Commission (provided for later in the treaty), and oversee its régime;

Will appoint the High Commission of the free City of Dantsic (created by the treaty out of German territory);

Will work out the mandatory system, and act as the Court in plebiscites and certain designated disputes and problems;

Will direct international labor conferences, etc.

The Covenant of the League follows in general the outline heretofore published, with certain changes already reported in The Outlook.

### *Section II provides for the new boundaries of Germany.*

These changes in boundary comprise, among other things:

The cession to France of Alsace-Lorraine;

The cession to Belgium of two small districts;

The cession to Poland of a great territory comprising over twenty-seven thousand square miles, East Prussia remaining German, but being isolated from Germany;

The loss, temporary or permanent, of certain other territories the status of which is to be determined later, or to be internationalized.

### *Section III makes certain provisions involved in the changes of boundary on the west.*

In this section Germany—

Consents to abrogate the treaty by which Belgium was established as a neutral state, and recognizes certain changes in Belgium which have been made or are to be made by the League of Nations;

Releases the Grand Duchy of Luxembourg from the German Customs Union, and abrogates certain rights in that Duchy;

Agrees to the establishment of an unfortified zone extending to not less than fifty kilometers to the east of the Rhine.

Recognizes the moral obligation of restoring Alsace-Lorraine, with the frontiers as before 1871, and agrees to certain provisions as to citizenship, public property, the exportation and importation of goods, and the like;

Cedes to France, in compensation for the destruction of French coal mines in northern France, the full ownership of the coal mines in the Saar Basin—a small but rich district which lies north of Alsace-Lorraine—and agrees that that territory shall be governed by a Commission to be appointed by the League of Nations (consisting of five members, one French, one a native inhabitant of the Saar, and three representing three other countries other than France and Germany), with a continuance of the present basis of law, and with certain other provisions as to religious liberty, local voting, etc., for fifteen years, after which there will be a plebiscite to decide whether the people wish to remain under the League of Nations or to establish union with France or with Germany, the decision to be finally made by the League of Nations.

### *Section IV makes certain provisions involved in the changes of boundaries on the south and east.*

Germany recognizes the total independence of German Austria;

Recognizes the independence of Czechoslovakia, with the frontiers indicated;

Cedes to Poland the territory indicated, with frontiers to be determined by a Commission;

Recognizes the fixing of the boundaries of East Prussia, which will have access to the rest of Germany, promises that German troops and authorities will move out from certain territories where the inhabitants are to decide their allegiance by plebiscite, and cedes the northeastern corner of East Prussia with a view to the future determination of the nationality of its inhabitants;

Agrees that Dantsic, the heretofore German port on the Baltic, will be hereafter a free city, under the guarantee of the League of Nations, for the use of Poland;

Agrees that the frontier between Germany and Denmark (to run through what is now Schleswig-Holstein) is to be determined by popular vote, to be taken in three zones successively;

Agrees to destroy fortifications in the harbors of Heligoland and Dune;

And agrees to respect as permanent and inalienable the independency of all territories which were part of the former Russian Empire, and to accept the abrogation of the Brest-Litovsk Treaty and other treaties made with the Bolsheviks.

### *Section V comprises provisions as to German possessions outside of Europe.*

By this Section Germany renounces all rights and titles outside of Europe, and undertakes to accept whatever measures concerning them are determined by the five principal Allied and Associated nations;

Renounces in particular her overseas possessions, undertakes to pay damages suffered by the French in the Cameroons, and makes other agreements as to Africa;

Renounces all privileges obtained from China at the time of the Boxer uprising, accepts the abrogation of the concessions of Hankow and Tientsin, and renounces in favor of Great Britain, France, and China certain other rights in China;

Renounces privileges specified in Siam, Liberia, Morocco, and Egypt;

Accepts all arrangements which the Allied and Associated Powers make with Turkey and Bulgaria;

And cedes to Japan her rights and privileges in Kiaochow.

### *Section VI comprises provisions as to military, naval, and air forces.*

By this Section Germany agrees to



demobilize her troops within two months of the peace, reducing her army to 100,000 men, including 4,000 officers;

Agrees to the closing of all establishments for manufacturing or storing arms and munitions, "except those specifically excepted," and the discontinuance of the manufacture or importation of poisonous gases and analogous liquids;

Agrees to abolish conscription and to substitute voluntary enlistment for terms of twelve consecutive years for enlisted men and twenty-five years for officers, present officers agreeing to remain in service to the age of forty-five, and agrees that practically no military schools or military societies shall be allowed;

Agrees to dismantle all forts within fifty kilometers east of the Rhine, and not to build any new fortifications there;

Agrees to the execution of these provisions by Inter-Allied Commissions of control, which may establish headquarters at the German seat of government and go to any part of Germany at the German Government's expense;

Agrees to demobilize the German navy and to reduce the naval establishment to six small battleships, six light cruisers, twelve destroyers, twelve torpedo-boats, and no submarines, either military or commercial, with a personnel of fifteen thousand men and no reserve, under voluntary enlistment on the same terms of service as for the army, to surrender all German vessels of war in foreign ports, and certain specified war-vessels to sweep up all mines in the North Sea and the Baltic, to demolish all German fortifications in the Baltic defending the passages, to discontinue the use of the German high-power wireless stations of Nauen, Hanover, and Berlin for a period of three months after the peace except under supervision of the Allied and Associated Governments, and to an arrangement by which the fourteen German cables will not be restored to Germany;

Agrees that there will be no armed German air forces except of seaplanes retained to search for submarine mines, and that no aviation grounds or dirigible sheds be allowed within one hundred and fifty kilometers of the Rhine or of the eastern or southern frontiers, that all manufacture of aircraft be discontinued for six months, and that all aeronautical material be surrendered;

Agrees that while repatriation of German prisoners and civilians is to be carried out without delay, the Allies will have the right to retain selected German officers until Germany has surrendered persons guilty of offense against the laws and customs of war, and agrees to other provisions with regard to prisoners;

Agrees to aid in the identification of burial-places, etc.

#### *Section VII deals with the responsibility for the war.*

In this Section the Allies arraign William II of Hohenzollern, the former Kaiser, announce their intention to request Holland that he be surrendered,

and state that they will try him with full guarantees of the right of defense, with a view of vindicating international obligations and international morality.

The Allies also announce that military tribunals (national or international, as each particular case may require) will try persons accused of violation of the laws and customs of war.

Germany agrees to hand over the accused and all necessary documents and information.

#### *Section VIII specifies at length the reparation required from Germany.*

The details even as compressed in the comparatively brief summary are too involved to be recounted here. The Allied and Associated nations recognize that Germany cannot make complete reparation, but she is required to make compensation for all damages caused to civilians under the following seven categories:

(a) Damage by personal injury to civilians caused by acts of war, directly or indirectly, including bombardments from the air.

(b) Damage caused to civilians, including exposure at sea, resulting from acts of cruelty ordered by the enemy and to civilians in the occupied territories.

(c) Damages caused by maltreatment of prisoners.

(d) Damages to the Allied peoples represented by pensions and separation allowances, capitalized at the signature of this treaty.

(e) Damages to property other than naval or military materials.

(f) Damage to civilians by being forced to labor.

(g) Damages in the form of levies or fines imposed by the enemy.

In addition Germany agrees to repay the sums borrowed by Belgium from her allies.

In order to carry the plan out there is to be an Inter-Allied Commission which will collect the payments to be made over a period of thirty years. Within two years Germany is to pay one thousand million pounds sterling (\$5,000,000,000), in either gold, goods, ships, or other forms of payment, making other payments later.

The Commission (consisting of representatives from the United States, Great Britain, France, Italy, and Belgium, with an alternate from Serbia or Japan when the interests of either of those countries are affected, and representatives of other countries present when their interests are involved, but without voting power) will have the right to examine the German system of taxation, will have its headquarters at Paris, and may require Germany to give guarantees.

Germany cedes to the Allies all German merchant ships of 1,600 tons gross and upwards, one-half of her ships between 1,600 and 1,000 tons gross, and one-quarter of her steam trawlers and other fishing boats; further agrees to build merchant ships for the account of the Allies at the rate of 200,000 tons

gross annually for the next five years; further agrees to restore ships taken by Germany for inland navigation, and all this for the ultimate replacement, ton for ton and class for class, of all Allied merchant and fishing vessels lost owing to the war.

For the physical restoration of the invaded areas Germany undertakes to devote her economic resources. In doing that she will be required to replace stolen animals, machinery, etc., and to manufacture materials required for reconstruction purposes, "with due consideration for Germany's essential domestic requirements."

Germany agrees to turn over a specified and large amount of coal to France and Belgium, and other materials, such as benzol, dyestuffs, chemical drugs, etc.

Germany renounces all title to certain specified cables.

Germany also agrees to hand over certain literary, artistic, and historical possessions. Among the most interesting of these are certain paintings to Belgium, the "Koran of the Caliph Othman" to the King of the Hedjaz, "the skull of the Sultan Okwawa" (of East Africa) to the British Government, certain French flags captured in 1870-1 to France, and certain astronomical instruments seized in 1900-1 to China.

The remainder of this section deals with certain financial matters involved mainly in the apportioning of German debts to countries created out of German territory, and includes the requirement that Germany shall pay the cost of the Allies' armies of occupation.

#### *Section IX covers a variety of agreements for re-establishing normal relations.*

The agreements in this Section deal with tariffs, shipping rights, the prohibition of false wrappings and markings, etc., in unfair competition, the treatment of nationals, the re-admission of Germany to the Postal and Telegraphic Conventions, and the like, the satisfaction of pre-war debts, regulation of opium, and the property of religious missions.

#### *Section X contains certain economic provisions.*

In this Section rights are affirmed concerning the building of canals, the establishment of through routes by railway, and the use of rivers. These are for the purpose of giving Belgium access to the Rhine through German territory, allowing passenger and freight connections across German territory between the Allied Powers, and providing for Czechoslovakia's access to the sea (both to the Adriatic and to the north) and the equitable use of the Kiel Canal for the vessels of all nations at peace with Germany.

#### *Section XI pertains to aerial navigation.*

By this Section certain temporary pro-

visions are made for the rights of aircraft in and over German territory.

*Section XII has to do with questions of transportation.*

Various provisions are made for the transit of persons, goods, ships, carriages, and mails, for free zones in German ports, for the internationalizing of rivers and parts of rivers, including the Elbe, the Oder, the Danube, and the Rhine.

*Section XIII provides for international labor organizations.*

An international labor conference and an international labor office are established by the members of the League of Nations. The conference is to meet annually for the drafting of conventions and the making of recommendations on labor matters. The international labor office is to be a continuous body connected with the organization of the League of Nations, for the purpose of collecting and distrib-

uting information on labor. The first meeting of the conference is to take place next October in Washington to discuss—

the eight hour day or forty-eight hour week; prevention of unemployment; extension and application of the international conventions adopted at Berne in 1906 prohibiting night work for women and the use of white phosphorus in the manufacture of matches; and employment of women and children at night or in unhealthy work, of women before and after childbirth, including maternity benefit, and of children as regards minimum age.

What might be called a charter of labor or a labor bill of rights is appended to this Section.

*Section XIV contains guarantees.*

In this Section are contained perhaps the most humiliating portions of the treaty, for they provide for the occupation of German territory by Allied and

Associated troops for fifteen years, with the proviso that certain portions will be evacuated as the conditions of the treaty are carried out, while if the Reparation Commission finds that the conditions are not carried out, the portions will be re-occupied.

*Section XV contains miscellaneous provisions.*

In this Section Germany agrees to recognize the treaties of peace which the Allied and Associated Powers make with the Powers that have been allied with Germany;

Agrees not to put forward any claim against any Allied or Associated Power based on events preceding the enactment of the treaty;

And accepts the decrees of the Allied and Associated prize courts.

The Treaty becomes effective in all respects for each Power on the date of the deposition of its ratification.

## THE BIRTH OF THE AMERICAN LEGION

### SPECIAL CORRESPONDENCE

The correspondent who, at our request, gives us the following account of the American Legion was until his recent return to civilian life a lieutenant of Field Artillery, U. S. A., and was a delegate from New York to the Legion's convention at St. Louis.—THE EDITORS.

"THAT'S the most satisfactory experience I've had in two years!" exclaimed the man in civilian clothing seated beside me at the St. Louis caucus last week, where was organized the American Legion, the name adopted by formal vote of the caucus.

"What is?" I asked.

With a grin he indicated a uniformed brigadier-general and a colonel just behind us, obliged to stand because of the lack of chairs.

"Two months ago it would have been a nervous shock simply to get this close to a B. G.," he explained. "And now just think of not even having to offer one your seat!"

The incident echoes the spirit of that altogether unique gathering of world war veterans whence sprang what has been called the "G. A. R. of the future," and which actually will be a mightier force because the boundaries of its membership are those of the entire Nation itself.

Rank counted for nothing at St. Louis. The "gob" was quite as much in evidence as the admiral, the doughboy as the general. More so, indeed, for the gathering leaned backwards in its insistence that democratic principles of selection prevail, the men with bars and stars on their shoulders, with notable individual exceptions, being actually less influential than the enlisted men.

The presiding officers chosen were a colonel from Texas, a Seattle sergeant, a New Mexican sailor, and a youthful marine private from Connecticut. Sectionalism was as notably absent as distinctions of rank or class. Maine's delegation, for instance, nominated the Texan Chairman, with Ohio seconding, while the State of

Washington was vociferously dejected when its nomination of Theodore Roosevelt, Jr., of New York, as Chairman came to naught because "young Teddy" determinedly refused the honor.

"Pep" there was in plenty. The enthused spirit of America in arms carried on whole-souledly into the walks of peace, auguring great accomplishments for the future. To-day America's veterans actually are organized. The American Legion is a thing accomplished, and within a month the State sub-organizations will have enrolled perhaps half a million men, while the ultimate roster is limited only by the number of those who served—four million.

Four million young men united! Four million men who fought, or sought to fight, for American ideals—men of the North and South and East and West—fused with the common purpose of perpetuating those ideals. Truly an inspiring conception!

In Paris, in March, the first steps toward the creation of the American Legion were taken when delegates from all A. E. F. units met in preliminary caucus. Then, at the call of Colonel Roosevelt and Colonel Bennett Clark, son of Senator Champ Clark, came the organization meeting last week. This St. Louis gathering formulated the primary points of policy and administration, but, in deference to the men not yet returned from overseas, refrained from choosing permanent officers until the November convention, when the A. E. F. will be home and represented.

Every man and woman who wore the uniform between April 6, 1917, and November 11, 1918, honorably discharged

or eligible to honorable discharge by Army or Navy departments, may become a member of the Legion. Its ranks are also open to all American citizens who fought with any of our allies during the entire period of the Great War. Emphatically, conscientious objectors are excluded.

"For God and Country," says the Constitution of the American Legion, "we associate together for the following purposes: To uphold and defend the Constitution of the United States of America; to maintain law and order; to foster and perpetuate a one-hundred-percent Americanism; to preserve the memories and incidents of our association in the Great War; to inculcate a sense of individual obligation to the community, State, and Nation; to combat the autocracy of both the classes and the masses; to make right the master of might; to promote peace and good will on earth; to safeguard and transmit to posterity the principles of justice, freedom, and democracy; to consecrate and sanctify our comradeship by our devotion to mutual helpfulness."

The dominant note ringingly echoed by the thousand delegates was uncompromising Americanism. If the spirit of all the men who served even approaches that shown at St. Louis, America in the years immediately to come will be no pleasant place for Bolshevism or any other ism which spells peril for democratic institutions.

Consider the answer given the Illinois delegate's invitation that Chicago play host at the next National Convention. Even after the special committee presumably charged with the selection of the

avored city had approved Chicago because of its geographical situation and transportation and hotel facilities, the caucus as a whole flatly refused to ratify that approval. Why? Because some one asked, "Who is the Mayor of Chicago?" And to clinch the matter there followed a two-minute whirlwind speech pillorying the alleged pro-German, pacifist, anti-American "Burgomeister" of Chicago, Mayor Thompson. In a welter of wild approval Minneapolis was given the meeting, and Chicago told that when her soldiers had purged her of her present executive the Legion would proudly meet there. All of which was hard upon the loyal soldiers of Illinois, themselves outspokenly opposed to Thompson, but well indicating the temper of the meeting.

Then came the resolution of Sergeant Jack Sullivan, of Seattle, for the deportation of all interned aliens and those who abandoned their first citizenship papers so as to avoid military service; and that of Major Richard Foster, of Kansas City, demanding investigation of the discharges given conscientious objectors and other evaders—both, of course, universally approved.

Politics were tabooed from top to bottom of the caucus—if it had a top or

bottom. That was stressed. Says the constitution: "While requiring that every member of the organization perform his full duty as a citizen according to his own conscience and understanding, the organization shall be absolutely non-partisan and shall not be used for the dissemination of partisan principles or for the promotion of the candidacy of any person seeking public office or preferment."

Any who feared the Legion might start out as a vehicle for the political ambition of some man, group, or party was pleasantly disappointed. Some who felt that possibly "young Teddy was looking for something" were promptly disillusioned. For very firmly and vigorously Colonel Roosevelt refused to accept the unanimous nomination for Chairman, and when elected against his will again refused to serve; refusals made for the Legion's sake in the face of riotous, leather-lunged insistence, because he realized, as he told the caucus, that no slightest pretext must be given for thinking that selfishness had any hand in the organization's inception. And then when at last the delegates realized the finality of Roosevelt's decision, Colonel Henry D. Lindsley, of Texas, Democrat, was elected Chairman.

Another straw indicating the drift—

which was no drift at all, but a full-powered flood—was the constitution's stipulation that no post shall be named after a living man, an intended barrier against political misuse. Then, too, unanimously the caucus forbade the taking of a "straw vote" poll of the members by a St. Louis newspaper, so desperately sincere was the determination to keep the Legion's skirts clean of possible political misinterpretation.

"What was the most notable thing done?" I asked Colonel Roosevelt at the close of the caucus.

"Turning down the grab for extra pay," came the prompt reply. "It's *some* soldiers' convention which carries on like that!"

Colonel Roosevelt referred to a resolution demanding six months' extra pay for discharged soldiers, defeated chiefly because Roosevelt himself echoed the spirit of the hour by declaring, "We came here to put something in the Government, not to take something away from it." All-American and all for America; non-sectional, non-political; and, when it came to something for itself, unselfish too. Truly, *some* convention!

GEORGE PALMER PUTNAM.

En Route from St. Louis, May 12.

## VENIZELOS

### KINGDOM-MAKER AND KING-BREAKER, THE FUGITIVE WHO BECAME A GREAT STATESMAN

#### TWO ARTICLES

#### I—IMPRESSIONS OF VENIZELOS

BY MAJOR CLIFFORD W. BARNES

DEPUTY COMMISSIONER, AMERICAN RED CROSS COMMISSION TO GREECE

Venizelos, the Prime Minister of Greece, is believed by competent judges to be one of the wisest and ablest of the statesmen at the Peace Conference. The treatment of the Greeks by Germany and her ally Bulgaria, combined with the treachery of King Constantine, constitutes one of the not least terrible chapters of the war. In a communication to The Outlook Major Barnes says:

"The Bulgarians were not slow in showing their German teachers what apt pupils they had become. In the cities of Kavala, Drama, and Seres the food supplies were confiscated. In the country districts the flocks and herds were seized; and then the entire population was placed upon a starvation diet. As the days passed, and the famine grew more severe, offers were made of work and food in Bulgaria for all able-bodied men and women. The temptation proved too great for some, and they sold themselves for the chance to live. But the majority remained, some thirty thousand in Seres, twenty-five thousand in Drama, twenty thousand in Kavala, and in the villages of the Pangion thirty thousand more. 'I shall never forget the horror of those days,' said an American tobacco merchant of Kavala. 'In the night I would hear people moaning for food, moaning like a wounded dog, and in the morning I would find them dead in front of my house—men, women, and children who had crawled there hoping for food.' It is fair to add that up to the limit of their ability these American merchants aided the suffering people who sought their help. They were lavish in their gifts of money, but their own supplies were doled out by the Bulgarians, and they had barely sufficient food to keep body and soul together."

In describing the return to their homes of the Greek civilian captives in Bulgaria last autumn when the armistice was signed, Major Barnes speaks as follows:

"Thirty-four American workers were quickly located at various strategic points along the railway, and this staff was largely increased by Greek helpers. Box cars and British lorries furnished the means of transportation from our supply depots at Kavala and Drama, and soon we were taking care of thousands of refugees, as day by day and night by night the long trains of box cars brought them from the various internment camps. It was pitiful to see how gladly they endured the trials of their dreadful journey because their faces were turned homeward—women of culture, men of refinement, children delicately nurtured, all packed into box cars which bore the sign 'Capacity seven horses or 32 men,' but which they crowded to the number of from seventy to one hundred. One car-load which we counted contained one hundred and ten men, women, and children. Many found the journey too much for their strength. A sick mother arrived one day with two children dead by her side, and from another car four men were carried out who had died since leaving the last station. A well-built man crawled painfully down from the train and started for our group of workers, when he was seen suddenly to totter, and just as our aid reached him he fell forward and died. Near one of these wayside canteens there were forty-five crosses in place last December, and there are doubtless more now, all marking the graves of refugees whose bodies had been taken from the train at that point."

Major Barnes says that "it is conservatively estimated that over 125,000 Greeks from Macedonia were transported into Bulgaria." No wonder that there is to-day, as there was two thousand years ago, a cry from Macedonia, "Come over and help us!" This, says Major Barnes, "was the cry Paul heard uttered by a man from Macedonia. Add to one man one hundred thousand; picture them bent by disease,

wasted by hunger, standing in the midst of ruined homes and a devastated country; then hear the same cry from their lips, and you will have some conception of the appeal Macedonia is making to-day."

These are some of the problems that Venizelos is facing, and he needs all the help and sympathy he can get from this country.—THE EDITORS.

**A**N American with a military commission who spends several months in Greece and then meets her great Premier is pretty certain to receive at least three impressions of Eleutherios Venizelos.

One is obtained from the enemies of the man whom King Constantine termed "the Aaron Burr of the Greeks." These "Royalists" of Athens, regarding America as the avenger of injustice, are very determined that no American officer shall lack any details of this "renegade's" numerous crimes. "The madman from Crete" is the expression they use when reminding you of the revolutionary experiences of Venizelos in the days when Turkey governed the island where he was born, and when patriotic Greeks were struggling to throw off the terrible bondage which the Powers weakly permitted for their own selfish ends. They tell you of his "mad exploits" as a youth heading these island revolutionists, and never so happy as when he posed as "Dictator" in some great crisis. They say he has been a "traitor" to every cause he championed—first, in Crete, where he had no sooner gained control of the Liberal party than he became conservative; and, second, in Greece, when, having saved the throne and become the idol of the Royalists, he turned against the King and became a revolutionist. "He is," they affirm, "a supreme egoist, with no thought for any one but Venizelos," and even the men of his own party who differ from him "are ruthlessly broken."

When such statements, properly amplified, are made with an eloquence born of intense hatred, the picture which they gradually form in one's mind is somewhat Machiavellian in outline—a face that is marked by a foxlike cunning, which fascinates while at the same time it repels; black eyes which flash with a sinister gleam; thin lips which are firm but cruel; the type of man one tries to avoid.

But if the enemies of Venizelos are numbered by the hundred—which unfortunately is true—his friends are numbered by the tens of thousands, and a more passionate loyalty cannot be imagined. There is no doubt about their determination to give every American in Greece a "true impression" of their idol. He is "the savior of his country," they affirm, in an even truer sense than we can apply that term to Lincoln. The "madman from Crete" takes on a different aspect as one listens to their story. Born to affluence and well started in his profession as a lawyer, he sacrificed wealth and position to become the spokesman of the poor and oppressed in his island home. At the age of twenty he was the recognized leader of the "barefoot" party, which, under his wise guidance, soon gained control in the Cretan Assembly and passed many laws for the betterment of the people. It was a fierce and fanatical majority which he led, a party

eager to crush the minority and to ride rough-shod over all who opposed, so that it took no small courage on the part of this young leader to speak in opposition to its unfair mandates and to say in the very hour of its greatest triumph:

A party should not be founded merely on numbers, but on those moral principles without which it can neither accomplish useful work nor inspire confidence.

But it was surely the act of a "madman" to resist with armed force not only Turkey but the combined Powers of Europe, to raise in rebellion the flag of Greece at Akrotiri, and endure without flinching the deadly fire of the Allied fleet. So one thinks until he hears the sequel—how this act of heroism opened the eyes of Europe to the shameless cruelty of Turkey and at last won for Crete her independence.

Then these friends tell you of ten years of arduous labor spent in an endeavor to unite the island with her mother country, when diplomacy was mingled with revolution, and Venizelos lived for months in the mountains—a price set upon his head. Many of his former followers, tempted by love of selfish ease, turned against him and joined the enemies who sought his death. One night they determined to assassinate the man who refused to lead as they desired. They surrounded his house, which they set on fire; but their intended victim, instead of attempting to escape, left the burning building by the front door, walked straight up to the infuriated mob, and cried so that all could hear:

You shall not force me to fail in my duty. History shall not accuse me of being a traitor. For our sake Greece has shed its blood in a disastrous war. I shall be faithful to it until the end.

Then the awed rioters let him pass, and he went back to the mountains.

In some form or other those are the words his friends keep repeating all through the thrilling story of this man's life, "Faithful until the end." Faithful to what he felt his duty, he saved the monarchy in its moment of greatest peril, won for the princes a place in the army, brought Constantine into popular favor and gave to him his throne. But when the King, misled by false advisers and a Prussian wife, refused to fulfill his treaty obligations with Serbia, turned his back on the old-time friends of Greece and lent secret aid to the Central Powers, it was not as some Aaron Burr that Venizelos fled from Athens to Salonika and raised the flag of revolution, but rather as another Washington, saying: "When the Government violates the rights of the people, insurrection becomes for the people and for each portion of the people the most sacred of rights and the most indispensable of duties."

With the King against him, the General Staff his enemies, the army pro-

German through the most skillful of propaganda, the public press controlled by Prussian sympathizers, and the Allies themselves cold and distrustful, only a man "faithful to the end" would have had the stupendous courage to establish an independent Government at Salonika and the steadfast patience to form an army from the untrained followers who gathered there.

"So," these enthusiastic friends continue, "it was Venizelos who saved the country by his far-sighted wisdom, his splendid courage, his untiring patience, his unselfish patriotism, his devotion to duty." But why go on? Is the man an embodiment of all human virtues, a militant saint without earthly passion, a sort of spiritual substance with an uncanny power for righteousness? Perhaps the impression one gains is that of an austere fanatic of the John Calvin type—a man with a thin, pale face and a tall, cadaverous figure; eyes that are large and glowing with the hidden fires of a spiritual passion; a dauntless will manifesting itself in every movement of an altogether striking personality.

It was in the early days of the Peace Conference that I met Mr. Venizelos. He was in Paris, staying at an unpretentious hotel far removed from the Place de la Concorde, near which most of the national delegates had their headquarters. I presented my letter of introduction in the morning, and was told by his secretary that an interview would be granted that afternoon at five. When I entered the long bedroom which had been transformed into an office for the Premier, I saw at the other end a gentleman of medium height, dressed in a black frock coat, standing in an unconventional manner at the desk of a stenographer, evidently dictating a letter. At the sound of our steps he laid down his notes, spoke a word to the stenographer, who immediately retired, and then turned with a smile to give us a hearty welcome. He has a pleasant voice, and nothing could have been more gracious than the words of warm appreciation with which he expressed his delight at the opportunity which he had coveted of thanking the American Red Cross, and through it the American people, for all the kindness they had shown to Greece.

Still holding my hand, he led me to a chair, and then, seating himself near by, he asked concerning conditions in Macedonia, from which I had recently returned. Much that I could tell him he already knew, but this did not seem to lessen his interest in my recital, and the tears which sometimes glistened in his eyes and his frequent exclamation, "My poor people!" showed how easily his sympathies could be stirred. The data which I had obtained relative to Bulgaria's treatment of the Greeks was to be laid before Secretary Lansing and a special committee of the Conference, and I was





*Gregory Mason*

From a photograph presented to Mr. Gregory Mason, of the staff of The Outlook, by Premier Venizelos

eager to have Mr. Venizelos suggest the best manner of presentation and the points which should be emphasized. His reply to my question was characteristic of the man and in perfect accord with the impression I was rapidly gaining: "Tell this story in your own way and place the emphasis where you think best. We Greeks are, naturally, considered to be prejudiced, and it is hard, under the circumstances, for us to be perfectly fair. But you Americans can be trusted to give an honest report, and all that Greece wants to-day is justice."

His eyes, which are large but of a gentle expression, looked straight into mine. He wore, as always, a pair of rimmed spectacles of the old-fashioned variety, which added to the fatherly appearance caused by his white hair and gray beard. But the healthy color of his somewhat round face, the smile which plays so constantly about his rather full lips, the rapidly changing expression which responds to every emotion, all this

gives one an impression of youth, strength, and buoyancy which might belong to a man of thirty rather than fifty-five. Mr. Venizelos differs from the ordinary Greek in using few gestures when he speaks. His English is excellent, and he has a direct and simple way of saying things which adds to the impression of absolute sincerity that his straight glance invariably makes. In all our conversation, some of which touched upon the part Greece had been led to play in the war drama through the agency of her great Premier, there was never the remotest trace of egotism, but instead a self-elimination and a spirit of honest humility which were as beautiful as they are rare in the world's leading statesmen. There was at all times, too, the most engaging frankness, as that of a man who spoke to a trusted friend and who had an abounding faith in the good intentions of his fellows.

As our talk progressed there was no sense of hurry, no attempt to shorten my stay by giving the impression that matters

of vast importance claimed his attention—a trick we business men know so well—but, instead, a hearty cordiality which made his words ring true when, at parting, he walked hand in hand with me to the door and expressed regret that our interview was ended.

As I thought it all over afterwards, it seemed to me that this man and Lincoln, despite differences in training and experience, had very much in common. Both were honest, simple, and straightforward in thought and word; both were statesmen of far-sighted vision who could compromise a present advantage for a future good; both were frank and trustful in dealing with their fellow-men; both suffered the most bitter persecution for their country's sake, and did it with a smile; both possessed extraordinary patience combined with fearless courage; and the words I have quoted from Venizelos are strikingly characteristic of Lincoln: "You shall not force me to fail in my duty. I shall be faithful until the end."

## II—THE NEW GREECE AND THE NEW BALKANS

BY ELEUTHERIOS K. VENIZELOS, PREMIER OF GREECE

AN AUTHORIZED INTERVIEW WITH GREGORY MASON,  
STAFF CORRESPONDENT OF THE OUTLOOK

**T**URKEY is too thoroughly broken up by the war ever to make trouble in the family of nations again. But Bulgaria, although beaten, is still filled with the Prussian spirit, and Bulgaria must be closely watched. This is the opinion of Eleutherios Venizelos, the great statesman and Premier of Greece, by many competent critics considered to be the most astute statesman in Europe to-day.

Yesterday I went to see the Greek Premier in his Paris hotel. He seems to be standing the strain of the Peace Conference better than many of his distinguished colleagues. His complexion is clear, his eye bright. Although my interview was the last event on a long programme, his manner was as animated and his voice as resonant as if he were just beginning his long day instead of ending it.

We talked first about the territory Greece claims in Asia Minor.

"Is there any danger that the awarding of this territory to Greece will lead to a future war between Greece and Turkey?" I asked the Premier.

"Not the slightest," he answered, promptly. "No one need fear Turkey any more. She will be too weak to make any more trouble. Turkey will be powerless to attack Greece or any other state of any importance whatsoever. The Sick Man of Europe is in his grave."

"But if you should ask me the same question about Bulgaria," continued Mr. Venizelos, "I would answer without hesitation that there is danger from Bulgaria."

"You think Bulgaria is not thoroughly defeated, thoroughly chastened, then, your Excellency?"

"Bulgaria is thoroughly defeated," Mr.

Venizelos answered, "but Bulgaria is not thoroughly chastened. The same is true of Turkey, but Turkey will be in no position to make any more trouble. Bulgaria, however, might go on a rampage again. Bulgaria is like Germany. She has had a good beating, and one that she will not soon forget, but she is still filled with the imperialistic Prussian spirit. It will be dangerous for other nations to forget this."

Mr. Venizelos stopped and stroked his beard. "When I say that Turkey will not be dangerous," he began again, speaking more slowly, "I am assuming several things. I am assuming, of course, that Greece will be given the territory that she is fairly entitled to in Asia Minor. To leave that territory to Turkey would not only be an injustice to Greece, it would be to endanger the future peace of the world as well. In the vilayets of Aidin and Brusa, as well as in the independent sanjaks of Ismid and the Dardanelles, are living altogether more than a million Greeks. They have lived there for three thousand years. They are skilled workmen and brain-workers, and they are the intellectual backbone of that whole region. They support in all 565 churches and 652 schools, with 91,548 students. If you add to this population the population of the Dodecanesus Islands, who are really one with the people of the mainland in both a geographical and an economical sense, you would have 1,188,359 Greeks, omitting those in the city of Brusa and in parts east of that place which it would be fair to leave within the Turkish state."

"By all principles of justice, and particularly by the principles expressed in the famous Fourteen Points of President

Wilson, the territory inhabited by these 1,188,359 Greeks ought to be given to Greece. Ottoman sovereignty must from now onward be limited to the interior of the country, where the Turkish element is really predominant. Remember particularly that statement in number twelve of the Fourteen Points, 'The other nationalities which are now under Turkish rule should be secured an undoubted security of life, and an absolutely unmolested opportunity of autonomous development.'

"It is unthinkable that the Great Powers will permit the Turks any longer to misgovern and tyrannize over these unhappy Christians who form unquestionably the intelligent and productive portion of the whole population. Of course we would be willing to let the Turks use Smyrna as a free port for their inward and outward trade."

"It is also worth remembering," continued Mr. Venizelos, "that the Greeks who live in Asia Minor form the purest ethnical remnant of the Hellenic type."

"Next to being awarded this territory in Asia Minor herself, what would Greece prefer to have done with it?" I asked the Premier.

"No other solution is thinkable," he replied, emphatically. "If the Great Powers decline to award that territory to Greece, we will have to accept their decision, but we would do so only under protest. Such a solution would violate the fundamental spirit of the ideals the Allies have been fighting for."

It had been reported in the newspapers a few days before this interview took place that the principal objector to the awarding to Greece of the territory she claimed in Asia Minor was America.

When I asked the Greek Premier about this, he said :

"America at first, I think, was not quite sure of the wishes of the Hellenes living in Asia Minor. Since then a stream of resolutions and requests from those Greeks to be incorporated with the mother land has poured in, and I think there is no longer any doubt in any one's mind on this point."

I asked the Premier if there was any possibility of a compromise between Greece and Italy in regard to the Dodecanesus Islands. These, it will be remembered, were seized by the Italians from the Turks in 1912, during the war between Italy and Turkey. At the time, however, the Italians in official proclamations to the inhabitants, who are all Greeks except for a few Turks in Rhodes, declared that the purpose of their occupation was to free the natives from Turkish rule as a preliminary step to getting them self-government. Italy has since then never shown any disposition to give up these islands, however, and by her secret treaty with England, France, and Russia, of April 28, 1915, Italy was given definite ownership of the Dodecanese. The Greeks claim, however, that this secret treaty can and ought to be ignored, in view of the change in the war aims of the Allies brought about by America's participation in the war. America, it is understood, heartily supports the Greek demand for these islands, and England and France seem not inclined to consider themselves irrevocably bound by their secret treaty with Italy, now that the dark and devious ways of the old European imperialism are discredited in the eyes of democratic peoples everywhere.

My question brought out quite a show of feeling from the Greek who through his whole life has been leading his people toward liberty. "Compromise?" he demanded. "Of course there can be no compromise on that question, where right and wrong are as distinct as black and white. By all that is fair Greece is entitled to those islands. The population is entirely Greek, except for a small colony of Turks in Rhodes."

"As to Thrace and Constantinople, your Excellency, if Greece cannot have them, what does she think ought to be done with them?"

"Regarding Thrace there can be no other possible solution, and our people there greatly outnumber those of any other Christian nationality. There seems to be no doubt but that we are going to be given Thrace. It may interest you to know that the Turks in Thrace sent copies of a resolution to the heads of the Great Powers and to myself affirming that in case they cannot be incorporated in the new Turkish state they prefer government by Greeks to government by Bulgarians, in fact, that they could not tolerate being ruled by Bulgarians under any circumstances. We would prefer to have Constantinople under the Greek flag also, of course, but, as Constanti-

nople is the center of an international movement and commands the Bosphorus, we will be satisfied to see Constantinople controlled by a mandatory of the League of Nations."

"What Power does Greece prefer as a mandatory for Turkey, and why?"

"We prefer England, France, or America for that job," answered the man who has been fighting Turks since he first took up arms against them thirty years ago on behalf of his native Crete. "We prefer one of them because they are all strong enough to fulfill this commission well, and because each of them is trustworthy. France's record in her colonies, England's record in Egypt and India, your record in Cuba and the Philippines, prove that any one of you can be trusted by weaker nations."

"You would not object to the United States, then?"

"On the contrary, we would warmly welcome American control in Turkey."

The conversation then shifted across the Bosphorus. I asked the Premier what Greece's attitude would be toward a union between the Bulgarians and the Jugoslavs.

"Of course we would have no objection to such a union," he said, "but I think it is very unlikely in this generation, or even in the next."

"But I have heard several Jugoslavs speak about it as a probability, your Excellency."

"Oh, yes, no doubt you have heard Croats and Slovenes speak about it. They did not fight Bulgaria, they have no bitterness for her. But, unless I am greatly mistaken, the Serbs, who are the strongest element in the new Yugoslav state, will have nothing to do with the Bulgarians. You might as well talk about a union between France and Germany as to talk of uniting the Bulgarians and the Serbs. People don't soon forget the sort of things that Bulgaria has done. When she occupied Greek Macedonia, she carried away 120,000 Greeks. Only half of those have returned or have been found. What has become of the rest? That was only one of the things Bulgaria did to us. Well, she was even more barbarous to the Serbs. I don't think you'll find Serbs shaking hands with Bulgarians for a while yet."

In response to a question as to what he considered were the prospects for a Balkan union, Mr. Venizelos said :

"I consider that the prospects for a Balkan union of Rumania, Serbia, and Greece are very bright. We would begin moderately of course, with a defensive alliance, and then would gradually tighten the union until we had a common Ministry of Foreign Affairs and common tariffs and postal union. We might even have a common general staff for a common Balkan army, although each state would keep its own quota of soldiers distinct from the others. It would be plainly understood that as far as its military purposes are concerned such an alliance would be for purely defensive ends. We

would all be bound to protect each other against outside aggression, but if one of us should make war on an outside nation the other Balkan states would not be bound to assist her."

The draft of the Covenant for the League of Nations has been made in such a way as to leave it possible for purely defensive alliances of smaller groups of nations to be included, and it is believed that this was done as a result of the representations Mr. Venizelos made in regard to the importance of a defensive alliance among the Balkan States. According to the theory, Bulgaria may be admitted to this Balkan union later if she behaves herself and proves that she has renounced her ambitions for attaining the hegemony of the Balkan Peninsula. It is the opinion of Mr. Venizelos that the Czechoslovaks might join this Balkan league. He does not consider the Hungarians as possible candidates.

When I asked Mr. Venizelos which he considered the more dangerous, the possible creation of a new strong group of Teutonic-Hungarian-Bulgarian Central Powers or the advance of Bolshevism in Central Europe, he answered as follows :

"Of course Germany is going to be strong. That cannot be avoided. But the question is whether or not she is going to be too strong—that is, whether she is going to be so strong that she will again leap on smaller nations as she did in 1914."

"As to Bolshevism, you will find few Greeks who are afraid of that. Of course we are in a fortunate position. We are victorious, and Bolshevism does not attack victorious countries. Then, too, Bolshevism is an industrial disease, and Greece is mainly an agricultural and maritime nation."

"What about Bolshevism in Turkey?"

"Oh, that's pure camouflage to scare the rest of us," answered the Premier. "Turkey has very little industry, and her whole religion is diametrically opposed to anything like Bolshevism, teaching, as it does, unquestioning obedience to authority. Bolshevism in Bulgaria, too, is mostly camouflage, for Bulgaria is mainly an agricultural country. But Bolshevism in Hungary is nothing false. It is the real Bolshevism, and strongly rooted, for in Hungary the people who till the soil do not own it."

The last question I asked the Premier was, "What is the attitude of Greece in the territorial dispute between Italy and the Jugoslavs?"

"Neutral, of course," he responded, "but—" (he smiled significantly and said no more).

Venizelos has always believed that it is better for a state to have strong friends on her borders than it is for her to extend those borders in a way to make enemies. Again and again in his career he has shown himself willing to make concessions in order to keep the friendship of neighboring states.

Paris, April 10.



GENERAL PERSHING'S FAMOUS INDIAN SCOUTS WITH THE EXPEDITIONARY FORCES IN FRANCE  
These Indians also served with the American Commander-in-Chief during the Mexican Punitive Expedition

## THE AMERICAN INDIAN IN THE WAR

BY CAROLINE DAWES APPLETON

WITH the declaration of war between the United States and Germany the red man came forward, his "untutored" energies well rallied, his priceless battle lore roused from its long lethargy, and proffered the white man's Nation the supreme sacrifice of his own national life. Quietly, beneath the dignity of crested plumes, bright war paint, and enshrouding blankets, the chiefs of fourteen great Indian tribes gathered at the mighty council fire in Washington and laid their services on the altar of patriotism.

The significance of the act, which preceded even the advance rumors of the draft, was remarked by some, and a few private and personal tributes were made to the tremendous spirit involved. Already known as the "vanishing race," the American Indian undertook to seal the death warrant of his national entity by proffering the best of his blood and courage, mentality and manhood. Perhaps no greater, and less calculated, sacrifice has been made in the great war. Its recognition has been far from general, the responsive tribute and acclaim sadly limited in scope.

Cato Sells, Commissioner of Indian Affairs in Washington, renders unqualified testimony to the selfless devotion and heroism of the American Indian in a recent official report. Commissioner Sells reopens that dusty volume of American history which deals with the native-born red man and adds an indelible line to the long list of loyal service he has rendered to an adopted cause and flag:

"I regard their representation of nine

thousand in the United States camps and in actual warfare as furnishing a ratio to population unsurpassed, if equaled, by any other race or nation."

Of these nine thousand, nearly eighty-five per cent are of voluntary enlistment, and occupy rank in nearly every grade and branch of the service, from their natural sphere in infantry and cavalry to the dizzy heights of aviation and the technicalities of the Signal Corps. There have been no separate or segregate Indian organizations, with the unofficial exception of "Pershing's Indian Scouts," a body of skilled Apaches and Sioux who formed a part of the General's punitive expedition into Mexico, and who have rendered brilliant scout duty overseas. Their adroit tactics, sense of strategy, and feats of camouflage, the outgrowth of an ancient training in the science of war, have proved invaluable. One company of the 142d Infantry is composed entirely of Indians, but without official designation; these are all volunteer Choctaws, presumably so assembled because of their intense community spirit and fraternal association and in the interests of that mechanical unity which is vital to success in action.

There has been no protest or complaint emanating from Indian sources against their undistinguished, unacclaimed service to the country which is by heredity their own and to the flag which is theirs only by adoption, and that adoption not without painful and unpleasant associations and memories.

Colonel Henry C. Smither, U. S. A.,

a graduate of West Point, and for many years a valued member of the General Staff, is an Indian, and perhaps the most signal figure among his race's trained fighting men. Colonel Smither's professional career has been the admiration of military authorities who have looked for and found manifestations of his striking ability in the science of arms and warfare in the ranks of his less tutored racial brothers. Although by profession, and perhaps by instinct, a cavalry officer, Colonel Smither has served with the General Staff in France throughout this war.

Carlisle, the famous Indian college, has sent one hundred and sixty-one men to foreign service, among them three young officers who have won extraordinary renown: Lieutenant Benedict Cloud, U. S. A., Lieutenant Gustavus Welch, U. S. A., and Lieutenant Sylvester Long Lance, who was four times reported dead in the annihilating battles of the "Princess Pats." Pete Garlow, of Carlisle gridiron fame, is in the Marine Corps, as is Private Joseph Oldshield, a grandson of the famous chief Red Cloud.

Haskell Institute, at Lawrence, Kansas, raised a service flag of one hundred and fifty stars, and a small school at Phoenix, Arizona, sent sixty-two volunteers and raised \$27,000 in the first Liberty Loan and another thousand in War Savings Stamps.

But these figures are microscopic in the grand total of the Indians' aggregate financial sustenance of the United States' war measures. Commissioner Sells esti-



mates a conservative total of \$15,000,000, or a per capita subscription of approximately fifty dollars, to the Liberty Loan.

Jackson Barnett, a member of the Five Civilized Tribes of Oklahoma, individually took \$660,000 of the second issue of bonds, and \$175,000 of the third issue. The Osages, who are the richest tribe in the country, rallied a population of 2,180 and subscribed \$226,000!

The poorer Indian tribes have proved their hereditary pride of country in a thousand ways, ranging from the pathetic to the superb. In the snake-infested bogs and swamps of certain Western sections Indian lads, too young for enlistment or draft, have given vent to their passionate patriotism in the perilous service of gathering sphagnum moss, which has been found of unique medicinal value in the field hospitals of France. It was used for surgical pads and dressings, and was gathered at heroic cost by young embryo warriors whose grievance was that they were too young to fight.

The women have toiled untiringly over farms and cattle, and have found time to execute complicated beadwork and basketry, rug-weaving and knitting, the sale of which has netted a considerable sum invested in bonds, stamps, and war relief work.

Thus it has been also with the food problems, which have touched the vast corn-growing regions so largely populated and intensively cultivated by Indians. By means of the several excellent publications of the various Indian schools, the food needs of the country and the Allies

have been made clear and plans have been made and carried out productive of enormous results. In the wheat districts of Montana, where the Indian population is landed but not wealthy and nearly all are full-blooded red men, councils and meetings have been held regularly for the purpose of discussing war measures and their own part in them. Every Indian who had a growing wheat crop donated one or more sacks of grain; in the Southwest sheep-growers donated one or more fleeces of wool per man to a specified war relief work.

The casualty lists bear heavy tribute to the red race, but not without reading between the lines. The tribal name has suffered by civilization.

John Peters, for example, a Menominee, serving with the First Engineers, died in France from wounds received in action. He was among the first to enlist, the first to embark, and the first to die; his name was among the first to flash from column to column of newspaper casualty lists throughout the country. But only the Keshena Indian School, in Wisconsin, knew and claimed him as a "son of that long, unconquerable line," while the squaws of Shawano County lifted up their voices in wailing and sped the warrior's soul to the Happy Hunting-Ground.

Private Ben Green, a Tuscarora, of New York State, fell on Vimy Ridge; and the first Indian killed with the Canadian forces, whose Indian fighters are many of them world renowned, was Lieutenant Cameron Brant, of the Six Nations, a direct descendant of Joseph

Brant, the great Indian military genius who fought with the British during our own War of the Revolution.

The fleet Indian messenger of bygone wars has never been adequately supplanted by motor cycle and tractor. Indian scouts, Pershing's Apaches and Sioux, and many drawn from among the runners of the Hudson's Bay Company, whose pride is Tom Longboat, the champion distance man, passed through shell craters and barbed-wire entanglements with that lithe ease and silence which have characterized Indian strategy.

Floberth W. Richester, whose name has a romantic colonial flavor, lays claim to being the first Indian aviator to join the Lafayette Escadrille. But the credit of the first air flight of an Indian, who thus rendered himself akin to the eagle, is a plume in the head-dress of a Blackfeet chief, Two-Guns-White-Calf, of the Glacier Reservation, in Montana. Chief White-Calf won the privilege in contest with Chief Lazy Boy, of the Indian police, and presented his own qualifications as inherited from his father, Chief of the Piegan Nation, "who presented the United States with Glacier National Park—and was not afraid to die."

During the fever heat of war preparation and sustenance of elaborate war measures, when skilled labor was recruited from unexpected sources, Indians were used by the Government in practical refutation of the "lazy Injun" stigma. Over fifty have done swift, sure work at the Hog Island shipyards, and many more in factories and munitions plants,



CHIEF TWO-GUNS-WHITE-CALF

This Blackfeet Chief, of the Glacier National Park Reservation of the State of Montana, was the first American Indian to make an air flight



CHIEF EAGLE HORSE, OF SOUTHWESTERN ALASKA

The speeches of this chief were effective in enlisting a large number of recruits and also subsequently in promoting the success of the Liberty Loan



JOSEPH E. OLDFIELD, OF THE U. S. MARINE CORPS

This Indian soldier is a grandson of the famous Sioux chief Red Cloud

handling war contracts. One large motor firm, overcome by its amazement, felt called upon to write the Department of the Interior a formal word of praise and astonishment that "the Indians employed here are turning out to be first-class men—and steady!"

The call for volunteers "for dangerous duty" frequently brought from the ranks an Indian of Carlisle or Haskell training, who set forth his right to die in a flow of oratory characteristic of his race. One described his claim as the "inalienable, unchallengeable right of the native born," and later, dying, refused assistance from the rescue party and demanded the further privilege of dying alone and unmolested!

These reports from overseas add a vital and hitherto unconsidered note to the international problem of reconstruction. While the Indian nation has suf-



PRIVATE PETE GARLOW, OF THE U. S. MARINE CORPS

Garlow, who was the famous gridiron star of Carlisle, was one of the two-score Indians who joined the ranks of the "soldiers of the sea"

fered heavily in casualties, the Indian troops still overseas, scattered through many divisions and withdrawn from many sections of the western front, demonstrate a remarkable co-ordinate ambition. They show an alert interest in foreign affairs and conditions; they are studying foreign systems of agriculture and the intensive economies of peasant life, and applying the information thus obtained to an ambitious interpretation of their own and their tribal future. They are not only acquiring a better use of the English language but show marked linguistic ability in learning French. They are, furthermore, becoming actively conscious of that pleasing lack of race prejudice which is a generous and at the



FLOBERT W. RICHESTER, THE FIRST AMERICAN INDIAN AVIATOR TO JOIN THE LAFAYETTE ESCADRILLE

same time profitable characteristic of France.

It is the opinion of Indian authorities and students generally that the red man should return to something more than undistinguished collective acclaim. Broadened by travel and associations, reaching upward from the groundwork of education already established at home, the Indian will scarcely be content, though he may be silent, to return to the life he left.

The accouterments of modern warfare have not been too heavy for the peace-softened muscles of the red man. But the task is a heavy one, the load a dull one, of bread-earning and crop-producing on the arid fields and sunburnt wastes which are nearly all that are left him of his royal heritage of wide rivers swarming with fish, black virgin soil, and forest lands rich with deer.

## AFTER-THE-WAR RELIGION IN ENGLAND

BY PHILIP WHITWELL WILSON

SPECIAL CORRESPONDENT, LONDON "DAILY NEWS"

AMERICANS returning from England share my own impression that death and pain have deepened, not destroyed, religion in that country—that the war has rebuked those who said in their hearts that there is no God. But the undoubted revival of faith challenges analysis. To some extent people seek comfort in the external. The pageant of war is reflected in ecclesiastical ceremonies—in impressive memorial services which are not in themselves a substitute for individual thought, prayer, and piety. Many soldiers are buried in nameless and distant graves, and women therefore bring flowers to the local Calvary, where the names of their dead are inscribed on what is in effect an altar. This custom,

with others like it, awakens sentiments usually associated with Catholic practice, and some devotions even in Protestant churches suggest prayers for or with the dead. Parallel with this tendency is the crusade led by Sir Oliver Lodge, who, having himself lost a son, joins with Sir Arthur Conan Doyle in advocating intercourse with the departed. In this atmosphere the late Mr. Stead used to work, and in his case, as in that of his recent followers, true and sincere inquiry has been embarrassed by quacks and fortune-tellers, especially in the West End, where parents, worldly and indifferent to religion before the war, were suddenly confronted with the strain of seeing their nearest and dearest in deadly danger. They

needed resource and were ready to find it anywhere.

The yearning for religion is not always accompanied by a clear conception of what religion means. Mr. H. G. Wells has discovered the existence of the Deity and congratulated the Deity on this interesting result of his own thinking. In those brief but beautiful lyrics which so many soldiers wrote before they fell there was often a strange and wistful longing for God. Men have valued the Y. M. C. A., but they have not accepted the canteen as an alternative for the Church. Instinctively they know that they cannot be redeemed with corruptible things like tea and coffee. Yet the British workman is not, and never has been, a

# CURRENT EVENTS ILLUSTRATED



(C) Underwood & Underwood

MAJOR-GENERAL ROBERT ALEXANDER, COMMANDER OF THE SEVENTY-SEVENTH DIVISION, PREPARING TO LEAD THE DIVISION'S GREAT PARADE IN NEW YORK CITY ON MAY 6



(C) Underwood & Underwood

# VETERANS OF OUR FORMER WARS CHEERING THE YOUNG HEROES OF TO-DAY

These Civil War veterans were greatly interested spectators at the parade of the Seventy-seventh Division in New York City on May 6. Many veterans of the Spanish War are also to be seen in the group



International Film Service

# "TOUGH LUCK? NO SUCH THING!"—THE RIGHT SPIRIT IN A WOUNDED SOLDIER'S GREETING ON HIS RETURN HOME

This young soldier, Corporal Joseph Schiefer, of San Francisco, lost both his legs in the Argonne fighting. When he was met by his parents and others on his arrival in San Francisco, he said, in answer to a sympathetic question: "Tough luck? No such thing! I wouldn't take anything by my experiences over them. Yes, I am going back to my old job. I was a bookkeeper before I entered the Army"





(C) Underwood & Underwood

#### SAINT JOAN OF ARC ILLUMINATED DURING THE VICTORY LOAN CAMPAIGN

The statue of Joan of Arc on Riverside Drive, New York City, was brightly illuminated, as shown in the picture, by searchlights from the battleships lying at anchor in the Hudson River, to make a center of attraction for Victory Loan subscriptions



#### THE OLD ERA AND THE NEW IN TRANSPORTATION IN THE PHILIPPINE ISLANDS

Road-making and bridge-building are going on as rapidly as possible under Government auspices in the Philippines, but many of the streams still have to be crossed by bamboo rafts. Bamboo poles will support surprisingly heavy burdens in the water; a raft will easily carry an automobile or a heavy cart. The road shown in the picture leads through the sugar-producing section of Occidental Negros, one of the larger of the 3,000 islands of the Philippine Archipelago



(C) Underwood & Underwood

**THE NEW BISHOP OF THE ORTHODOX GREEK CHURCH IN AMERICA**

Bishop Alexander, of Rodostolou, whose picture appears above, is the first Bishop of the Orthodox Greek Church in America.



Press Illustrating Service

**ISABURO YAMAGATA, ADMINISTRATIVE CHIEF OF THE CHO-SEN (KOREAN) GOVERNMENT**

Mr. Yamagata is a representative, of course, of the Japanese Government in Korea, which has lately been much disturbed by native uprisings.



Gilliam's Service

**MRS. CHARLES BENNETT SMITH, NEW YORK STATE CIVIL SERVICE COMMISSIONER**

Mrs. Smith is New York's first woman Civil Service Commissioner. She is the wife of a former Representative in Congress. Her salary will be \$4,000 a year.



(C) Underwood & Underwood

**CHARLES KAPLAN, POSTAL CLERK: DISCOVERER OF INFERNAL MACHINES SENT BY MAIL**

Mr. Kaplan's vigilance saved many persons from death or mutilation by bombs addressed by Anarchists to various prominent men throughout the country.

rationalist. In talking these things over, I never found among our men the kind of anti-belief which I discovered in Polish Jews and Russian refugees who used to assemble at Toynbee Hall in London and other university settlements. Among trade-unionists, Bradlaugh and Ingersoll had few followers, and Robert Blatchford, of the "Clarion," who tried to popularize their revolt against the creeds, never founded a movement. Men were ready to say that the churches failed, but they were not ready to add that God and Christ were a myth.

Unlike his Continental comrades, the British workman, in his age-long struggle for a more abundant life, has usually discovered that the men and women whom he could most fully trust were Christian. In successive centuries he has been led to greater liberty by Wycliffe and Latimer, Cromwell, Bunyan, and Milton, the Wesleys and Whitefield, Bright and Gladstone, by Ruskin, Shaftesbury, and Kingsley. All these men were reared on the Bible and became its practical interpreters. During the last twenty years their places have been taken by great democratic preachers like Dr. Clifford, the retiring Bishop of Oxford, and the late Silvester Horne, by Canons Barnett and Scott Holland. Even the Catholic Church had Cardinal Manning, while pure evangelicalism was represented by General Booth and Dwight L. Moody. The workmen absorbed this varied but always reverent teaching of social and religious truth. From such seed the harvest was the most remarkable growth of Christian companionship since Methodism—I mean the Brotherhood Movement.

In churches and chapels, in music halls, and any other convenient edifice men met every Sunday afternoon for a brief, bright, and brotherly service. There were hymns, solos, prayer, and a Scripture reading, with an address of about half an hour, and the meeting was usually concluded within sixty minutes. There was no questionnaire, so popular in the American forum, and the speaker is usually a layman, though clergymen and ministers are not excluded. Each Brotherhood built up a careful membership, with a visiting committee to call on the absent, and in the promotion of sobriety the crusade has proved its redemptive value. The orchestra is unpaid, and often sounds like that, but in its vagaries it suggests the idea of free-will service. At those meetings the aggregate attendance before the war was about six hundred thousand men.

Some may have been drawn from regular worship, but in the main they were men who would not have gone to church.

The Brotherhood strongly favors the under dog. There are collections for the distressed in Armenia and Belgium, and in certain cases the families of strikers have been relieved. Against liquor and vice and bad housing the movement is whole-hearted, but it is not Puritan. It adjourns for tea parties on Sunday. It enjoys humor. It laughs and claps its hands. By impenitent conservatism it has been denounced as political, and at elections there is no doubt which side it takes. The overwhelming triumph of Sir Henry Campbell-Bannerman in 1906 was due in no small measure to the link established by the Brotherhoods between Labor and Nonconformity—between the Manchester School and organized trade unions.

The Brotherhoods were decimated by war. Young men went to fight, leaving old men to discover the dullness of life without them. In the British army church parade was still compulsory, and a certain outward respect was paid to the dignified and beautiful liturgy, often read by chaplains under dramatic conditions. But there is no discoverable drift of Britain's manhood back to an "established" religion. It is not through creeds, catechism, and litany that the Englishman's soul is to-day expressed. In the Brotherhoods there is neither baptism nor holy communion; and the ritual is reduced to a hand-shake and a slap on the back. A definite church membership, as understood, let us say, by Presbyterians, is not involved in attendance, and critics allege with truth that the Brotherhood, however useful in itself, does not lead men back to the older Christian societies. It is indeed a curious blend between the trade union with its weekly pence, the Gospel meeting with its conversions, and the Quaker service with its lay ministry. As a realization of "the Bride of Christ" the Brotherhood must be pronounced imperfect, if only because at present the meetings are usually limited to men, the women assembling separately in sisterhoods, though in fewer numbers. A church is not complete in which the sexes are separate and the young children otherwise dealt with.

The problem before the ecclesiastical statesmen of Britain is to associate the Brotherhood Movement with the older forms of Christian worship. Here are multitudes on Mars Hill, listening to great argument. Can they be brought into

the Temple at Jerusalem without provoking, as Trophimus, the Ephesian, did, a riot among the orthodox and the priestly? The Established Church has a Young Men's Society, consisting of communicants, and recently the reformers of the "Establishment" have adopted baptism, rather than confirmation or the communion, as the basis of a proposed franchise in Church councils. Hence the resignation of Dr. Gore from the See of Oxford. As a High Churchman, he insists on the strictest spiritual test, and is quite ready to sacrifice the connection with the state if thereby he can secure the unfettered autonomy of the actual, rather than the nominal, worshipers in the Church.

It is towards Baptists, Congregationalists, and Methodists that the Brotherhood men lean, yet here also there are difficulties. The schemes of Christian reunion developed by Dr. J. H. Shakespeare and others do not include recognition of Brotherhoods or any other purely lay effort. The idea is rather to stiffen up ceremonial in Nonconformity until it meets the approval of Episcopalians, just as Episcopalians stiffen up their ceremonial to the level of Roman Catholics. With every such turn of the ecclesiastical screw the Brotherhoods are naturally forced towards the Quaker conception of religious orders, and in past years the brain of the movement was largely developed in "adult schools" inaugurated by the Society of Friends. Christian reunion would prevent overlapping in the villages and the mission field and would display Christian charity to the world. But reunion with Canterbury and Rome does not mean of necessity reunion with Brotherhood and the more democratic forms of Christian effort.

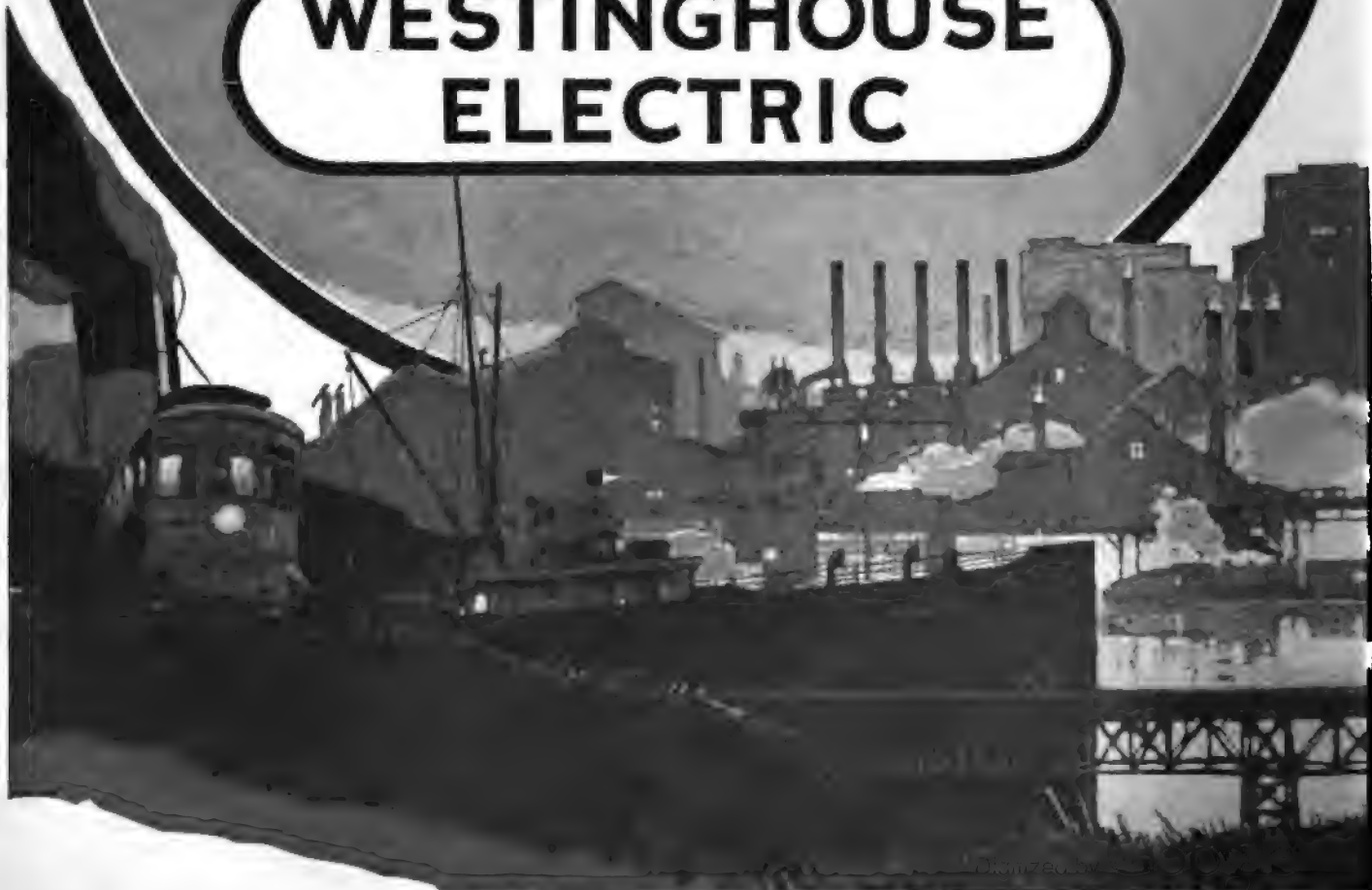
At the adult schools men talk over passages of Scripture and discuss modern or personal problems. The nucleus of these groups is fairly orthodox, but along the fringes a wide latitude of opinion is allowed. Still further to the left we find the Ethical Societies, filled with sincere people who are impatient of theological and sometimes of the usual social restraints. An interesting subject of speculation is whether the Ethical Societies, arguing freely yet constructively over the field of thought and economics, will be drawn, irresistibly, to solutions suggestive of Christ's authority. They will never come back to the churches as organized. They may return, imperceptibly, to the Founder of the churches.

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To it, likewise, the world owes the marine turbine with reduction gear; the apparatus with which Niagara Falls was first harnessed; the first practical meter for the measuring of electric current and many other notable contributions to progress.

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East Pittsburgh, Pa.



# WEEKLY OUTLINE STUDY OF CURRENT HISTORY

BY J. MADISON GATHANY, A.M.

HOPE STREET HIGH SCHOOL, PROVIDENCE, R. I.

*Based on The Outlook of May 14, 1919*

Each week an Outline Study of Current History based on the preceding number of *The Outlook* will be printed for the benefit of current events classes, debating clubs, teachers of history and of English, and the like, and for use in the home and by such individual readers as may desire suggestions in the serious study of current history.—THE EDITORS.

[Those who are using the weekly outline should not attempt to cover the whole of an outline in any one lesson or study. Assign for one lesson selected questions, one or two propositions for discussion, and only such words as are found in the material assigned. Or distribute selected questions among different members of the class or group and have them report their findings to all when assembled. Then have all discuss the questions together.]

## I—INTERNATIONAL AFFAIRS

**A. Topic:** Japan Gets Kiaochau; Analogy between Japan and Italy; China and Japan at the Peace Table.

**Reference:** Pages 53, 54, 60-62.

### Questions:

1. Explain how Japan came to claim Kiaochau before the Peace Conference, and why the Conference assigned Kiaochau to Japan.
2. What part does it seem President Wilson played in this affair? State and defend your opinion of the President's attitude and action.
3. What facts lead *The Outlook* to believe that "the cases of Italy and Japan in the Peace Conference" are analogous, and "that whatever differences there are in the analogy between the two cases are in favor of Italy"?
4. Give reasons why you believe that *The Outlook* has or has not gone too far in pointing out "certain conclusions that an impartial observer might draw from these facts"?
5. For what reasons does sympathy in America seem to be with China rather than with Japan over the question of the east coast of Asia?
6. In your opinion, are suspicions of Japanese activities in China well founded?
7. Discuss whether Japan is a treaty-breaking nation.
8. What would you consider legitimate claims to industrial and commercial expansion for Japan in Asia to be?
9. Name and outline the two ways *The Outlook* says Japan's interests in Asia can be secured. Which way is preferable, and why?
10. Discuss the duty of the leading world Powers toward China.
11. State definitely whether the United States, in your opinion, should take part in a constructive programme for China.
12. Do you think Americans should be patient and forbearing toward Japan? Reasons.

**B. Topic:** America's Foreign Trade.

**Reference:** Editorial, pages 62, 63.

### Questions:

1. State the facts of the incident of the American business man who wanted to help put France upon her feet. *The Outlook* believes that in this incident are involved some of the most vital factors in the problem of America's foreign trade following the war. Give its reasons.
2. By what spirit should Americans engaged in foreign commerce be guided? Discuss at length.
3. Give arguments for or against the abolition of all import duties everywhere throughout the commercial world.
4. Tell what, in your opinion, would constitute "the proper representation of the United States in its diplomatic and consular services." Explain how important these ser-

vices are.

5. Discuss how "a more equitable distribution of the necessities and comforts of life" could be effected.
6. Show how every American can in some measure help to promote the proper development of American foreign trade.

**C. Topic:** The Break-up of Austria-Hungary.

**Reference:** Pages 64-67.

### Questions:

1. What items of proof does Mr. Mason give which show that throughout Europe there is "adoration of all things American"?
2. Discuss at length the responsibility that this adoration places upon the American people.
3. Describe the sort of people Mr. Mason pictures the Slovenes and the Czechs to be.
4. Locate all of the peoples and the places mentioned by Mr. Mason in this article.
5. Write out a list of the things said by Mr. Mason about the Czechoslovak Republic and Jugoslavia.
6. What does this article reveal as to mid-European international relations? Do these relations portend happiness or misery for the future? Tell why.
7. Should one rejoice at the break-up of such an ancient and important empire as Austria-Hungary? Reasons.

## II—NATIONAL AFFAIRS

**Topic:** A Friend of the Boys.

**Reference:** Editorial, page 62.

### Questions:

1. Write a short biographical sketch of Mr. Arthur D. Chandler.
2. Discuss his character and personality. In this respect compare him with three other prominent Americans.
3. Do you believe that the way to improve delinquent boys is to trust them? Reasons.
4. Write about three hundred words of advice to fathers of boys.
5. Every young American should read every volume of "True Stories of Great Americans," published by the Macmillan Company. These are brief and vivid biographies.

## III—PROPOSITIONS FOR DISCUSSION

(These propositions are suggested directly or indirectly by the subject-matter of *The Outlook*, but not discussed in it.)

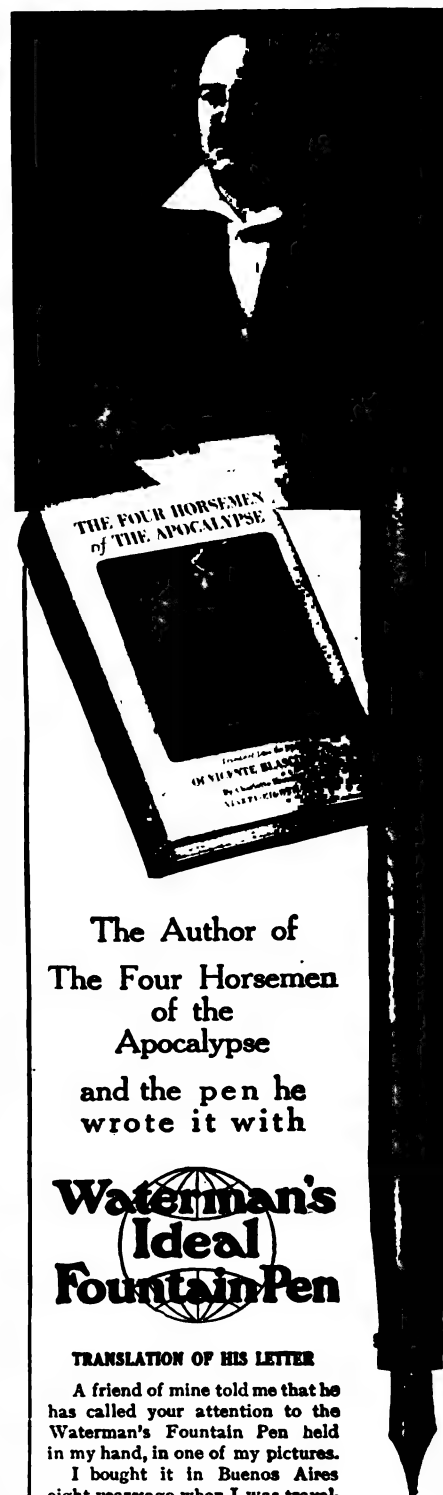
1. Force always has and always will count for more in international decisions than moral authority.
2. Socialism is essentially unchristian.

## IV—VOCABULARY BUILDING

(All of the following words and expressions are found in *The Outlook* for May 14, 1919. Both before and after looking them up in the dictionary or elsewhere, give their meaning in your own words. The figures in parentheses refer to pages on which the words may be found.)

Analogy (54); illicit, quixotic (60); predatory policies, chauvinistic public opinion, purveyors, rehabilitate, syndicate (61); resuscitate (62); liabilities, attaché, equitable (63); sesame, peremptorily (64); surreptitiously (65).

A booklet suggesting methods of using the *Weekly Outline of Current History* will be sent on application



The Author of  
The Four Horsemen  
of the  
Apocalypse  
and the pen he  
wrote it with

**Waterman's  
Ideal  
Fountain Pen**

### TRANSLATION OF HIS LETTER

A friend of mine told me that he has called your attention to the Waterman's Fountain Pen held in my hand, in one of my pictures.

I bought it in Buenos Aires eight years ago when I was traveling in South America giving literary lectures, and since then I have written with it my novels, *Four Horsemen of the Apocalypse*, *Our Sea*, and actually the latest one, entitled *The Enemies of the Woman*. Furthermore, I have written with it hundreds of articles for the newspapers in favor of the Allied cause and the ten big volumes of my *History of the War of 1914*.

As you see, the poor pen has worked well. For this reason, it is a little old and tired, but continues to serve me.

Best regards from  
VICENTE BLASCO IBAÑEZ.

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## The needs of Young America must go forward!

**O**F necessity, the war halted peace-time construction and development. Meanwhile, our future citizens continued to attain "school age" and with it their rights to American surroundings.

Cities and States, to keep pace with their fast growing populations, will now quickly carry into effect far-sighted programs for public improvements.

The needed money will be raised by the issue and sale

of State and Municipal bonds.

Such bonds put both men and women to work.

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BONDS  
SHORT TERM NOTES  
ACCEPTANCES



Sanford Bennett at 50



Sanford Bennett at 72

## An Old Man at Fifty— A Young Man at Seventy

The Remarkable Story of Sanford Bennett, a Former San Francisco Business Man, Who Solved the Problem of Prolonging Youth

By V. O. SCHWAB

THERE is no longer any occasion to go hunting for the spring of Eternal Youth. What Ponce de Leon failed to discover in his world-famous mission, ages ago, has been brought to light right here in staid prosaic America by Sanford Bennett, a former San Francisco business man. He proved it, too, right in his own person. At 50 he was partially bald. At 70 he had a thick head of hair, although it was white. At 50 his eyes were weak. At 70 they were as strong as when he was a child. At 50, he was a worn-out, wrinkled, broken-down, decrepit old man. His cheeks were sunken, his face drawn and haggard, his muscles atrophied. Thirty years of chronic dyspepsia had resulted in catarrh of the stomach, with acid rheumatism periodically adding its agonies. At 70 he was in perfect health, a good deal of an athlete, and as young as the average man of 35. All this he has accomplished by some very simple and gentle exercises which he practiced for about ten minutes before arising in the morning. Yes, many of the exercises are taken in bed, peculiar as this may seem. As Mr. Bennett explains, his case was not one of preserving health, but one of rejuvenating a weak, middle-aged body into a robust old one, and he says what he has accomplished anyone can accomplish by the application of the same methods, and so it would seem. All of which puts the Dr. Osler theory to shame. There isn't room in this article to go into a lengthy description of youth and the prevention of old age. All this he tells himself in a book which he has written, entitled "Old Age—Its Cause and Prevention." This book is a complete history of himself and his experiences, and contains complete instructions for those who wish to put his health and youth-building methods to their own use. It is a book that every man and woman who is desirous of remaining young after passing the fiftieth, sixtieth, seventieth, and as Mr. Bennett believes, the one hundredth mile-stone of life, should read. It is a truly remarkable contribution to health-building literature and is especially valuable because it has been written in a practical manner by a practical man.

Keeping young is simply a matter of knowing how. If you have vitality enough to keep alive, then you have enough to keep young, to keep strong and to be active. Sanford Bennett proves it to you in this book. His message is new. The point of view is unique. The style is fascinating. The pictures are plentiful. The lesson of physical rejuvenation is irresistible. This is a book for every man and woman—young or old.

### PARTIAL CONTENTS

Some idea of the field covered by the author may be gained by the following topics: *Old Age, Its Cause; How to Prevent It; The Will in Exercising; Exercising in Bed*—shown by fifteen pages

of illustration. *Sun, Fresh Air and Deep Breathing for Lung Development; The Secret of Good Digestion; Dyspepsia; How I Strengthened my Eyes; The Liver; Internal Cleanliness*—how it removes and prevents constipation and its many attendant ills; *External Cleanliness; Rheumatism; Varicose Veins in the Legs; The Hair; The Obese Abdomen; The Rejuvenation of the Face, Throat and Neck; The Skin*, and many other experience chapters of vital interest.

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## THE NEW BOOKS

This department will include descriptive notes, with or without brief comments, about books received by The Outlook. Many of the important books will have more extended and critical treatment later

### FICTION

**Arrow of Gold (The).** By Joseph Conrad. Doubleday, Page & Co., Garden City.

A romance of the last Spanish Pretender, Carlos of Bourbon, and his plot of about 1875. But this is the mere background for a subtle, intensive study of an elusive woman, Doña Rita, and the strange fascination she exercised over more than one admirer.

**Christopher and Columbus.** By the Author of "Elizabeth and Her German Garden." Doubleday, Page & Co., Garden City.

Twin orphan girls, half English and half German, are shipped off to America in war time by a selfish and contemptible English uncle-in-law. They are ingenious and unworldly, and are taken care of most unconventionally by a sympathetic and honorable American bachelor they run across on shipboard. They nickname themselves Christopher and Columbus because they are about to discover America. Their prattle and innocent attempts to appear dignified and use fine language are amusing. Incidentally there are satirical drives at American snobbery, gossip, and suspicion. The story has not the incisiveness of the author's earlier books.

**Love Stories.** By Mary Roberts Rinehart. The George H. Doran Company, New York.

Capital short stories—amusing, sprightly, and with an agreeable admixture of romance and real feeling.

**Midas and Son.** By Stephen McKenna. The George H. Doran Company, New York.

To acquire vast wealth is one thing; to spend it in a large way to solve big world problems is another. The Midas of this story becomes a financial and business magnate with an income of five millions a year, but breaks down just as he is about to tackle the bigger problems. He hopes that his son will rise to the opportunity, but the young man, brilliant as he is, has not the mental and moral stamina needed. He becomes morbid and unhappy because he finds that he no longer loves the woman who deeply loves him, and puts an end to his existence. Mr. McKenna's "Sonia" was a remarkable novel because of its spontaneity and vividness. "Midas and Son" is wanting in just those qualities, but has intellectual ability and good workmanship.

**Mystery of the Summer-House (The).** By Horace Hutchinson. The George H. Doran Company, New York.

A detective story in which reader, detectives, the jury, and everybody else are ingeniously misled as to the guilt in a murder case by what seems like conclusive circumstantial evidence.

**Nurse Benson.** By Justin Huntly McCarthy. The John Lane Company, New York.

One can readily see that the play on which this novel is based must have the touch-and-go element of light comedy. The dialogue is clever and witty, and the situations are dramatically consistent, however improbable they might be in real life. All novels founded on plays show obvious marks of the reconstruction, and this is no exception.

**Rising of the Tide (The).** By Ida M. Tarbell. The Macmillan Company, New York.

A true and faithful picture of a small American town's education by force of events into full patriotism and efficiency



*The New Books (Continued)*  
against German arrogance, cruelty, and ambition. The incidents are dramatic as well as typical, and the story is decidedly worth reading for itself as well as for its lesson.

#### ESSAYS AND CRITICISM

**Courage Today and Tomorrow.** By Jeanette Marks. The Woman's Press, New York.

Essays of brave purpose, fine in feeling and abounding in incitement to resoluteness and cheerfulness in meeting life as it comes.

**English Literature.** By Roy Bennett Paes. Illustrated. Allyn & Bacon, Boston.

This volume is well planned for making the study of English literature liked by students, if anything can; its comments are lucid and judicious, the extracts are well chosen, and the portraits of authors and the pictures of their habitats are clearly printed and interesting.

**Field and Study.** By John Burroughs. Houghton Mifflin Company, New York.

A series of disconnected essays, how far reprints from previous periodical publications there is nothing to indicate. Two-thirds of the volume is "Field," one-third "Study." That is as it should be, for Mr. Burroughs is more of an observer than a philosopher. As an accurate observer and a conscientious recorder of what he sees we do not know his superior, but he is a recorder rather than an interpreter. In a single sentence he indicates, perhaps unconsciously, both his excellences and his limitations. "I seem to reach nature," he says, "through my understanding and the desire for knowledge more than through any ethical or purely poetical craving."

#### MISCELLANEOUS

**American Patriotism in Prose and Verse. 1775-1918.** Selected and Edited by J. Madison Gathany, A.M. The Macmillan Company, New York.

That there is need for education in patriotism the recent experiences of the United States have proved. The double allegiance of the so-called German-American and the Bolshevist brand of "internationalism," which is really anti-nationalism, are alike repugnant to the patriot, and cannot flourish where patriotism is cultivated. This small, compact volume is therefore distinctly a book for the times. It contains patriotic utterances ranging from Washington to Wilson, from Patrick Henry to Henry van Dyke. It contains informative notes on the selections. This volume is likely to prove useful not only in schools but also in the homes of America, and not only to young people but also to public speakers and others who have occasion to use a reference book on this subject.

**Dictionary of 6,000 Phrases (A).** Compiled by Edwin Hamlin Carr. G. P. Putnam's Sons, New York.

Everybody consults a thesaurus now and then to find an elusive synonym; the right phrase is also sometimes as elusive as the right word, and the puzzled letter-writer will find help in his search for it by consulting this book. It is arranged in dictionary fashion so that subjects may be easily found.

**Redemption of the Disabled (The).** By Garrard Harris. Problems of War and Reconstruction. Illustrated. D. Appleton & Co., New York.

This is at once a manual of general information for the worker who is engaged in the redemption of the disabled and a message of inspiration for the man who thinks he is crippled. It is also a book that might well be read by every citizen who has the welfare of the returned soldier at heart—and that means all of us.

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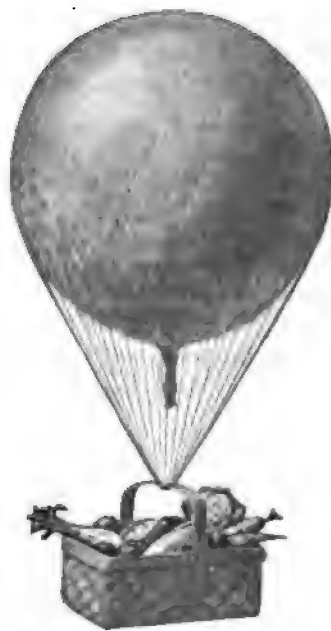
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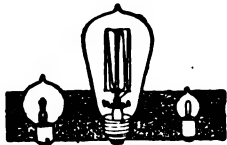


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## THE THIRD SYMPHONY

This little sketch illustrating the softening and humanizing influence of a love of music upon the bitter and implacable spirit of an enemy is translated from what is thought by a capable French critic to be one of the few books of distinctive literary merit produced in France during the war. The book is "Vie des Martyrs," by Georges Duhamel. It consists of a series of episodes or incidents described by one who is evidently a surgeon in a hospital for wounded soldiers. This particular sketch in the original, and we hope to some extent in our translation, discloses that characteristic skill of French literary workmanship which succeeds in portraying a personality or a character in a few delicate but telling strokes, none of which is wasted.—THE EDITORS.

Every morning Top Sergeant Spät was carried down on a stretcher into the surgical ward to have his wound dressed, and his entrance brought a sort of chill into the room.

There are some wounded Germans in whom good treatment, suffering, or other influences develop a spirit of resignation and who accept what is done for them with some gratitude. But not so with Spät. For many weeks we had struggled our utmost, first to save him from the grasping and tenacious hands of death, and then to soften and soothe his sufferings. But he never gave the least sign of appreciation nor pronounced the slightest word of thanks. He knew a few words of French, which he used strictly to express his material wants; to say, for example, "A little more absorbent cotton under my foot, Monsieur;" or it might be, "Have I any temperature this morning?" Aside from this he always maintained the same iciness of manner, and the look of his eyes, half screened by their colorless lashes, was always hard and indifferent.

He was clearly a man of intelligence and education, but equally clearly dominated by a living hatred and a rigid sense of his own dignity. He bore his sufferings bravely, and yet at the same time as if his vanity impelled him to repress the most ordinary reactions to sudden pain. I scarcely remember ever to have heard him utter a single groan, which would have seemed so natural to me that it would not in the least have led me to despise him. He merely grunted with the half-uttered "Ugh!" of the woodsman swinging the ax.

One day we had to give him an anesthetic in order to make some incisions in the infected wounds of his leg. His face flushed and he said, almost humbly: "You're not going to amputate it, Monsieur? Don't amputate!"

But on coming out of the ether he resumed his hostile and taciturn manner. Finally I came to believe that his temperament was incapable of expressing anything but cold and passionless animosity. I was undeceived one day by an unexpected incident.

I have a habit, not an uncommon one, I believe, of whistling half under my breath when deeply preoccupied. It may not be an altogether agreeable mannerism, but I often feel the half-unconscious impulse to whistle in this way, especially when I am occupied with some serious and difficult task.

One morning while removing the dressings from Sergeant Spät's wound I fell to whistling in a low tone a melody, scarcely knowing what I was doing or what the melody was. I was thinking only of the man's wounded leg and did not glance at his face. Suddenly I had the curious sensation of feeling that his eyes were fixed

*The Third Symphony (Continued)*

upon me with a wholly new expression, and I instantly looked up. An extraordinary thing had come to pass. Suffused and animated with a sort of warmth of contentment, the face of the German was wreathed in smiles. I scarcely recognized it. It was impossible to believe that a man with the traits of character which he habitually displayed could improvise such a smile. It was intimate and full of feeling.

"Tell me, Monsieur," he said in a low voice, "that's something from the 'Third Symphony,' is it not, which you are—how do you say—whistling?—whistling is the word, is it not?"

The first thing I did was to stop whistling. Then I answered, "Yes, it is from the 'Third Symphony,' I believe." Then I hesitated, silent and confused.

Across the abyss between us it seemed as if some unseen power were thrusting a slender bridge.

The miracle lasted for a few seconds, and then again I felt fall upon me the habitual look of Sergeant Spät—the icy, irrevocable shadow of the face of an adversary.

**"FOTCHING UP THE BOY"**

My household directions for "fotching up the boy" have been short and swift. As I think of them they follow:

By my plan of keeping clean inside just as you would keep clean outside—without comment and simply as a matter of course.

By not hounding him into a corner by too many unnecessary questions.

By never admitting in his presence that a boy is capable of underhanded doing.

By suggesting to him that if he ever felt any superiority to any human being that he go upstairs and take a bath and get over it.

By intimating that no one is ever offended by refined language and decent manners.

By maintaining a great respect for any reserve he may have attained.

By respecting him as an individual.

By realizing that he has his own leadings, intuitions, tastes, and preferences, and that he may be an older, more inspired soul than I am.

By praising him very often.

By leaping upon him and changing conditions on the minute when he slumped.

By everlasting sharing with him the great universal joke.

By understanding when he was bored by Milton's "Comus" and by being thrilled when he chose to read it.

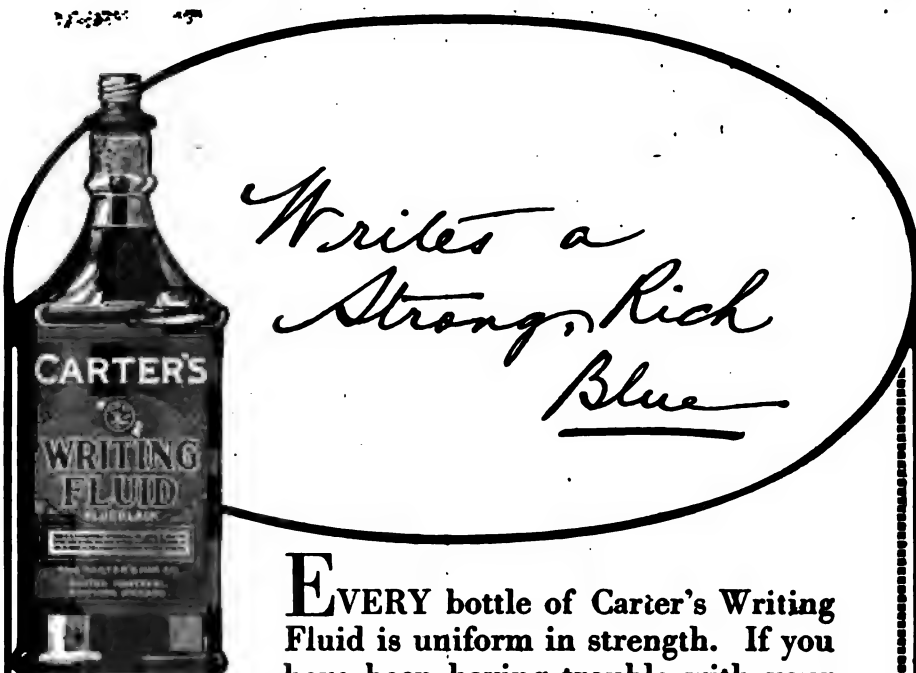
By loving him when he came from the boiler works covered with soot and by continuing my affection when he was in fresh linen.

By accepting at home all the courtesies I wished to have him distribute abroad.

By running along with him in the study of the stars, the garden, politics, the daily news, industrial and social affairs, cookery, and everything from boilers to trench mortars.

By my faith in him. HIS MOTHER.

A Texas paper publishes this list of things in which Texas leads the Nation: Live stock, land area, wild game, railway mileage, number of farms and also uncultivated acreage, cotton production, water-melons, bees, early strawberries, big league ball players—and other items for which space is lacking.



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# THE NATION'S INDUSTRIAL PROGRESS

Believing that the advance of business is a subject of vital interest and importance, The Outlook will present under the above heading frequent discussions of subjects of industrial and commercial interest. This department will include paragraphs of timely interest and articles of educational value dealing with the industrial upbuilding of the Nation. Comment and suggestions are invited.

## PRESENT STATUS AND FUTURE OF THE LUMBER INDUSTRY OF THE SOUTH

BY THE HON. W. H. SULLIVAN  
Mayor of Bogalusa, Louisiana

IN considering the present status and future of the lumber industry of the Southland it is necessary to bear in mind a little of the history of the Southern lumber industry.

The inherent wealth of the South was, until comparatively a few years ago, little realized by the people throughout the United States. It has a wealth in its climate, its rainfall, its soil for agricultural purposes, its mineral reservoirs, and its vast forests of hard and soft wood—largely Southern pine.

Prior to 1861 the manufacture of lumber and timber from the great forests of the South was largely a local enterprise. Only the large-size timber was removed from the land closely adjacent to streams, and floated down to a few small mills along tide water. The output of these mills being used largely in the local markets, very little was moved either for export or to the large consuming markets in the North.

The products of the forests of the South have now reached and have become necessities in all the lumber-consuming territory of the North, East, Canada, and the markets of the world—they are the product of thousands of sawmills, and it is estimated that in 1912 there were in operation 14,217 sawmills in the States from Virginia to Texas, inclusive. It is estimated that of the 44,000,000,000 feet of lumber produced throughout the United States in 1917 14,500,000,000 feet was Southern pine, and this amount does not include other soft woods and hardwoods manufactured in the South. It can therefore be seen that there has been a great and rapid growth of the lumber industry of the South during a comparatively few years.

There have been marked improvements in the manufacture of lumber, with the view of utilizing all of the tree possible and keeping down the waste to a minimum. In the early days of the Southern pine industry it was customary simply to produce from the log the largest piece of timber possible, the slabs and side boards being burned. This, however, is no longer true of the industry to-day, as it has been found that with the increasing demand not only have the side cuts a value, but moldings, laths, box shooks, and crates are produced from what was formerly wasted.

It was the lumber industry of to-day, largely in the South, that rushed to the aid of our Government in its war programme and furnished material in the space of a few months for the housing of our Army, the building of our wooden fleet, and the supplying of the necessary lumber for the powder plants, docks, wharves, warehouses, and other construction work which was so

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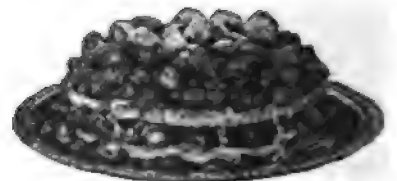
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*Present Status and Future of the Lumber Industry of the South (Continued)*

vital to us in the past great emergency, and it can be said that through the fine organizations of the Southern lumber industry no time was lost in the Government's war activities on account of the need for lumber.

Our industry has been the predominating factor in the building of numerous towns and cities throughout this territory. It is only necessary to visit Bogalusa, Louisiana, where is located the largest sawmill in the world, with a daily capacity of one million feet, to secure an idea of the great activities and constructive work of our industry. In 1906, where stood a virgin pine forest, there is to-day a city of over sixteen thousand people, enjoying all the comforts and advantages of cities of similar size in other communities which have ripened with age in their development.

The lumbermen of the South, realizing to the fullest extent their duties to the individual, the State, and the Nation, are taking a vital interest in the land from which they are removing the forests. They are placing such land as is suitable for agricultural purposes on the market at a very nominal price, and in many instances at their own expense are developing large areas of their cut-over land, establishing experimental farms to determine the best methods of stock raising and farming, and are co-operating to the fullest extent with the Government's Department of Agriculture in working out the problems of the future of the cut-over land areas, and it is safe to predict that in the space of a few years the cut-over lands of the lumber industry of the South will be yielding good homes, employment, and revenue to the agricultural people of the Nation.

There is also another new industry that is being developed from the forest resources of the Southland, namely, the manufacture of paper. As a further means of forest conservation and the saving of waste, there have been erected large mills, the pulp for which is made from what was formerly sawmill and woods waste. Not only is it now unnecessary for the lumbermen to destroy the waste from their lumber operations, but they are also saving in the forests the tops, branches, and other material which was formerly without value.

This new industry in the South will make the "Lumber Cities" permanent, for the land which is not suitable for agriculture can be reforested with quick growth short-leaf pine, so that the source of supply from which pulp can be produced will be to all intents and purposes perpetual.

The future of the lumber industry of the South is one of magnitude, for it will play a prominent part in the building of American homes, which idea is now being fostered and promoted by our Government as one of the vital factors in making the American people home-loving, peace-loving, and contented citizens. It also has its responsibilities in the furnishing of lumber and timber for the rebuilding of the devastated portions of Europe and the supplying of the necessary wood for the industrial expansion in Mexico and the South American countries.

The lumbermen of the South fully realize their responsibilities to their industry and to the Nation, and are striving at all times to protect and develop their people who are depending upon the manufacture of lumber for a livelihood, and the Southland, which has given to the Nation such a valuable resource.

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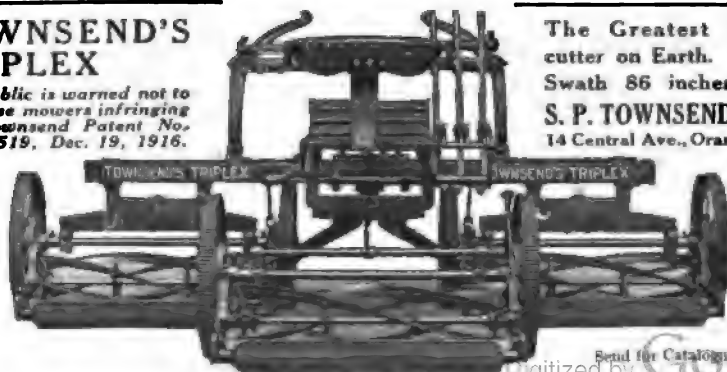
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## BY THE WAY

Rear-Admiral Sims recently paid a friendly tribute to the firemen and stokers of the merchant marine who bravely stuck to their arduous and dangerous work while the German submarines were running amuck. He concluded: "Next time you are aboard a liner and see a greasy member of the fire-room force slip up on deck for a breath of fresh air, touch your hat to him."

A woman came up to the paying teller's window at the First National Bank the other day, so the Portland (Oregon) "Express" says, with a check for fifty dollars which she wished to cash. The teller glanced at the check, and, fingering his greenbacks, asked in his pleasantest tones: "What denomination, madam?" "Lutheran," replied the woman; "what are you?"

Lodgings in Paris are hard to get and command a premium. A cartoon in "Pêle Mêle" represents a boulevardier, hat in hand, approaching an old and extremely unattractive janitress with this proposition: "See here, Mme. la Concierge, if you get me a room, I'll give you two hundred francs, and, besides, a Christmas present of five hundred francs, and—" "But, M'sieur, I have received from another applicant an offer of marriage if I get lodgings for him!"

The ignorance of some elements of the rising generation as to the Bible is often deplored; but occasionally the young men of to-day display an aptness of comment on Scriptural subjects that is gratifying. Here is an example quoted by a subscriber: The young artilleryman had said that Germany was a bully and a coward and carried her defeat in her make-up. The Biblical commentator instanced, as proof of this, Goliath in full armor parading up and down and cursing the Israelites, while the "young and inexperienced" David slew him with a smooth stone from the brook. To this the artilleryman rejoined: "Don't believe for a moment that David was ignorant or inexperienced. He knew perfectly the value of the projectile. He knew that armor and 'a spear with a shaft like a weaver's beam' were clumsy and useless offensives against well-selected and well-aimed projectiles!"

"Now, Willie," said the teacher, as reported in "Blighty," "what is the meaning of the word transparent?" Willie: "Something you can see through." "Right. Now give an example." "A ladder."

The clergyman who has humor and a knowledge of human nature sometimes finds it better to fall in with rough talk rather than to give a soft answer. Such was the case with the bishop, as reported in an English paper, who asked a miner why he never went to church. "Why, you see, sir, it's like this," was the reply; "the first time I went to church they threw water in my face, and the second time they tied me to a woman I've had to keep ever since." The bishop smiled grimly. "And the third time you go," he said, "they'll throw dirt on you."

Apocryphos of that form of the drama whose action largely consists in "soaking 'em one," the Long Island City "Star" says: "Now that Charlie Chaplin is married, just think what may happen when the bride essays her first custard pie!"

Harry Rowson, an English film manager, was born in England and served his coun-

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*By the Way (Continued)*

try in the war. His name was originally Rosenbaum. An English paper, learning this fact, accused him of being a German. His parents, however, were Russian, though their name, Rosenbaum, had a Germanic coloring. The case came into the courts and the editor had to acknowledge his mistake and publicly apologize. It is unsafe to jump to conclusions about a man's nationality from the sound of his name, as the following paragraph also shows.

An Associated Press correspondent, R. C. Long, gives in a recent book a graphic description of the famous Fortress of St. Peter and St. Paul, "the Bastille of Petrograd," once used to imprison revolutionists, later to intern aristocrats. One of the prisoners he interviewed was General Rennenkampf, who was associated with General Samsonoff in the disastrous battle of Tannenberg. Asked what his offenses were, Rennenkampf answered, "Samsonoff's defeat and my own German name." But his Teutonic sympathies were perhaps shown in this bitter remark: "I am told that the cause of Russia's defeat is that three-quarters of her officers are Germans; the real cause is that three-quarters of them are Russians."

Makaroff, the former Russian Minister of the Interior, was also a prisoner in the grim Fortress, and made a curious comment on the situation, as reported by Mr. Long: "He denounced the Revolution and prophesied that it would perish at the hands of extreme Democracy. 'The Government of the Czar,' he said, 'was wholly vicious; but I supported it as a patriotic man, and did nothing to aggravate its badness. I was honestly convinced that all possible Russian governments must be bad.' Prison and Terror, he affirmed, had been the only means respectively of keeping order and of correcting despotism, since Tartar days; and they would continue so to the end."

A British tourist in devastated France is pictured in "Punch" as being "floored" by the educated Chinese head of a force of laborers doing reconstruction work. The dialogue follows:

*British visitor (using pidgin English to supposed laborer):* "John Chinaman likee muchee dleease allee samee English soldier."

*Chinaman:* "Well, sir, I don't concern myself much about uniform. Actually I'm a journalist and only came here for the experience."

The ups and downs of auction sales were interestingly shown in Paris lately, when two designs for ceilings by the Venetian artist Tiepolo were sold for \$8,200; they had been bought by a dealer within recent years for \$30. A Corot, "The Forum Seen from the Gardens of the Farnese Palace," brought \$11,400; at the Corot sale in 1875 it went for \$520.

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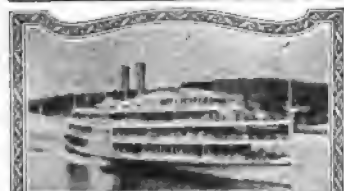
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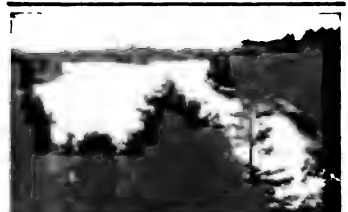
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**Lake George, Attractive 9 room bungalow** to rent furnished, wide piazzas, stone fireplace, running spring water, ice, rowboat. Reasonable. Kitchell, 432 West 144th St., New York.

**LAKE GEORGE** Cottage for rent, furnished, 5 rooms, piazzas, running spring water both floors; rowboat, golf, ice. Prof. F. Pedersen, 432 W. 144th St., New York.

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**SHAWNEE-ON-DELAWARE, PA.**—FOR RENT, furnished cottage, all conveniences, 6 bedrooms, 2 baths; finest location, near Buckwood Inn. Mrs. JOHN T. WATSON, Shawnee-on-Delaware, Pa.

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## HELP WANTED

### Professional Situations

**WANTED—Physician,** also counselors, for boys' camp, Maine. Box 79, Station L, Brooklyn, N. Y.

### Business Situations

**WANTED—Woman,** middle-aged, or young man of refinement and education as cashier and office assistant. Address, with full particulars, Heathcote Inn, Beardsdale, N. Y.

## HELP WANTED

### Business Situations

**WANTED—Private secretary.** Must be fast and accurate stenographer and typist, also understand handling of personal double entry accounts. Prefer one with experience in preparing press notices. In reply state experience, salary desired. Excellent position for woman of refinement. R. B. S., 6,894, Outlook.

**RAILWAY** traffic inspector, \$110 a month to start and expenses. Travel if desired. Unlimited advancement. No age limit. Three months' home study. Situation arranged. Prepare for permanent position. Write for booklet CMT, Standard Business Training Institute, Buffalo, N. Y.

**WANTED—Active woman** of mature age for position as superintendent of Protestant home. Sixty inmates with incurable infirmities are cared for. Man and wife or mother and grown daughter eligible. Applicant must furnish references as to nursing experience, executive ability, character. State age, 6,944, Outlook.

**POSITION** open for private secretary in gentleman's office in the city. One experienced in bookkeeping and stenography a requisite. Salary \$25 per week. Address, stating references and experience, 6,944, Outlook.

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**HOPKINS' Educational Agency,** 507 Fifth Ave. Cafeteria manager from August; male tutor, French or Italian, boy twelve; governesses, nurses, housekeepers, dietitians.

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**WANTED—Companion** for elderly lady. Some knowledge of nursing necessary. Location Niagara Falls, N. Y. 6,857, Outlook.

**WANTED—Young woman** of refinement as mother's helper in small family. Mrs. W. O. Badger, 90 Argyle Road, Brooklyn.

**RELIABLE woman** night attendant old gentlemen, 9 a.m. to 9 p.m. \$15 weekly. Phone Columbus 4789 before 10:30 any morning.

**WANTED—An experienced woman** as assistant housekeeper in large institution near New York City. Good salary with board and full maintenance. Address P. O. Box 175, White Plains, New York.

### Teachers and Governesses

**NURSERY GOVERNESS.**—Capable, refined, young woman to take charge of two girls, ages six and eight, in Chicago home. Knowledge of French and music essential. Best of references required. Good salary. Permanent position. Address 3,628, Outlook.

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**WANTED—French governess** for Colorado family with three children. Please give references, age, qualifications, and salary expected when replying. 740 Emerson St., Denver, Colorado.

**WANTED—Competent teachers** for public and private schools. Calls coming every day. Send for circulars. Albany Teachers' Agency, Albany, N. Y.

**KINDERGARTNER—Woman** for Blind Babies' Home, Summit, N. J. Uniforms furnished. \$25 monthly, board and care. Call or write Room 32, 2 W. 15th St., Manhattan.

## SITUATIONS WANTED

### Professional Situations

**LADY** osteopath of high reputation would like to accompany wealthy woman or small party to the White or Green Mountains for July and August. A No. 1 references. Who wishes such service? 6,943, Outlook.

### Business Situations

**SECRETARY-GARDENER.** Lady desires position. Experienced gardener with knowledge of secretarial work, typewriting, etc. Could take charge small country place. 6,939, Outlook.

**SECRETARY-STENOGRAPHER—American,** conscientious, experienced, efficient. 6,939, Outlook.

**Companions and Domestic Helpers** WISH to secure position for friend, lady of unusual executive ability and personal charm. Would be invaluable to elderly couple. Also fitted to control a home. 6,933, Outlook.

**KINDERGARTEN** teacher desires position as companion to children for summer. 6,931, Outlook.

**YOUNG woman** with child three years desires position as housekeeper or house manager, preferably for widower. 6,932, Outlook.

**COMPANION—Young lady,** 24 years of age, refined, educated, good typewriting, etc. Could take charge small country place. 6,939, Outlook.

**GENTLEMAN,** experienced housekeeper, desires responsible position where there are no small children. 6,918, Outlook.

**ENGLISH** teacher desires position as companion or governess. 6,914, Outlook.

**WANTED—Position** as traveling companion or governess by young woman. 6,923, Outlook.

**YOUNG woman,** college graduate, high school teacher, desires position as companion or secretary (typist). Would travel. 6,909, Outlook.

**COMPANION—Refined lady,** good linguist, nursing experience. Would travel. References. 6,908, Outlook.

**COMPANION—Managing,** working housekeeper, small family. References exchanged. 6,931, Outlook.

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## The Annual Out-of-Doors Number

of The Outlook

will be the issue of June 11, 1919. This number will contain several special articles on out-of-doors and vacation subjects, as well as beautiful illustrations of typical American scenery. We suggest the use of advertising space in this issue by Summer Hotels and Camps, Tourist Agencies, and Steamship Lines.

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### SITUATIONS WANTED

#### Companions and Domestic Helpers

COMPANION.—College girl, to young or elderly woman. References. 6,927, Outlook.

POSITION as companion by well educated Virginia woman now living in New York. Splendid references. 6,928, Outlook.

FRENCH lady (Parisian), refined, good school experience, excellent references, wishes position for summer, chaperon or teacher. 6,942, Outlook.

WANTED.—Position as companion to elderly lady. 6,935, Outlook.

WOMAN of education desires position as companion-housekeeper in home of refinement, vicinity of Philadelphia. Highest references. Mrs. C., Box 144, Rosemont, Pa.

#### Teachers and Governesses

COLLEGE student, professor's son, traveled, well read, likes outdoors, children; can tutor, apply self indoors and out. Best references. 6,946, Outlook.

WHO wants a French teacher from suburban boarding school? June 15-September 15. 6,949, Outlook.

YOUNG woman, four-year high, normal graduate, experienced intermediate grades, references, desires fall position. 6,945, Outlook.

### SITUATIONS WANTED

#### Teachers and Governesses

EXPERIENCED teacher (Paris French), refined European, wishes position for 2-3 summer months in family or summer school. 6,947, Outlook.

BACK FROM THREE YEARS' SERVICE, Frenchman, college instructor, wishes to tutor during summer. Lebert, Williamstown, Mass.

TEACHER pottery, basketry, drawing, design, summer camp or school. Experienced. References. 6,913, Outlook.

KINDERGARTNER wishes position as governess for summer months. Seven years' experience. 6,912, Outlook.

POSITION wanted by young college graduate for summer as tutor or companion to boy age 12 to 16. Experience as counselor in boys' camp. 6,924, Outlook.

POSITION as instructor in fine and applied art in girls' camp by thoroughly equipped teacher. 6,925, Outlook.

TUTOR and companion to boy 16-14 years. Position wanted for summer months by senior, Phillips Exeter Academy. Is now proctor at Dunbar Hall. Reference, Dr. Lewis Perry, Principal. A. C. Kalbfleisch, Jr., Phillips Academy, Exeter, N. H.

### SITUATIONS WANTED

#### Teachers and Governesses

KINDERGARTNER, Boston graduate, young, experienced, desires position for fall term in private school, boarding or day school. Kindergarten or primary work. Would take charge of entertainments of school and willing to assist in office of institution when necessary. Excellent references. 6,924, Outlook.

YOUNG French woman wishes position for summer. Teaches in best schools. Excellent references. Madame C., Pingry School, Elizabeth, N. J.

VASSAR woman tutor, English, history, Latin, pianist, wishes position June to October. 6,888, Outlook.

NATIVE French teacher (young man, 36), now teaching in an academy, wishes position during summer vacation with family or institution. 6,858, Outlook.

### MISCELLANEOUS

M. W. Wightman & Co. Shopping Agency, established 1885. No charge; prompt delivery. 44 West 22d St., New York.

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### MISCELLANEOUS

WOULD care for elderly lady, young girl or child in my home. 6,919, Outlook.

WILL give exceptional care to infant or young child in my country home. \$25 per week. References given and required. 6,921, Outlook.

WANTED.—To care for three or four young girls 12 to 16 years for July and August in country home in Berkshire. Address "Mugun," Lawrence House, Northampton, Mass.

WANTED.—Young women to take nine months' course in nursing. Frances Parker Memorial Home, New Brunswick, N. J.

MISS Guthman, New York shopper, will send anything on approval; services free. References. 300 W. 90th Street.

LITERARY material prepared for speakers, debaters, writers. Authors' Research Bureau, 500 Fifth Ave., New York.

LADY experienced in care of children will take into her country home for summer child under five. Intelligent care assured. 6,934, Outlook.

SUMMER paying guests wanted in attractive country home. 6,940, Outlook.

EXPERIENCED teacher would give motherly care to few children at own home in country—New Jersey. 6,941, Outlook.

[Advertisement]

# A Simple Way to Remove Stomach Trouble

## Results in 48 Hours

By Lamar K. Tuttle, D.O., M.D.

Dr. Lamar K. Tuttle, of New York City, is a graduate of both the osteopathic and regular schools of medicine and ranks high in his profession. He has been in active practice for the past fifteen years, and is consulted by many of the most prominent men and women in America. He is a member of the A. M. A. A. O. A., N. Y. O. S., etc. We feel honored to have a physician of Dr. Tuttle's high standing consent to give his views so freely.

**A**N old friend of mine dropped in to see me some months ago. When we had finished talking over old times he said, "Doctor, I want to have a straight talk with you about my health, and I want you to tell me the truth."

Like many a business man, he was beginning to feel severe doubts about his state of health. He had nothing particularly the matter with him, but he felt that his old-time energy and staying powers were slipping away. He lacked his former enthusiasm; the edge seemed to have been taken off his ability to enjoy things; headaches, pains in the eyes, in the back of the head and the stomach, bothered him all too frequently.

He had all sorts of other symptoms which, while they quickly "wore off," sufficed to rob him of his ability to get things done, and to make him think seriously about his state of health. His case was typical of that of the everyday man and woman. Thousands have just the same symptoms, and they worry and suffer just as he worried and suffered.

I gave him some advice. A few months later he dropped in to see me again—an altogether different-looking man this time. He had added about twenty pounds to his weight; his skin and his eyes were clearer, and he had all of the "snap" and "sparkle" of his younger days. With great delight he told me that he felt like a new man. Gone were the old aches and pains, the stomach trouble, the depressed feelings, and the "off" days. In their place were vigorous health, boundless enthusiasm and an almost tireless capacity for work.

How was this remarkable change brought about? Well, the best way is for me to talk to you just as I talked to him when he first came to me. I opened my talk this way:

"Recently I was a guest at a banquet in New York City given in honor of a prominent physician. At the conclusion of the banquet, the guest of the evening was called upon to speak. He held up a large bowl and explained that as each course had been served he had placed a part of it in the bowl.

Then, with a sweep of the hand, he removed the cover and asked us to look closely upon its contents. One look was sufficient! The contents of the bowl were an affront to sight, smell and taste! And then when the physician reminded us that at that very moment our stomachs were struggling with just such an awful mess, our feelings can well be imagined!

The physician went on to tell us that most of our ailments—occasional or chronic—come from incorrect eating, of which he had just shown such a striking example.

It is what we put in our stomach, not our faithful stomach, that is to blame for many of the ailments popularly attributed to stomach trouble. "Stomach trouble" is usually food trouble—the stomach is rebelling against the food we are forcing into it.

The rapid return to health of a sufferer from so-called chronic disease, who applies the simple and easily acquired principles of correct eating, is often startling.

Good health, in fact life itself, is dependent upon the amount and quality of the air we breathe—the water we drink and the food we eat. We cannot always command fresh pure air, but we can control what we put in our stomachs.

Blood has been aptly called the "stream of life." It is the medium whereby our tissues receive food and tissue waste is removed. Oxygen—an element essential to tissue life—is drawn from the air we breathe and carried by the blood to the body tissues. The food we eat contains elements just as essential as oxygen to body health and life.

In your stomach the food is prepared for body building by a chemical process exact, complete and simple.

The special senses, taste, smell, and to a certain degree sight, act as special guardians for the stomach. Certain substances we cannot—must not eat. When these substances are offered as food either our taste finds them unwelcome, or our sense of smell protests and we reject the article for food, even though it be attractive to the eye. Good and proper food must therefore appeal to our taste and smell.

But there are ways known to cookery of fooling our stomach guardians. Our sense of taste is drugged with rich sauces and condiments; the aroma of skillfully combined food articles pleases the sense of smell, and the decorative art delights the eye. This leads us to force upon a helpless stomach food combinations that when acted upon chemically by the stomach laboratory, result in body poisoning. The intestines labor unsuccessfully with quantities of waste and fermentation and even putrefaction ensue. The blood stream becomes loaded—actually polluted—with irritants and toxins; the entire body system is affected and before long the signs and symptoms of disease are manifest.

These symptoms are grouped and classified and called—as the case may be—"rheumatism"—"hardening of the arteries"—"heart trouble"—"acid stomach," etc. They may all come from one thing—food poisoning. The symptoms of food poisoning are too numerous to mention here—the so-called diseases traceable directly to this cause are legion. The weariness of the "tired business man" can often be directly traced to incorrect eating.

The oft-repeated complaint of the individual apparently in good health who complains that his night's sleep benefits him but little, inasmuch as he awakens in the morning as "tired as when he went to bed," is so familiar to us all as to occasion little if any interest. The sufferer attributes his unrefreshing sleep to overwork—lack of exercise—or "nervousness." This condition is often called by a high-sounding name, "Neurasthenia," and the patient given a prescription for a drug for his poor stomach to struggle with. A large percentage of these cases are victims of food poisons—the direct result of incorrect eating.

Another large group of unfortunates are those who suffer frequent attacks of so-called bilious headaches—attacks which are painful and distressing beyond words. In many cases they are caused by a laboring overworked liver and a poisoned intestinal tract—the result of faulty food combinations.

The victim of chronic stomach hyperacidity is surely an object of pity. This condition breeds pessimism, and no wonder! With the physical and mental suffering it entails—plus the recurring disappointments experienced by many in search of a cure—pessimism on the part of the sufferer surely is excusable.

In most cases both the doctor and the patient direct most of their attention to the stomach. The stomach in many cases is doing the best possible. Incorrect eating resulting in stomach abuse, is the first cause. The cure can be found in correct eating—proper stomach use. Though many régimes of special diet have been tried in vain, I have known mastery and application of the principles of correct eating to effect a cure. The self-healing and self-restoring powers of the human machine, when structurally correct, are almost limitless.

It is possible, by means of properly combining the food we eat, for us actually to eat our way to health. We need not go on a meagre diet, nor deprive ourselves of the food we like. We can still go on eating the usual foods, but we must know how to properly combine them.

Of those who have successfully specialized in dietetics, none rank higher than Eugene Christian. After much painstaking experimentation with food chemistry, plus a wide knowledge gained in the field

of practice of his specialty, he is eminently qualified to speak as an authority on what a man should put in his stomach as food.

Eugene Christian has written a series of Little Lessons in Corrective Eating, 24 in number. The results of his experiments, experience and learning, are in these lessons. They contain the secret of correct eating. Through them thousands have found the key to health and happiness. These lessons are stripped of all technicalities. They give you definite facts, in plain everyday language. They tell you exactly what to eat in order to maintain perfect health; and also how to cure many distressing ailments.

If you suffer from stomach hyperacidity, there are good probabilities that within forty-eight hours after you apply Eugene Christian's teachings, you will know stomach comfort. The knowledge gained from these lessons will prove of benefit to the sufferer from any ailment. To the well they insure a reasonable means of maintaining health. You will learn to use your stomach—not abuse it. The writer has been in active practice during the greater part of the past fifteen years and bases his opinions on the evil effects of incorrect eating and the curative results of correct eating on experiences with hundreds of cases.

Stomach abuse due to incorrect eating is one of the most frequent causes of disease in man. Mental efficiency is greatly dependent upon physical well-being, and business success is dependent upon both. A mind and body drugged by poisons generated from the fermenting, putrefying end products of wrongly combined food elements can neither manifest efficiency nor know the true meaning of health, contentment or happiness.

\*\*\*\*\*

**W**ITH Eugene Christian's Little Lessons in Corrective Eating at hand it is just as though you were in personal contact with the great food specialist, because every possible point is so thoroughly covered that you can scarcely think of a question which isn't answered. You can start eating the very things that will produce the increased physical and mental energy you are seeking the day you receive the lessons, and you will find that you secure results with the first meal. This, of course, does not mean that complicated illnesses can be removed at one meal, but it does mean that real results can nearly always be seen in 48 hours or less.

If you would like to examine these 24 Little Lessons in Corrective Eating, simply write the Corrective Eating Society, Department 155, 443 Fourth Avenue, New York City. It is not necessary to enclose any money with your request. Merely ask them to send the lessons on five days' trial with the understanding that you will either return them within that time or remit \$3.00, the small fee asked.

The reason why the Society is willing to send the lessons on free examination, without money in advance, is because they want to remove every obstacle to putting this knowledge in the hands of the many interested people as soon as possible, knowing full well that a test of some of the menus in the lessons themselves is more convincing than anything that can possibly be said about them.

Send no money. Merely mail the coupon below or write a letter and the Little Lessons will reach you by return mail.

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# The Outlook

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## A picture and a letter from one of the doughboys in the Army of Occupation

Wittlich, Germany, Jan. 2nd, 1919.  
 Adv. Manager, The Procter & Gamble Co.,  
 Cincinnati, Ohio

Dear Sir:

I am sending under separate cover a drawing suitable for an Ivory Soap advertisement.

This drawing is based on an occurrence which was too good for me to let slip by. One of the boys got two bars of Ivory in his 3x4x9 Christmas box and his attitude and joy in receiving it, is by no means exaggerated in the drawing. Ivory leaves a feeling of freshness and cleanliness that can't be equaled. We were able to get it at a commissary down in the Vosges about three months ago, but haven't seen any since.

The background of the drawing will picture somewhat the comfort in which the Army of Occupation is now living. Our quarters are in a former seminary

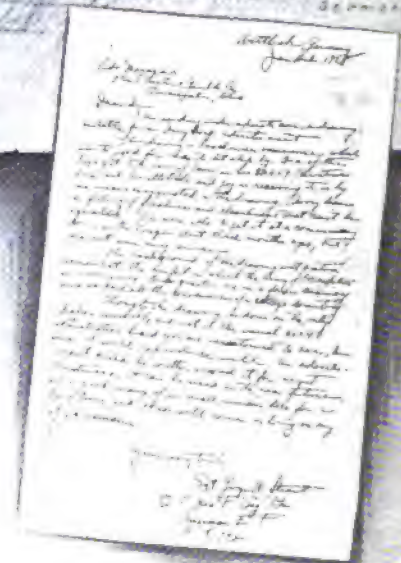
and we have all the conveniences of a college dormitory.

Though the drawing is done on the only paper available and not on the usual 30 x 40 illustration board you are accustomed to see, I'm sure it will reproduce well. An advertisement could be written around it for next Christmas or it can be used in the near future, as a good many of us shall remain here for a long time and boxes will come as long as any of us remain.

Yours very truly,

Sgt. George W. Straub,

Co. C, 326 F. Sig. Ba., American E. F.,  
 A. P. O. 792.





# The Outlook

MAY 28, 1919

## THE PRESIDENT'S MESSAGE

ON Tuesday, May 20, Congress listened to the reading of President Wilson's Message. It was notable as being the first ever sent by an American President by cable from a foreign country and as being also the first Message from President Wilson at the opening of Congress which he has not delivered in person.

The Message deals almost entirely with domestic affairs, the President merely expressing the hope that he will soon be at his post in Washington to report upon the Peace Conference and declaring that "it still seems to be my duty to take part in the counsels of the Peace Conference and contribute what I can to the solution of the innumerable questions to whose settlement it has had to address itself; for they are questions which affect the peace of the whole world, and from them, therefore, the United States cannot stand apart." On domestic affairs Mr. Wilson makes many suggestions and recommendations. Naturally he refers to the appropriations necessary for Government maintenance and the fulfillment of our National engagements, appropriations which were not passed by the previous Congress. This need he speaks of as critical. The labor question receives large attention and stress, but the recommendations are rather as to the spirit of the legislation than as to specific requirements. Thus the President says:

The object of all reform in this essential matter must be the genuine democratization of industry, based upon a full recognition of the right of those who work, in whatever rank, to participate in some organic way in every decision which directly affects their welfare or the part they are to play in industry.

At just this time special interest has been felt in what the President might say as to the prohibiting of the manufacture and sale of wines and beers under the present war measure. He believes that it is now safe to remove that ban, but that he has not legal authority to do so without new legislation, for which accordingly he asks. As to woman suffrage, he declares that the passing of the amendment is called for by "every consideration of justice and of public advantage."

Other points of large interest touched upon in the Message are: Assisting returned soldiers in the most liberal spirit to enter into the work of the country, with special recommendation of Secretary Lane's plan as to the undeveloped lands

and the soldiers; the extending of our merchant shipping system; the reconstitution of the Federal tax system to make it more simple and less burdensome; the adjustment of the "mainstays" of taxation, namely, the income tax, the excess profits tax, and the estate tax—all of which should be made to yield adequate returns without burdening the taxpayers grievously; the returning of the railways and telegraphs and telephones as soon as it can be done, with the statement that the railways will be handed over to their owners at the end of the calendar year; tariff revision under the new international conditions, with special attention to dyestuffs and chemical manufactures.

There is a good deal in this Message, and particularly the passages regarding prohibition and regarding the return of the railway and wire systems, that indicates new trends of action which the Democratic minority in Congress will doubtless follow if they continue to accept the lead of the President as to National legislation.

## MISREPRESENTATION

One of the first bills to be introduced in the Sixty-sixth Congress is a measure providing that hereafter each new Congress shall not wait nearly thirteen months before it assembles, but shall meet on March 4 following election.

This is a very conservative, indeed an excessively cautious, attempt to improve a condition that is now undemocratic and dangerous.

At present we tolerate in America unrepresentative government. A man is elected President in November. The President whom he displaces nevertheless remains in office for four months. A man is elected to Congress. In the ordinary course of affairs the man whom he displaces still remains, with power to legislate, for four months, and the man whom the people have chosen in his place cannot take his seat, unless the President wills it, until the last month of the year after which he has been elected.

The situation which has arisen this year has called public attention to this state of affairs. In the elections last November the people withdrew their support from the Democratic party in Congress and gave it to the Republican party. Nevertheless there was no change. Because the last Congress was prevented by the tactics of what was nominally and

legally the minority party (though not the minority party according to the people's will) from providing necessary funds for the Government, the President was forced to call the new Congress into special session. Otherwise the representatives whom the people elected last November would not have been able to take their seats and carry out the people's will until next December.

This is not the fault of the Constitution. To remedy this state of affairs it is not necessary to go to the trouble of a Constitutional amendment. All that needs to be done is for Congress to enact a law. There is no real reason why the interval between the election and the inauguration of the President or the sitting of Congress should be more than a month. At the furthest the new Congress should take its seat on the first of January, and the new President should begin his term of office on the first of January, following election.

The measure which Mr. McArthur has introduced and which has, it is said, a fair chance of rapid enactment, is but a step in the right direction.

This necessary reform has been the subject of discussion for years. Not only did we point this matter out on March 19, when we said, "Congress, by law under the Constitution, can change the date of the first session of Congress to the 1st of January next following election day," but we have urged the same reform before. In March, 1902, we raised this question. In December, 1905, we said: "The Congress elected in November should assemble in the following December, not in the year following—that is, one month, not thirteen months, after the election." And again, in February, 1910, we said: "By all means let Inauguration Day be changed; but let it be put back from the 4th of March to the 1st of December."

We hope not only that Mr. McArthur's bill will be enacted, but that it will be followed by agitation for further legislation setting both the Presidential inauguration and the first session of each new Congress not later than the first of January, and preferably the first week in December.

## WHAT BEER IS ILLEGAL?

The new National war-time prohibition law prohibits the manufacture, importation, or sale, not of any kind of beer,

but only of beer that is in fact intoxicating. This has been established by the decision of Judge A. N. Hand in the United States District Court in New York. It remains to be established what beer is intoxicating and what is not.

Though the decision was in a case brought by brewers, and therefore applies directly to the manufacture of beer, the decision would in effect apply also to wine.

As in almost all legal cases, the process by which this decision was reached seems rather complicated to the ordinary man. It came about in this way. Last November Congress passed an act "for the purpose of conserving the man power of the Nation and to increase efficiency in the production of arms, munitions, ships, food, and clothing for the Army and Navy." To this end the act prohibits the manufacture of "beer, wine or other intoxicating malt or vinous liquors for beverage purposes" on and after May 1, and the sale of such beverages on and after July 1.

This act must not be confused with the law and the Presidential proclamations limiting or permitting the use of grain in the making of liquors. The act of November 21, 1918, was not a grain conservation measure. It was a measure distinctly for the conservation of man power in industry.

This act, moreover, must not be confused with the Prohibition Amendment to the Constitution. This act was purely a war measure, and its validity depends upon the war power of Congress.

When the 1st of May came, certain brewers continued to brew beer containing 2.75 per cent of alcohol. Expecting prosecution, these brewers applied to the Court for an injunction to restrain the Federal officers from interfering with the manufacture of that beer. The Federal Government, represented by the United States District Attorney, asked to have the brewers' plea for an injunction dismissed on two grounds: first, that the complainants had no right to bring a suit against the United States Attorney; and, second, that the statute prohibited the complainants from brewing any beer, whether it contained 2.75 per cent alcohol or not. Judge Hand decided that the United States Attorney could be enjoined. He also decided that the statute did not prohibit the manufacture of all beer, but only beer that is intoxicating, and therefore that the brewers had a right to ask for an injunction if they could show that the beer they were making was not intoxicating.

Judge Hand distinctly said that in this particular action the question whether beer having 2.75 per cent alcohol is intoxicating was not before him for decision. That is a question which remains to be settled.

That question ought not to be settled

by juries nor by the courts. If the question were submitted to juries, there would be varying verdicts, and no man would know in advance of being tried what the law really meant or what his rights were. If the question were left to the courts, there would be more uniformity, but there might be as many definitions as there are States, since the enforcement of law, when prohibition becomes a Constitutional provision, will be left to both the States and to the Federal Government. The question ought to be settled by Congressional enactment. Two definitions seem to be possible; one stating the maximum percentage of alcohol allowable; the other defining as intoxicating any product of fermentation or distillation. Whatever the definition may be, it ought to be clear and definite.

Even if the war-time prohibition law is repealed or amended (as the President urges), or expires with the end of the war emergency, the same question of defining the word "intoxicating" will have to be settled in interpreting and enforcing the Eighteenth Amendment when that comes into force. It is conceivable that there might be one definition to apply to the whole Nation, and (since the States then will have concurrent jurisdiction in enforcing prohibition) stricter definitions adopted by States that want them stricter.

#### WILL GERMANY SIGN?

No treaty drawn up by the Allied Powers would have been received by Germany with approval. The fact, therefore, that the Germans are complaining against the terms of the treaty that has been presented to them is not in the least surprising. Ebert, the German President, who may be called a chosen successor to the Kaiser, has declared publicly that Germany would "never sign the peace terms." He has characterized them as the "product of the enemies' revengeful hysteria." The German newspapers complain that Germany was hoodwinked into agreeing to a cessation of hostilities by a promise that the peace would be in accordance with President Wilson's Fourteen Points, and then has been subjected to the imposition of conditions that belie the promise made. The Germans complain that Germany is not admitted as an equal among peoples into the League of Nations; that the payments which she is called upon to make in reparation for the damage she has done will subject her to economic servitude; that she is called upon to disarm, while the nations she has fought retain their weapons, their armies, and their navies; that territory occupied by Germans has been taken from them; that she is deprived of her colonies and is not allowed to become a mandatory Power like France

and England; that by the taking away of her merchant marine, men accustomed to the sea will be thrown out of employment. In brief, Germany feels injured in not being treated as a civilized Power on equal terms with the nations against which she has made war.

Meetings have been held in various parts of Germany protesting against the Treaty. Some of these meetings, held by German Socialists, appeal to the French Socialists and the Socialists of other countries of the Allies. Their protest is based upon the common interest of the workers in all parts of the world. There is fertile ground in the minds of a certain type of internationalist in England, France, Belgium, and Italy, and even in the United States, in which this German seed may sprout. The basis of all these appeals is the assumption that both sides in the World War were fighting for the same thing, that all the nations are virtually equally guilty, and that hostilities ceased by mutual agreement. Certainly what the Germans have been saying, and what some of their sympathizers have said also, could not have been said if the armistice had been the result of what was obviously to their minds an unconditional surrender.

Of course Germany is not helping her case with the great majority of people by her complaints. It is reported that the Allies in answering the German contentions tried to show Germany that she has got to bear her share at least of the economic losses and burdens that have resulted from the war she has made, and that they tried to get into the heads of the Germans that Germany's complaint concerning the loss of her merchant marine because it will throw people out of work is preposterous, in view of the fact that the illegal and murderous attacks of the German submarine have had the unfortunate effect of throwing seamen out of work throughout the world.

It seems to be generally assumed that the Germans, after using every means to ameliorate the terms, will sign the Treaty. The German Government is undoubtedly put into an extremely difficult position. If it approves the signing of the Treaty, it will be accused of consenting to bondage. If it declines to sign, it will be accused of opening the whole country to occupation by foreign troops and to administration by foreign rulers. It is a predicament, however, that is the inevitable consequence of the crime which the German Imperial Government, with the consent and support of the German people, committed. One American doughboy has made a comment upon the Peace Treaty that is terse and to the point. The staff correspondent of the New York "Globe" interviewed some Americans who fought the Germans, and asked them



what they thought of the Treaty. And this is one of the comments he received: "I don't see how they can sign this thing, and yet I have a feeling that it isn't altogether strict enough, in some things. They ought to make the Heinies build up every house they destroyed in France, and they ought to put their officers at the work, with buck privates superintending the job."

#### LUDENDORFF SPEAKS

If any Americans think or imagine that the German believers in militarism have been disillusioned by the outcome of the war, it is because it is hard for an American to appreciate the German military man's state of mind. Whether Americans understand that state of mind or not, however, it is important that they should realize that it still is a menace. As a means to this end, service has been rendered by the New York "Evening Post" in printing an interview by Charles Victor, its foreign correspondent, with Field-Marshal von Ludendorff.

"The man who lost the greatest war in the world's history," writes Mr. Victor, "is the embodiment of senseless, brutal force. . . . His square, reddish face would be handsome except for the expression of pugnacity and brutal cynicism which rarely leaves it." In summing up at the outset what this German general said Mr. Victor writes: "He refused to concede that the entry of America into the war made the slightest difference, and stubbornly held to the conviction that except for the revolution Germany would have won the war."

After refusing to be interviewed, beyond giving out a printed statement that he stood aloof from any movement among the German people and was living the life of a private citizen, writing his book, he was drawn into a statement on the military advantage of tanks. He rejected as nonsense the opinion that the materials used in the construction of U-boats should have been used for tanks, tanks, and more tanks, and then added: "U-boats were absolutely necessary. They brought England to the verge of economic collapse."

"But," the "Evening Post's" correspondent intervened, "they also brought America into the war."

"Ha! America would have come in anyway," he said, angrily.

When he denied that America's entrance made any difference in the result, Mr. Victor exclaimed, "Two millions of troops, and no difference?"

"They were not sufficiently trained," he said, with a stubborn shake of the head. "You cannot create an army in six months. Individually the American soldier is a brave, sturdy fellow (*stammer*

*Kerl*), but he could not be a match for our seasoned troops."

Later in the interview Mr. Victor asked whether Germany would not be better off now that her militarism is dead. The interview continued:

Here came another accession of temper. "Militarism, nonsense! What is militarism? What do you understand 'militarism' to be?"

"I understand it to be a national policy," I said in my best scientific German, "which follows the dictates of military strategy rather than the cultivation of good international relations. Don't you think that in this sense Germany was more militaristic than France or England?"

"No," he shot back. "Who do you think made Germany's policy before the war?"

"We think the Kaiser did."

"No. Bethmann Hollweg, and more flabby policy could not be imagined," he added, with an expression of undisguised disgust. "Not a single military man had any influence. It would have been better if the soldiers had had something to say. What is it that made Germany great and prosperous? The strong Government (*straffe Regierung*) of former years. Militarism! Certainly France was more militaristic than we. It was France that cultivated the revenge idea, that taught its children that 'Alsace-Lorraine is French.'"

"Is it your idea, then, that the war would not have come if soldiers had guided Germany's policy?"

"Perhaps not. The war was not necessary. It was necessary for us because it was forced on us."

"You admit, then, that it would have been better if it had not come—for humanity . . ."

"Humanity!" he broke in, furiously; "America came into the war to make money and you Americans talk to me of humanity? No, I have no faith in 'humanity.'" At the outset of the interview he was peevish; now he was fighting mad.

"But supposing Germany had won. . ."

This restored his equilibrium, and the first smile flitted across his stern bulldog face. "That," he grinned, "would have been beautiful."

Such a statement is valuable because it reminds us that the danger of Germany to the world was not primarily in her guns or her other resources, nor even in her alleged efficiency; but it was in her state of mind. The armistice did not change that state of mind. We have abundant proof of that. This utterance of Ludendorff, like the utterances of Erzberger, Ebert, and others in Germany, should keep the rest of the world on guard. It is no time to relax vigilance.

#### DAVID HUMMELL GREER

One of the great religious leaders of the United States died last week. His distinction was not in the office he held, as the Protestant Episcopal Bishop of New York, but in the service he rendered. It was not because he exercised great

authority that he will be remembered, but because he served his fellow-men with so great devotion.

Born in 1844, in Wheeling, West Virginia, educated at Washington and Jefferson College, Kenyon College, and the Seminary at Gambier, David Hummell Greer began his ministry as a rector in Clarksburg, West Virginia, going from there to Covington, Kentucky, and three years later to Providence, Rhode Island, and from there to New York. From 1888, for sixteen years, he was rector of St. Bartholomew's, and then became Bishop Coadjutor, and, on Bishop Potter's death, Bishop of New York.

He was a preacher of power, and, particularly in his earlier career as rector of St. Bartholomew's, his preaching had great virility. In later years, weighed down by the responsibilities of an onerous administrative office, he undoubtedly felt the limitations which other men have felt in the same office. Phillips Brooks felt them when he became Bishop of Massachusetts. Moreover, the world war oppressed his soul and gave him distress because of the magnitude of human suffering it inflicted. And yet this man, who in later years spoke so much in deploring strife, preached, as one member of the staff of The Outlook can testify, during the Spanish War on the Christian use of passion—a memorable sermon showing how combativeness can be made holy and righteous by a righteous and holy cause.

What Bishop David Hummell Greer, however, will be remembered for is, primarily, his contribution to the great movement, characteristic of our time, of infusing the Christian spirit into what is known as social service. In 1888 he was called to two churches. Of the two he chose the one where there were empty pews to fill and where there was the harder work to do. At that time St. Bartholomew's had not the popularity and the attendance that it gained under his ministry. When he left it, it had not only a congregation consisting of many who were rich and resourceful, but a record of human service that is matched by but few churches in this country. Its great parish house in East Forty-second Street occupies almost an entire city block.

There are a clinic and dispensary, clubs for boys and girls, for men and women, a gymnasium, an employment bureau, a fresh-air mission which conducts a farm and vacation home in Connecticut, a penny provident fund, a rescue mission, a tailor shop, a sewing school, a kindergarten, a bureau for the distribution of coal and wood, a boys' brigade, a training school, and other organizations, all serving a great population, or, rather, providing means by which this great population can find access to the things

that men and women need to make life decent and strong and humane.

As Bishop, Dr. Greer had not the characteristics of the traditional, conventional ecclesiastic. He did not wear the dress of his office as he moved about among men. He was not a party man. Neither the High Church nor the Low Church nor the Broad Church could claim that he was its advocate, though all his tendency and influence were for breadth. It was characteristic of him to be an advocate of every measure that would make his own communion accessible to all Christians, and at the same time to be one of the chief builders of the Cathedral of St. John the Divine, which is a distinctly ecclesiastical monument in a rather commercially inclined city. He had faith in his fellow-men. He undertook big things because he believed in the capacity of men and women to carry them through to fulfillment. It can be fairly said of him that because of his character it was not the bishopric that honored him so much as he that honored the bishopric.

#### BOY SCOUT WEEK

The Nation-wide campaign to be carried on during the week of June 8-14 for the Boy Scout movement is part of a larger and continuous effort to make the Boy Scouts stronger by arousing the interest of the whole community. The Boy Scouts have done wonders. It is possible for them to do still greater wonders if the individual citizens everywhere stand back of the organization, not merely with money support, but with intelligent advice and direct co-operation. Even on the financial side the effort of Boy Scout Week is not so much to get money into the treasury for immediate needs as it is to secure pledges of regular and wise support.

It is said that there are about ten million boys in the country between the ages of twelve and twenty-one. As only about a third of a million are now enrolled in the Boy Scouts, it is evident that there is boundless room for growth. It is hoped that this campaign will add a million associate members and will be a permanent and valuable increase in the moral and personal support which the organization needs and should have.

The training of our boys through the Boy Scouts organization, largely through outdoor exercise and nature study, has already brought forth notable results in good citizenship and helpfulness. The Boy Scouts, for instance, in the first four Liberty loans obtained subscriptions amounting to over \$275,000,000, although their canvassing could follow only after the regular Loan Committees had covered the ground pretty thoroughly; the boys

have sold over \$50,000,000 worth of War Stamps; they did a peculiarly valuable war service in locating standing walnut trees, much needed for rifle stocks; they co-operated in garden work, in collecting fruit pits for gas masks, gathering books, distributing Government literature, and in many other ways. They have now adopted as a peace cry, "The war is over, but our work is not."

The thing the Boy Scouts need most is not enthusiasm among the boys, for that is abundant, but intelligent aid in organizing and managing the branches everywhere and in spreading the knowledge of the movement among all American citizens. President Wilson in his proclamation of Boy Scout Week recognizes this when he recommends that "in every community a Citizens' Committee under the leadership of a National Citizens' Committee be organized to co-operate in carrying out a programme for a definite recognition of the effective services rendered by the Boy Scouts of America; for a survey of the facts relating to the boyhood of each community, in order that with the co-operation of churches, schools, and other organizations definitely engaged in work for boys, adequate provision may be made for extending the Boy Scout programme to a larger proportion of American boyhood."

#### THE SALVATION ARMY DRIVE

What the Salvation Army did in France every soldier knows. What it has done and is doing at home is to use the same human, friendly, cheerful methods that endeared it to the soldier in furnishing comfort, help, sympathy, to those who sorely need them. A "drive" for \$13,000,000 for Home Service may sound like a huge undertaking, but a glance at some of the records of things done the last year, entirely outside of the splendid service with soldiers and sailors, shows that the work is on an enormous scale—and every one knows that the Salvation Army does not waste money. Thus the Army's hotels gave beds to 1,656,528 persons, the industrial homes gave beds to 1,742,815 persons, 43,345 prisoners were visited, work was furnished to 100,000 persons, and there are hundreds of rescue homes, hospitals, slum settlements, and other centers of social service. The Salvation Army has nearly a thousand separate corps and outposts in the United States, and maintains halls and headquarters in every part of the country. Its work is unselfish, warm-hearted, and its help is given to men and women of every race and religion. It goes straight to the people, and it has a place of its own in the hearts of the people.

The other day at the great mass-meeting of the Salvation Army in New York

a Catholic prelate pronounced the invocation and a Jewish rabbi the benediction. And the audience cheered when ex-Governor Whitman declared that "when the call to war came, there was no lack of preparedness in this Army," and when Vice-President Marshall said of their service abroad that he "did not know how they did it—but they did it."

Bishop Luther B. Wilson summarized the universal feeling when he said: "The Salvation Army, when the great opportunity came upon the field of battle and under the fierceness of the shell fire there, did just what it has been seeking to do all the years on every side, all over seas, all around the world. It sought to give bread and it sought to give God." If the spontaneous enthusiasm of that meeting was a sample of America's enthusiasm for the Salvation Army, their call for support will be amply and generously answered.

#### AN AMERICAN MINSTREL

Some day, when ragtime and kindred forms of music become recognized as distinctive and valuable material for the artist, such a man as the Negro band leader James Europe, who was murdered the other day, will be considered as more than a mere entertainer.

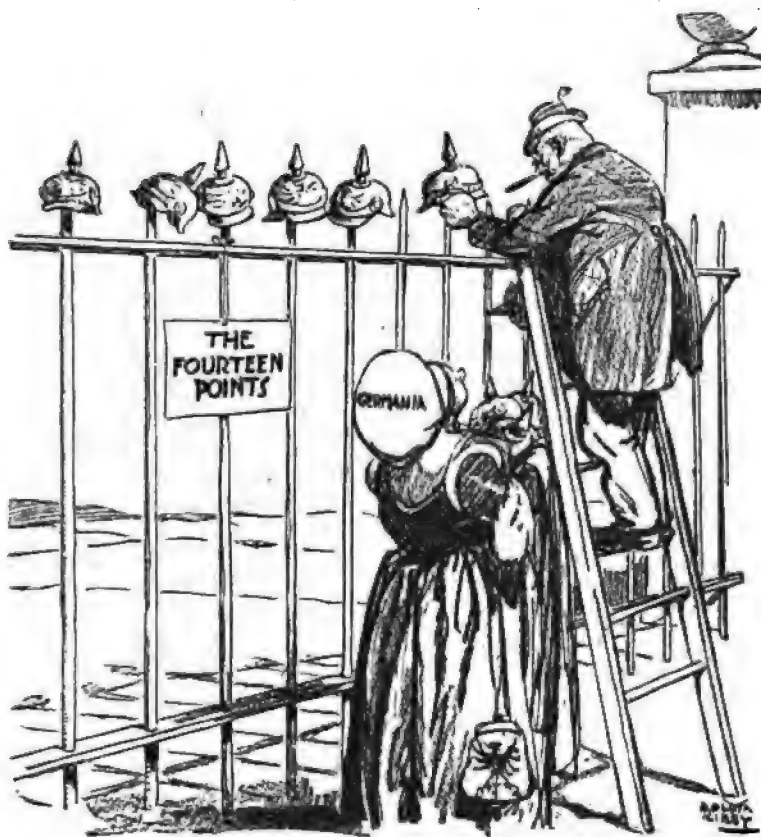
A few years ago James Europe came to New York, unknown. When he died he had made a name for himself in France and England as well as in America. He started his career with a small band or orchestra that grew into popularity because of its inspiring power in playing dance music. James Europe's band was in great demand for dances. At that time Mr. and Mrs. Vernon Castle were all the rage, and the dances that they introduced and made popular fitted the kind of music that Europe's band could play to perfection. There was a sort of partnership between Europe and the Castles.

It so happened that there was a fire in the Negro quarter up in the northern part of New York City, and most of the Negro "talent" were assembled to give an entertainment to raise funds for relief, and Europe's band was the chief attraction. There were very few white people in the audience, and not a white person on the stage until the end, and then it was that the Castles came on and gave an exhibition of dancing. It was partly their expression of appreciation for what Europe's band had done to make their art popular. After America went into the war, James Europe became a bandmaster in the American Army and acquired the grade of Lieutenant. His Negro band became renowned throughout the A. E. F., and people of distinction in France and England gave it notice.

It was while this band was on a tour

# CARTOONS OF THE WEEK

*Kirby in the New York World*



BERLIN'S INTERPRETATION

*Rogers in the New York Herald*



THE LATEST GERMAN POSE

*Forain in L'Avenir (Paris)*



WHAT A CHILD CAN UNDERSTAND  
"The bases of the Peace Treaty? There they are!"

that one of the members in a fit of passion struck the leader with a knife and killed him.

Dance music has been one of the two or three primitive elements in the development of musical art. There is bad rag, of course; perhaps most of it is bad; but there is no reason whatever why the fox-trot or other forms of ragtime music should not contribute their share to musical progress, just as in their day the minuet, the gavotte, the jig, and the waltz have done. We wonder how soon an American composer will write a symphony in which the third movement will not be a minuet or a scherzo or a waltz, but some form of rag. The really American musicians of to-day are unfortunately not as a rule the "high-brows," who are composing according to the German model, but the men who in the Broadway shows and in the cabarets are supplying the music that gets to the toes and finger-tips of the average American.

#### MAKING USE OF CHILDREN

In the Southern States the United States Department of Agriculture and the State colleges are carrying on an exceedingly productive work among boys and girls. Young people between the ages of ten and eighteen are leagued into clubs whose purpose is the development of pure-bred stock and poultry, the cultivation of gardens, and the preservation of foods. These associations of young people have altered the agricultural practices of several States and increased production to a degree which in some localities has amounted to the difference between agricultural insolvency and agricultural prosperity. The enthusiasm of young people for hard work when this brings results which they can grasp is a revelation.

The remarkable statistics of girls' gardening and canning clubs frequently have been set down, but our imaginations have not always probed deeply enough to perceive the truly regenerative influence which the production and marketing of such staples exert on the girls themselves. It is a fact that those women who live in localities where there is remunerative work for them to do remain there and put their strength into the upbuilding of their communities. Girls enrolled in these clubs frequently clear more than three hundred dollars a year, and usually this money is laid up for some educational purpose, often a college education. One little girl in Georgia last year devoted the income from her flock of fifty-three chickens and a garden of one-tenth of an acre to completing payments on a piano, and besides began a college-fund nest-egg. This year she expects to bank three hundred dollars before the end of the season.

Handicrafts are developed as a recrea-

tional feature of this club work, and the articles made are sold either among tourists or in the nearest town. Materials are not bought, but requisitioned from woods, fields, or garret. Strong utility baskets are woven from oak splints, decorative ones from sturdy vines which scramble through the woods; even the honeysuckle has been braided successfully into dainty receptacles. The use of pine cones for knobs and handles and of odd little buds and berries shows the feeling which the children have for their materials and craft.

Broom-making from cornstalks is one of the lucrative industries practiced by these clubs. One girl may complete two or three brooms in a day. Rugs are made from oat sacks, which are washed and dyed, torn into strips, and woven together. An agent in Alabama who taught a girl to do this says, "I believe she was the most *interested* person I have ever seen."

Interest is the keynote and power of all extension work. The reason for this lies in the fact that co-operative demonstration is not something which is forced upon communities from outside, but, on the contrary, is *opportunity* rising up in the midst of the people, enabling them to develop their own lives by their own efforts.

#### A SCHOOL THAT TEACHES CITIZENSHIP

A novel experiment in educational methods and civic purpose has for some time been in operation in Lawrence, Massachusetts. It was started as an experiment under the joint auspices of the National Security League and the local school authorities. A recent visit by Mr. H. H. Chamberlin to this Oliver Experimental School, as it is called, has led to a published description by him of some of the unusual and interesting methods. He found, as he says, "a school conducted apparently by the pupils themselves." The children elect several committees, each of which has specific duties in connection with school conduct and even with the teaching. Thus, Mr. Chamberlin found the pupils in a seventh grade room having a lesson in English composition presided over by a little girl who called the pupils up one after another, while all the members of the class were encouraged to criticize or praise or to ask questions about the meaning of words or sentences. One part of the work in English composition was the publishing of a school paper written entirely by the pupils and with a schoolboy editor.

Among the school committees was a Housekeepers' Committee, composed of a number of little girls who made it their business to see that the desks are kept in order, the blackboards cleaned, and that

no rubbish or refuse is left in the building. There is an Entertainment Committee, a Transportation Committee (which looks after the coming and going of the children), and a Patriotic League, which helps in new elementary methods of instilling love of country and knowledge of government among the pupils. Discussion by the pupils of subjects of the recitations seems to be a notable feature and one in which the children are exceedingly interested. Strikes had been going on at the time in Lawrence, and interference with school attendance was threatened; but at this school there were only two out of fourteen hundred pupils absent on account of the strike.

The spirit of the children in this school seems to be truly American. "Independence, self-reliance and self-respect were the characteristics of almost every child." Many of them are of foreign descent, and the children voted that they would make it their special business to see that their fathers, brothers, friends, and relatives should become citizens of the United States as soon as possible. This observer asserts that the methods of this school are making a good American out of every child that comes under its influence. Self-discipline is good training for democracy and citizenship, and the most distinctive feature in this school seems to be the placing upon the children themselves of the responsibility, in large measure, for the discipline and conduct of their own education.

#### INFLUENZA RAVAGES LABRADOR

In a letter recently received by the Grenfell Association of America Dr. Wilfred T. Grenfell, medical missionary to Labrador and Newfoundland, reports the serious devastation wrought by the influenza in that portion of the country. As an example, he states that over twenty per cent of the population of Sandwich Bay, Labrador, perished in the recent epidemic. He points out the pressing need for care of the orphan children who will be left as a result of this catastrophe and for enlarged industrial work. The present orphanage, which is poorly constructed and difficult to run, is full to its capacity, and it will be impossible to meet the problem of caring for so many helpless children unless friends will come to their help and give money for a new brick orphanage to take the place of the present inadequate frame building. Dr. Grenfell states that funds for this purpose have been coming in slowly for some time, but the need has suddenly become so urgent that he feels compelled to make a special appeal to the sympathy of the friends of homeless little children. Donations should be sent to the Grenfell Association, Eugene Delano, Treasurer.



156 Fifth Avenue, New York City, and designated for the Brick Orphanage Fund.

## A NEW INCOME TAX

**N**EW YORK State has enacted a State Income Tax Law. It will probably be regarded as a non-partisan measure because the bill was passed by a Republican Legislature and signed by Governor Smith, who is a Democrat. The law imposes a tax of one per cent on incomes up to ten thousand dollars; two per cent on incomes up to fifty thousand dollars, and three per cent on larger incomes. There are certain exemptions for citizens of the State, following the example of the Federal Income Tax provisions, but not all of these exemptions apply to citizens of other States employed or receiving their incomes in the State of New York. It is estimated that the State will raise about forty million dollars under this new law.

Perhaps in the present acute emergency the law was necessary, but nevertheless we regard it as a bad one, not because of certain minor injustices which will be inevitable in its operation, such as the collection of more tax from a resident of New Jersey or Connecticut who earns his salary in New York City than from a resident of Long Island who may be employed in the same office, but because the law springs from a fundamentally faulty financial system. What has happened is this: The legislators and executive officers of New York State have been appropriating and spending money in a perfectly haphazard fashion. This is especially true of the war period, and the inevitable result has been that the State finds its expenses greatly exceeding its income. Instead of reorganizing its finances, it has set about increasing its cash receipts. A mere superficial examination of the facts shows that the State considered that the easiest and simplest way of getting cash receipts was to tax private incomes.

We do not say that New York State is going to end its present career in bankruptcy, but we do assert that this method of financing is following the direct road to bankruptcy. A private individual who spends right and left without any serious attempt to co-ordinate and regulate his expenditures, and then, [in order to get the necessary cash, mortgages his property or lets it depreciate or draws upon his invested principal is bound sooner or later to come to grief. We do not object to an income tax *per se*, but we do object to the haphazard financial procedure which has led to the imposition of the present State Income Tax. There are plenty of examples in history of civilized countries being hampered and halted in

their national progress by unequal and excessive taxation. Americans are not going to escape this fate simply because they have had in the past enormous natural riches to draw from.

Government expenditure and the imposition of taxes stand in great need of thoroughgoing reform in this country. One of the first steps to any such effective reform is the adoption of a budget system. Under such a system the State of New York would know a year in advance what its expenses will be and what it proposes to spend during the ensuing year, and how it proposes to raise the money. The expenditures of all the departments would thus be co-ordinated with one another. Under such a system the voters of a State would elect, we think, legislators who would oppose waste and extravagance. At present it is utterly impossible for any one to get an intelligent grasp of the expenditures of the State and of the relation of the various departments, bureaus, and commissions to each other on the financial side.

The waste of money and the inefficient expenditure of money in New York State are appalling. This is not wholly the fault of the Legislature or of the Governor. It does no good to try to prevent a flood by stopping a leak here and there. Even the most high-minded and well-meaning Governors get discouraged in their hopeless dealing with the flood of extravagance by vetoing an appropriation here and there. Appropriations should be dealt with together and under one general system. This is the method which for many years has been followed successfully in Great Britain and which has made British political finance the best in the world.

If the citizens of New York State are going to be relieved from the burdens of unnecessary taxation or from taxation out of which they get no reasonable return in benefits performed, they will have to take up the question seriously. Patchwork will not do. The whole financial fabric of the State has got to be reconstructed. The first step is the introduction of the budget system.

## AMERICA'S YOUNG VETERANS

**D**ESERVING of widespread attention is the American Legion, the organization of American World War Veterans. The story of the meeting at St. Louis, where the "G. A. R. of the future" was born, was told in The Outlook last week; the story of what the Legion actually will mean to America can be chronicled only in the years to come. But it is timely now to make some estimate of its potentialities and to consider, in passing, its opportunities and

obligations, as well as the dangers which, unless well met, inevitably will threaten the full accomplishment of its destiny.

First be it understood what a vastly important force in our National life the Legion almost surely will become—a factor for good or evil, as the case may be. Potentially its membership may embrace four millions, a total roster of all Americans who followed the flag in the Great War. Actually, of course, no such figure will be reached. But if ultimately even half of the ex-soldiers associate themselves with the Legion it will be huge and powerful.

Measure such an organization of to-day by the yardstick of yesterday. The maximum enrollment of the Grand Army of the Republic was about four hundred thousand. Yet the G. A. R. has wielded tremendous influence in those affairs with which it chose to concern itself, whether or not it always wielded it wisely. What, then, may not fairly be expected from an alliance of perhaps two million sturdy young men, individually disciplined and awakened by the experiences of the past two years, in the affairs of a Nation itself awakened?

The G. A. R., perforce, was sectional, like the Confederate Veterans. Also it was partisan, predominantly comprising members of the Republican party. Unlike its predecessor, the Legion of to-day is, happily, non-sectional, the boundaries of its membership being those of the Nation itself; emphatically it is all-American. Also, for the same reason, the Legion is free of partisanship, embracing men of all parties and all shades of political opinion.

Partisanship and selfishness are the twin perils of the American Legion or any similar undertaking. If it allows either to gain a strong foothold within its ranks, it can never make full use of its opportunities. Fortunately, in this regard the Legion has commenced its career irreproachably. For in both word and deed the organization was perfected without a taint of politics, partisan or personal, while the thousand delegates representing the veterans of all the States unanimously refused indorsement of a scheme for grabbing extra pay for discharged soldiers.

"We are here to put something in the Government, not to take something away from it." That phrase of Lieutenant-Colonel Theodore Roosevelt's, who was one of the prime movers in the Legion's formation, echoes its intention. It is, let us hope, likely to become the Legion's slogan. Certainly if the spirit of the St. Louis delegates is any criterion of that of their fellows, the Legion is not likely to become merely a medium of pension-pushing propaganda, and thus slip into the slough of selfishness.

As to politics, the Legion's non-partisanship as exemplified at St. Louis is as

refreshing as it is unusual. When the son of a Republican ex-President refused the Legion's leadership from the fear that his acceptance would be interpreted as selfishness, the friends of that Republican with the potent name chose for Chairman a Texas Democrat—an Administration Democrat at that. And Maine and Ohio backed the Texan!

It is refreshing also to note how eager every one was that rank should have no place. Military honors, we are told, are to count for nothing in the affairs of the Legion. Essentially it is to be a civilian organization wherein merit and personality and not military performance will count for preferment. At least so it has started, its methods in this respect heartily indorsed by every advocate of real American democracy.

Absolute Americanism of the one hundred per cent variety is essentially the primal doctrine of the Legion throughout its deliberations thus far. Written clear in the spirit of the men who are making it is the purpose to protect and perpetuate the ideals of democracy for which its members fought or sought to fight. Therein lies its strength and colossal meaning. If, welded together in this new union, America's soldiers shall find a way of expressing their determination that government of the people, for the people, and by the people shall continue and prosper, and voice their will again to fight in behalf of such determination, should need be, the American Legion well may become one of America's mightiest influences for good.

## THE SHORT BALLOT

ELSEWHERE in this issue we discuss, under the title "A New Income Tax," the financial situation in New York State, a situation which undoubtedly is duplicated in most of the other States of the Union. The budget system is the first step which is urged in the direction of reform. There is another step which is almost as essential and without which the budget system cannot be made a complete success. This is the adoption of the Short Ballot principle in our State government.

A Short Ballot government is a government in which there are the fewest possible elective officers upon whom are conferred the power and responsibility of appointing all other administrative officials. The name Short Ballot is new, although the principle is not. It is as old as the Constitution of the United States. At the close of the colonial period, when New York State was framing its Constitution, Gouverneur Morris urged upon the delegates to its Constitutional Convention the Short Ballot idea of govern-

ment. He proposed the election of a Governor who should have very large appointive powers and should be held strictly accountable for the exercise of those powers. But the word governor was an unpleasant one to the people of New York State, to whom it recalled the succession of despotic colonial governors who received their appointment and authority from England. The delegates to the Constitutional Convention refused to accept the advice of Morris and his colleagues and framed a system under which the citizens have ever since felt it the inalienable right of the free American citizen to vote for everybody in the Government from dog-catcher up.

Morris, however, persisted in his idea, and went to the Federal Constitutional Convention at Philadelphia, where his views prevailed. The result is that in the Federal Government we vote for a President, a Senator, and a Congressman. That is practically all. These men can be remembered by name, by character, and by achievement, and they can be held strictly responsible for the exercise of the authority which is delegated to them by the voter. This explains why for more than a century the Federal Government of the United States has been on the whole efficient and free from corruption, while the State and city governments, in which the Short Ballot plan has been ignored, have been generally inefficient and often corrupt.

In recent years there has been a slow but steady growth in public estimation of the Short Ballot idea. It began in municipal government. Some years ago a committee of Americans interested in governmental problems was formed called "The National Short Ballot Organization," to foster the idea of few elective officers upon whom responsibility and accountability should be concentrated. The work of this organization has been largely devoted to city government. Out of this work has grown what is known as the City Manager Plan. It is, in general, the election by the citizens of a small group called a Council, which employs an official called the City Manager. This is following the analogy of the industrial corporation, the most efficient form of carrying on business on a large scale yet devised. The small city Council corresponds to the board of directors, and the City Manager to the president or general manager, of a manufacturing company, who has full direction of the daily activities of the corporation.

Thirteen States have now passed legislation encouraging their cities to adopt the City Manager Plan. Wisconsin is the most recent State to indorse this businesslike method of procedure, and Bristol, Virginia, is the fiftieth American city of eight thousand population

or more to accept this modern form of government. Twenty-five additional towns or villages of less than eight thousand population are also trying the City Manager Plan. In all cases the charters are substantially identical, providing for the election of a Council of which the Mayor is merely the chairman without a veto. The appointive power is exercised through the medium of the City Manager, who is engaged by the Council for a definite term. The Manager holds his office subject to the supervision and pleasure of the Council. The Council usually meets once a week in public consultation with the City Manager; the latter appoints and directs the department heads, prepares the annual budget, and is the chief executive secretary and clearing-house of the city government. The City Manager Plan originated, we believe, about ten years ago in Staunton, Virginia. Mr. C. E. Ashburner, who afterwards was promoted to the City Managership of Springfield, Ohio, and then to Norfolk, Virginia, where he is now the Manager, was the first City Manager of Staunton and the first official in this country to bear that title.

The Short Ballot system of government has gone beyond the stage of experiment. It has worked for a hundred years in the Federal Government and it is now proving its success in municipal government. It could be made equally successful in a State government. If a citizen of the State of New York could confine his or her ballot in an election to choosing a Governor, an Assemblyman, and a State Senator, and the Governor could have the power to appoint all other State officers, both judicial and executive, with the advice and consent of the Legislature, we should have a more efficient administration and would not in any degree reduce the democratic rights of the citizen. In fact, those rights would be more sure of being properly protected.

## EDITH CAVELL

IN a letter written on the eve of her execution to the nurses for whom she set such a noble example Edith Cavell reminded them that she had always taught them that "devotion to duty would bring you true happiness and that the thought that you had done your duty earnestly and cheerfully before God and your own conscience would be your greatest support in the trying moments of life and in the face of death."

She was not thinking of herself as she wrote, but no words could describe more exactly the guiding principle of her own life. The other day the body of the victim of German inhumanity was brought home to England to rest where her memory will forever invoke

reverence for her heroism and womanliness, and will inspire love of country. At Brussels, at Westminster Abbey, and at her native city of Norwich the people in dense throngs silently offered their impressive testimony to "that brave woman who deserves a great deal from the British Empire," as the Bishop of London said. The service at Norwich Cathedral was officially described as "For the funeral of Edith Cavell, a nurse who gave her life for her countrymen."

Like her life and her service, so the tribute to her was simple, unostentatious, sincere. The gun-carriage, the Union Jack, the transfer on a war-vessel, the naval and military ceremonies, were, such as might be fitting for an honored soldier fallen in battle, but the real offering of respect and affection was not in external ceremony but in the heartfelt remembrance her countrymen and all the non-

German world have of her devotion and martyrdom.

Not so is it with spies or traitors! The Germans never did a baser thing than when they coupled the word disloyalty with that of Nurse Cavell, meaning not disloyalty to England or her duty but disloyalty to their view of her obligations to their military laws. Equally characteristic was their attempt to show that giving help to soldiers escaping from Belgium into Holland was giving military aid to Germany's enemy. Nurse Cavell was too honest to lie; her admissions were twisted to make her violation of military rules something quite different from what it really was. Even so, there was absolutely no military law which made death the only punishment for what were alleged to have been her acts. But if law allows a choice between brutality and moderation, when did German mili-

tarism ever choose the humane course? She was not a spy; she was not making war; she was saving lives and doing kindly offices to countrymen in distress. Her judges murdered her in haste, having concealed their murderous intention lest the whole world should protest and put a moral barrier of shame against the act. Her last words are said to have been: "Patriotism is not enough. I must have no hatred and no bitterness toward any one."

It is well at this time when German delegates in Paris are complaining that their country is being treated severely to remember, through this memory of the quiet, efficient nurse who loved her country and her countrymen, that her murder was typical of that German spirit of hard inhumanity the world-wide rule of which has been averted only by the sacrifice of life and treasure untold.

## THE RED CROSS FOR PEACE

**T**HERE was established in Switzerland in 1864 an organization intended to be international in character, the purpose of which was to alleviate suffering in time of warfare. This organization took as its symbol a Red Cross which was to be used in the field of battle to designate its workers and to protect them as non-combatants. From this symbol has come the name of the Red Cross societies in the various countries. The American Red Cross was a development of this international movement. There was therefore a Red Cross organization in the United States of America when the great European war broke out in 1914.

It was a voluntary and private organization in its administration, but it had a semi-official character because it was approved by the Government; and the President of the United States was often, if not always, the President. It had contributed its services and help internationally in various catastrophes—for example, in the earthquakes of Martinique and Messina and in the great catastrophe at San Francisco.

Now when the European war broke out the American Red Cross was put upon a war basis with a somewhat closer affiliation with the Government than it had ever had before, and a Red Cross War Council was appointed by President Wilson, the President of The American Red Cross. Of this War Council Mr. Henry P. Davison was made the Chairman, and, while doing the work of the Red Cross during the war in various European countries, he has had the military office and title of General. Other Red Cross executives, serving under the War Council and therefore under the direction and authority of Mr. Davison, also received an assimilated military rank.

Since the armistice the American Red Cross has been reorganized on a peace

basis again. The War Council finished its work on March first, and Mr. Davison, as its Chairman, retired and became a member of the Executive Committee of the Central Committee, the committee to



LIVINGSTON FARRAND

which the War Council has now returned the responsibility of direction, and which had been the governing body in the Red Cross before the war.

Of this committee Dr. Livingston Farrand, formerly President of the University of Colorado, has been made Chairman. During the war he was director of the tuberculosis work of the International Health Board, and in this work co-operated and came into close contact with the Red Cross.

The work of the Red Cross throughout the world during the war has been so successful and the Red Cross has so clearly proved its usefulness that it is desired and determined actively to perpetuate and extend the international character of the Red Cross in peace time even more vigorously than in war time.

With this object a committee of Red Cross societies, consisting of the representatives of those societies in France, Great Britain, Italy, Japan, and the United States, has requested the International Committee to call a convention which will meet at Geneva within a month of the signing of the Peace Treaty, as already noted in The Outlook. Of the International Red Cross Societies Committee which is formulating the new Red Cross programme for this Convention Mr. Davison is the chairman. It may thus be said that it is hoped in this way to federalize the various national Red Cross organizations, preserving in each one its national character and uniting them in some kind of general co-operative and co-ordinated movement, of which the International Committee, with Mr. Davison as its chairman, may be said to be the administrative head. While there has been an International Red Cross Committee, with its headquarters at Geneva, its work and influence have not been very clearly defined. In other words, the movement inaugurated by Mr. Davison is a movement to centralize the government of Red Cross activities all over the world, preserving to each nation the control and regulation of its own Red Cross Society. In this way the movement may be compared perhaps to that which has given rise to the League of Nations. Thus it may be that at the Geneva Convention what might perhaps be called a world President may be elected. To continue the analogy of federal government, F

Farrand would be the Governor of the American department under this world President. This movement of extension and centralization is to be welcomed both for the sake of efficiency and for the sake of bringing together in international co-operation the men and women who have

been doing the wonderful work of the Red Cross, not only in the United States, but in other countries, during the war that has now ended.

Dr. Farrand's work as the practical head of the American Red Cross will be especially devoted to questions of public

health in all the ramifications which that leads to, such as hygiene in the school, tuberculosis work, the development of physically defective children, and all those activities of hygiene which contemplate the improvement of physical standards in this country.

## THE TRANSATLANTIC AIR FLIGHTS

**T**HERE is something in man's conquest of the air that appeals to the imagination as no other scientific achievement has ever done. The feat of crossing the wide expanse of the Atlantic was as sure to be attempted and in the end by one method or another accomplished as was the laying of the first ocean cable. Difficulty and danger are merely obstacles and drawbacks to be met and overcome by courage and invention. Just as the reaching of the precise point on the map called the North Pole, while not in itself of immense practical value, led for years to the splendid exploits of Arctic exploration, to the development of heroic endeavor, and to the acquisition of substantial knowledge, so the airmen's conquest of the sea, though it may not soon result in the transportation of freight, passengers, or mail, will forward immensely the solving of the problems of air navigation. Only experiment, audacity, and experience have brought about the marvelous airplane development of the past; and just those things must carry it further. Wilbur and Orville Wright in their first feeble flights risked their lives as boldly as did Hawker and Grieve last week. It is the existence of men like them, men of intrepid and adventurous nature, confident in their own power to cope with danger and ill chance, that has made the history of exploration and achievement what it is. The pioneer of

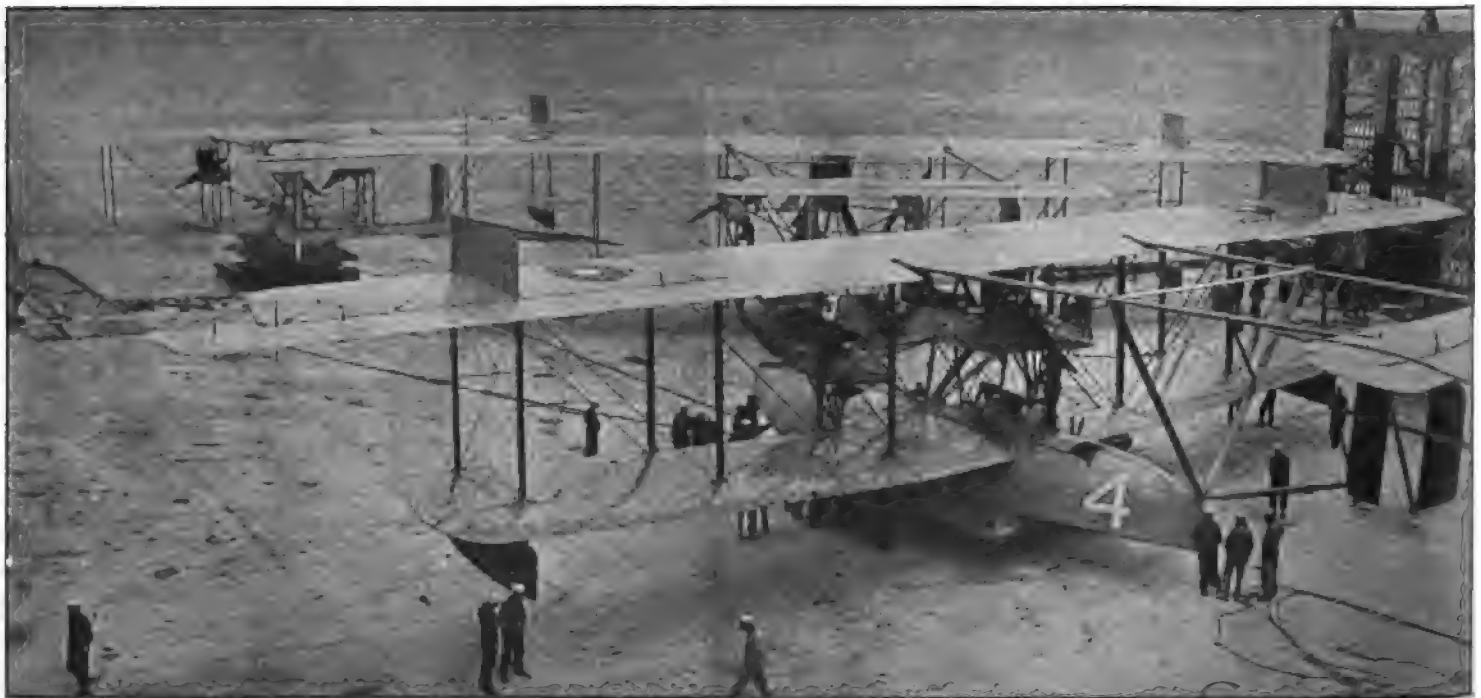
the air, like the pioneer in unknown lands, is the precursor of the advance of human endeavor and accomplishment. If Hawker and Grieve have perished, as seems all but certain as we write, even their failure and tragedy will have lessons for the future makers of aviation history.

The several attempts within a single week to solve the cross-ocean flying problem have singularly illustrated the possibilities and weaknesses of the different forms of air navigation. The Sopwith machine guided by Hawker was a single-engined biplane, admirably adapted for a long, fast flight, but with very little provision for saving its occupants if the single engine failed in midocean. Hawker's view was that under reasonable weather conditions he could depend upon his engine as confidently as the man who steps into a business elevator can depend on safety; in both cases there is an element of danger, but in both, he said, it is small. He was eager to prove the superiority of the northern air route as compared with that to the Azores, and firmly believed that with a steady wind and a clear sky the "straightaway" route was the right one. He waited week after week to get the right condition, and even if he were pushed into premature flight by the apparent nearness of success for the NC planes, as seems possible, he certainly did not regard his dash as reckless or suicidal. Hawker and Grieve's exact

fate will probably never be known; their names will long be remembered in the annals of aviation as those of bold, determined men and heroes of the air.

The advantage and special danger of the small dirigible (popularly called "blimp") were illustrated by the C-5, the first by its fine, fast voyage to Newfoundland, the second by its failure when anchored near St. John's to withstand the gale which tore it from its moorings and drove it a helpless wreck out to sea, while its officers who tried to save it escaped with their lives but not without injury.

On the other hand, the adventures, mishaps, and successes of the three big NC (Naval-Curtiss) seaplanes showed what careful planning, elaborate precautions, and systematic endeavor may accomplish when combined with endurance and courage. The whole history of the enterprise is one of lasting honor to the United States Navy. The NC-4, the last to reach Newfoundland, was the first to land in the Azores with the world's record for the longest continuous flight made by airplane or seaplane. The slight lead the NC-4 had over her companions saved her from the heavy mist which forced both NC-1 and NC-3 to descend to the water surface, the former to be rescued in an injured condition by a steamer, the latter to "taxi" triumphantly although limpingly, for she was injured, under her own power into the port of



THE NC-4, THE SEAPLANE WHICH MADE THE SUCCESSFUL FLIGHT TO THE AZORES





(C) Paul Thompson  
 LIEUTENANT-COMMANDER A. C. READ, OF THE  
 AMERICAN SEAPLANE NC-4



(C) Paul Thompson  
 THE BLIMP C-5, WHICH BROKE ITS MOORINGS AND  
 WAS LOST AT SEA. BELOW IT IS THE NC-4



Paul Thompson  
 HARRY HAWKER, THE AUSTRALIAN AVIATOR WHO  
 TRIED TO CROSS THE ATLANTIC IN AN AIRPLANE

Ponta Delgada on the island of San Miguel, where she has been joined by the NC-4, which made its landing on the island of Fayal, and on May 20 flew to Ponta Delgada (150 miles) in less than two hours.

It was confidently expected on May 20 that the NC-4 would be in Portugal within a day or two, for the last "leg" of the undertaking is shorter and easier than that to the Azores. So, without any fatal disaster, with full and skillful guidance by smoke and light signals from destroyers posted along the course, and after coping successfully with the worst danger to seaplanes, the heavy fog which hid their destination, the sea-

planes have made their demonstration; each with its four Liberty engines, with its crew of six, with its carrying power of over twenty-five thousand pounds, and with its fair speed capacity, for Lieutenant-Commander Read in the NC-4 is reported to have averaged ninety nautical miles an hour from Trepassey to Horta.

This is assuredly a solid achievement, full of instruction in its conception and execution. And the vicissitudes, adventures, and mishaps may be not the least educative part of the history. The seaplane effort was a National undertaking, not a race nor a trial for a prize nor essentially a competitive attempt. The London "Mail" generously and truly says, "It

was a splendid performance, of which any nation might well be proud." Commander John H. Towers, the leader of the seaplane flight, long ago said quietly, "If hard work on the part of all concerned will make this flight a success, it will be a success." His modest confidence has been justified, and so has the supreme value of thorough planning of details in advance.

Apart from the prestige gained by the Navy and the United States from the achievement, it will be of serious, lasting value to designers of aircraft and to the advance of air navigation, which, as most students of this subject believe, is hardly more than in its infancy, despite its already marvelous accomplishment.

## SORELY TRIED POLAND

BY VERNON KELLOGG

Mr. Kellogg's service with the Belgian Relief Committee and his admirable articles on subjects relating to war conditions have made him widely known to American readers and thinkers. He speaks on Poland and her needs with full knowledge.—THE EDITORS.

THE Poland that has come to its freedom again has some great difficulties facing it. Out of what seemed like a hopeless predicament as regards its internal politics and the organization of a representative government a most hopeful situation has developed. The Pilsudski-Paderewski coalition Government presents to the world probably as strong a governmental organization as Poland can effect at the moment. It has gained the formal recognition of the Allies, and this means help, in some measure, as regards money, food, and munitions and clothes for the little Polish army fighting on the eastern frontier against Russian Bolshevik murderers and Ruthenian pillagers, and on the western frontier against Germans—who can pillage as effectively as Ruthenians and murder as terribly as Bolsheviks.

But there are other difficulties, to use a too euphemistic term for them, of star-

vation, of disease, of child suffering, of hospitals bare of medicines and bandages, of poor people half naked, unshod, and out of work.

When our little group of half a dozen men representing the United States Food Administration, sent in by Mr. Hoover as the first food mission to Poland, arrived in Cracow, the ancient capital of the Polish Kingdom, and now the sacred burial place of its long roll of great kings, we were hailed as men come to deliver new Poland from some of its crying miseries. And our welcome was repeated in Warsaw. The Poles saw in us relief from the fear of starvation, and they hoped, from our presence, to find early amelioration of disease and the suffering of children.

The American Food Mission was followed by other missions—military, political, and economic—representing not only

America but Great Britain and France, and investigations and conferences are the order of the day. But something more than talking is being done. The American food has begun arriving in ships at Dantsic, whence the food trains are running to Warsaw. The American Red Cross has sent in a working party of fifty men and women, with eleven cars of medical supplies and special food for the hospitals and children's canteens.

But, after all, only the beginning of Polish relief has been made; there is a great work to do in the next few months, and it can be done only with the moral and material support of those people of America and the Allied countries to whom the relief of Poland will appeal as yet another opportunity to give all their encouragement and aid to a sorely beset people struggling against great difficulties to recover from the terrible misfor-

tunes of war. While during all the four years of the war Belgium and invaded France could be reached with food and clothing and moral encouragement, Poland was shut away from this aid. Only now is she open to the tangible expression of the sympathy of the world. Poland is free—and free to the administrations of any who would be her Good Samaritan.

All through the war Poland was a battlefield. She was ravaged and ravaged by moving armies during the course of the back-and-forth fighting. Finally she was no less, and much more systematically, ravaged by her occupying conquerors. Her food stores were requisitioned, her harvests reaped, by alien hands. Her factories, like those of Belgium and North France, were stripped of raw materials, belting, and machines. Her great industrial city of Lodz, the "Manchester of Poland," with its many cotton and woolen mills, is a city of half a million souls dead in life. Not a wheel turns; a hundred thousand idle workmen throng the streets or sit dumbly at home, living on the meager rations that a stripped land has tried to provide them, and watching their wives and children grow weaker and weaker as the months go by.

In pillaging Lodz the Germans revealed their usual thoroughness, *naïveté*, and brutality. If the copper could be easily cut out of the machines, it was done without utterly destroying the other parts; but if not, the machines were simply battered to pieces for the sake of the bits of copper.

In one of the great woolen mills that I visited in Lodz there were so many machines with so many copper-covered rolls to strip that the Germans, not having among their soldiers enough skilled men to remove the copper from them with little work, simply took out the whole rolls, shipped them to Germany, where the copper was stripped from them (making them useless until re-covered), and then shipped them back—with a bill for the transportation both ways, which the mill-owners had to pay or go to jail.

The armistice came too late to save to the Poles their 1918 harvest. The Ger-

mans took sixty per cent of it away with them. That is the special reason why Poland must have 50,000 tons of food-stuffs a month for the next six months, or from February 1 until the next harvest, to keep her people alive. Their animals were slaughtered for them, including many of their milch cows. When we arrived in Poland (in January), the children of Lemberg had had no milk since November. As you may imagine, not all of the Lemberg children who were alive in November are alive now. And the others have stopped growing. In the mining region of Dombrowna and certain other parts of southern Poland the situation is quite as desperate. We were so impressed by the horror of this child-Golconda that, knowing that the food from America, or even from our American stocks in Rotterdam, would necessarily take some time to arrive, we arranged, despite lack of available funds or knowledge of where they would come from, to buy—on our own promise to pay, some time, some way!—five car-loads of condensed milk and four car-loads of mixed foodstuffs in Switzerland, and have them sent by a special train to Lemberg and the other worst places. What a welcome that train got! And there are children alive to-day who would not be alive but for that special train.

Lemberg is in its especially terrible condition because it has been besieged by the Ruthenian bands, officered by Germans and Austrians, for two months. Shells were falling in the city when the food train arrived. Lieutenant Chauncey McCormick, of the Food Mission, who went to Lemberg from Cracow with the train, saw a little boy killed in the street near him by a bursting shell. The water mains have been broken and the electric lighting extinguished. The people form in queues at the few wells in the city, awaiting their turn to get a pitcher of dangerous water. For they get typhoid as well as water from these wells. Cleanliness is impossible, and typhus rages. The wounded among the soldiers and university students and women who composed the defending forces of the city

crowd the hospitals, where their wounds are bandaged with paper and straw, and their needs of medicines and special food cannot be met.

It was partly in response to this story of Lemberg that the American Red Cross so swiftly prepared and sent on their large party and their special train of medical and hospital stores.

But it is not only the hospitals of Lemberg that need help. All over Poland, in all the civil and military hospitals, the same complete lack of supplies exists. And in the druggists' shops there is a lack of many of the most essential drugs. Mme. Paderewski, wife of the great Polish patriot, who has proved himself by his statecraft and his inspiration of the whole Polish people so much greater as a man than as one of the greatest modern artists of music, closes a pitiful letter to the Food Mission recounting the bitter need of medicines and surgical dressings with this sentence: "Kindly excuse my troubling you, and help us, in God's name."

All over Poland to-day are disease and rapid death. The ravages of certain diseases have increased enormously during the last three years. The deaths in Warsaw from tuberculosis were 2,776 in 1915, 4,302 in 1916, and 8,102 in 1917. The typhus cases increased from 1,809 in 1915 to 15,871 in 1917, and 10,645 in the first half of 1918. The cases of dysentery in Warsaw were six times as many in 1917 as in 1916. It is the now only too-familiar story. Where there is lack of food the people die, not, or only rarely, of direct starvation, but because of lack of resistance to the usual diseases. When they fall ill, they do not get well.

Poland has great resources—but they can be made available only by a strong, sound people. Poland has a great future—but to assure it she has immediate needs that must be met by her friends outside. The food has started going in; the medicines and hospital supplies have begun to do their beneficent work. But new Poland is a land of twenty-five million people. Her needs are very great; her helping friends must be very many.

## IN THE GRIP OF THE BOLSHEVISTS

BY ALESSANDRO H. CARASSO, PH.D.

Dr. Carasso has recently come out of Russia. He was imprisoned by the Bolsheviki, and released only after the payment of a large ransom. He is a graduate of the University of Geneva, and is an American citizen. His wife (to whose disappearance in the Russian maelstrom with his little boy he poignantly refers in the course of his story) is the daughter of a Russian general.—THE EDITORS.

THE year 1910, during which I arrived in Russia, was one of the most reactionary in its history. The Russian Bismarck—Premier Stolypin—crushed every liberal thought and movement with his iron hand. It was he who brought the 1905 uprising to such a tragic end. His notorious "necklace"—as one of the sarcastic Duma delegates described his gallows rope—strangled every red throat in the country. He was reactionary to the depths of his soul—a brutal but an

honest man. Who knows but perhaps his keen vision foresaw all that is now happening in Russia—the land he knew and loved so well? Yes, reaction was then at its zenith. But nevertheless it was the proletariat revolt of 1905 that tore the veil from many an obscure corner and exposed Russia in a new and entrancing light which aroused the curiosity of the world.

RUSSIA UNTIL THE REVOLUTION

Russia was always a fairyland. Many

good souls in far-away countries have fancied that in Petrograd and Moscow wolves and bears are leisurely prowling through the streets at midday. But if this idea has been exaggerated in regard to the metropolises, the legend contains a kernel of truth in the case of provincial villages, where the above-mentioned visitors are not so rare. At the same time Russia possessed the most excellent theaters, as Stanislawsky's Art Theater in Moscow, and the Maryinsky Opera

House in Petrograd, with a ballet the most perfect the world over. There are the great picture galleries, the Hermitage in Petrograd and the Tretiakoff in Moscow. Indeed, at the same time that the bears and wolves roamed freely through the streets of the villages, in the capitals every cobbler and doorman was in reach of a telephone—and I must admit, in passing, that Russian telephones are superior to ours. Yes, Russia is a land of contrasts. In the village or hamlet where most homes were roofless one could locate a villa or palace unrivaled in splendor anywhere on the Continent. Oh, so beautiful was this country! The golden domes of her innumerable Byzantine churches fairly gleamed throughout the land. And when on a holiday morning thousands of gigantic bells pealed their chimes through the skies it was almost incredible to fancy such divine harmony wrought on this sinful sphere. Then there is the diversity of the land! You can ride for days and weeks and see only plain steppes without tree or shrub—mere dreary stretches, such as the steppes of Ufa and Orenburg. Then behold the Caucasus; hundreds and hundreds of miles of mountains, wonderfully striking mountains, like the Kasbeck and the Elbrus—perhaps the most imposing in the world. Then the endless expanse of waters—lakes, river, and sea! What can be more charming than the primitive banks of the Volga, especially the steep cliffs behind Nijni, whence the famous river pirate Attaman-Stienka Razine threw the Persian princess into the water! This river runs for thousands of miles through Russia—from the German border to the Urals and Caucasus. The seas—Black, Caspian, and Baltic—open up all parts of Asia and Europe. Then consider Crimea and the Ukraine—an area equivalent to several European countries—entirely covered with gardens of all fruits of the world. Then view Siberia—you can wander there for days and weeks, weeks and months, and see nothing but woods, woods, and woods. The famous Taiga!

All these scenes I have visited myself during my sojourn of years in Russia, oftentimes alone, oftentimes in the company of American tourists.

Now her hospitality. Where in the world could foreigners receive so cordial and sincere a reception as in Russia? One arrives here without tongue, without friends, without a solitary acquaintance, and within a fortnight one has been already welcomed into the best Russian homes. Naturally, one must possess a certain amount of education and refinement. Education, in particular, was there considered on a high plane. The person with education, with some linguistic ability, and, in addition, of foreign birth—such a person was highly appreciated and beloved in Russia. With the kindly assistance of his friends, he had open access to the highest social and official life. And the manner in which such education was there rewarded can scarcely be conceived in America. And of course such person-

ages as ambassadors and consuls were reckoned among the first men of the land.

Still more remarkable in hospitality to foreigners was the village. You entered a peasant's hut and asked for a glass of water. You soon were invited to the table, where, after a few moments, a jug of milk and a loaf of bread appeared. Forgetting his daily task, the peasant started to question you about your country, family, and business; and if it grew dark, or began to rain, you might be sure to find shelter here. But don't offer him any remuneration—this would only insult him.

#### RUSSIA, THE HOME OF MODERN MUSIC, LETTERS, AND ART

Since the early eighties Russia has occupied one of the foremost ranks in the world of art. Glinka, Tchaikowsky, Rubinstein, fathers of Russian classical music, not only founded but erected the structure of a new epoch. They were the first to transcend the melodramatic romanticism of the Italian and French composers and wave their magic wand all over the world.

Europe and America suddenly saw upon the stage new, unpuppet-like characters who told of their human experiences and feelings in their humanly musical language. From king to peasant, each lived and sang his own song—the first of his palaces, the last of his thatched cottages. The old-fashioned shepherds who were wont to sing truly beautiful but angelically high melodies were left in the background. In a word, the great Russians created a vast human realism which has reigned to the present day, and will, I think, reign as long as human souls are human. The operas "Life for the Czar," by Glinka, "The Queen of Spades" and "Eugenie Onyegin," by Tchaikowsky, and "The Demon," by Rubinstein, have no peer in the musical world. Even their spiritual children and grandchildren—as Moussorgsky, Rimsky-Korsakov, Scriabin, and scores of others—stand asunder from the horde.

The power of the Russian artist lies in his extraordinarily broad culture. No country has such educated artists as Russia. Commencing with the giants—Pushkin, Tolstoy, Dostoyevsky, Turgenev, and concluding with the self-educated Gorky, Andreieff, Kuprine, and Archibasheff—all were products, not of university, but of universal learning. Some of them knew and controlled from four to eight languages; as, for instance, Tolstoy and Turgenev, who could hardly tell which of the European tongues they knew best (and in the word "know" I mean all it implies, i. e., speaking, writing, reading the entire literature, and understanding the psychology of their nations). For this reason we may read without wonder "War and Peace," by Tolstoy, in which all intricacies of military strategy, natural history, geography, biology, romanticism, music, and history are treated as by authorities specializing in each field. Where in the world can one find such deep psychological research as in Dostoyevsky's romances? His "Broth-

ers Karamasoff" and "Crime and Punishment" do not have, and, it appears to me, never will have, any match. Russia has also world-renowned scholars, such as Podvitzotsky, Metchnikoff, and Mendeleeff. Indeed, this is a land of contrasts. Hand in hand with eighty per cent of illiterate population we find this herculean learning restricted to a few.

The same is the case with Russian painters. Commencing with Bruloff, famous for his immortal painting "The Last Days of Pompeii," and concluding with the contemporary Riepin, whose "Ivan the Terrible" is internationally famous, all are incomparable in their learning, psychological analysis, and technique. I do not mention here such original geniuses as Vassietzoff, Sieroff, and Wrubel.

#### THE RUSSIA OF TO-DAY

Unfortunately, this is in the past. This is Russia of bygone days—before the war and Revolution. The Russia of to-day is entirely different—another Russia, without musicians, without writers, without painters. No, the last may be said to exist still, but they are of another species; I call them "Red Painters," for they recognize no other color than that of crimson blood. *These are the Bolsheviks.* Of this great country of endless riches, country of artists and thinkers, the Bolsheviks have made a woebegone madhouse. Madmen have risen over the land, overwhelmed all those opposing them and imprisoned them in dungeons. As to all demented, the color of red appeals to them and they redden the world around them.

Tragedy of tragedies! Tragedy of madmen! Its stage managers have hidden it from the gaze of an outer audience. And most tragic of all, this scene of millions of souls weltering in blood is merely a rehearsal boding an even greater, grimmer spectacle to follow. Indeed, the bloodiest of pageants will surely follow unless a courageous public opinion rises to the cry of the moment and calls a halt to the tragic farce. And farce it is—like that of Edgar Allan Poe's in which is depicted an uprising among the inmates of a lunatic asylum who bind their keepers and run the asylum to suit themselves.

Such a madhouse is Russia to-day. Under the open heavens these madmen wreak their lust. With the blood of millions they stain their hands and everything about them—cities, streets, homes, schools. The death cry of their victims sounds sweet to their ears, for they spare none. They kill relentlessly, incessantly—no matter who their victims are, Russians or foreigners.

#### THE PERSECUTION OF FOREIGNERS

The wholesale arrests of foreigners are due apparently to the aversion on the part of the Bolsheviks to permit the outside world to witness their maniac doings. Any foreigner is liable to suspicion and immediate arrest. Those capable of raising large funds may sometimes bribe their way to freedom. There are many to-day

lingering in dungeons where their only sustenance is a bit of hope and a pitcher of water and a quarter of a pound of bread every other day. Then sometimes they mysteriously disappear.

American citizens have also tasted bread in Russian jails. As soon as the news spread of our soldiers landing on the Murman coast a series of wholesale arrests of Americans began.

The Extraordinary Commission, a sort of mediæval inquisition, gathered in all discoverable Americans and Frenchmen. Some have been able to buy their way to freedom at a price of from ten thousand to one hundred thousand rubles. Many others who, unfortunately, cannot afford to pay such big sums are still festering in underground cells, awaiting their release here or in the world eternal. Any moment our American brethren may be sent to Cronstadt to be shot, victims of Bolshevik wild mania.

Hear them! Hear them cry: America, help!

Nor did I escape the unfortunate fate of these foreigners caught in their grasp. On September 30 I was compelled to visit on business the "Northern Commune," as the old city of Peter the Great is now called. During the day I had a feeling that something evil would befall me, for at every step I made in the city I perceived two suspicious characters spying on me from a distance. For this reason I hid all my money and jewelry that evening with special precaution, for I was ready for anything.

Indeed, about two o'clock that night a powerful knock thundered at my door. "Who is there?" I asked. "The Extraordinary Commission." I was forced to open. Half an hour later I was at the late Municipal Headquarters, now occupied by the Extraordinary Commission.

Upon my query for the reason of my arrest I was given the cold reply, "As American officer and spy." They were well aware that I was neither. But what could I do?

Six and a half weeks I spent in an underground dungeon, subsisting on two ounces of bread and a can of water a day. The sword constantly hung over my head. Each day saw some of my fellow-prisoners spirited away—and they were never seen again.

Nevertheless, through the never-failing medium of a considerable amount of money I managed to buy my freedom. The end of November found me in Stockholm. Fancy my elation when I found myself at last able to breathe freely without the fear of death! Also I could eat as much as I wished. Yet my joy was sadly incomplete, for far, far in that cold land of Russia, surrounded by the Red maniacs, were left my wife and my adorable four-year-old boy George. Only God Almighty knows what has occurred to them in the few months since last I saw them. Are they even alive?

Oh, if I could only bring Bolshevism

home to you as it has been brought home to me! It is so hard for those in civilized countries to picture it even in a general way! Could you imagine New York in ruins, its great White Way littered with dead horses; all restaurants, gilded lobster palaces, theaters, closed? This description may seem exaggerated to some of you. But I have seen this state of affairs in Petrograd—the New York of Russia—and let me tell you that it was all very, very tragic.

Four years ago Petrograd was one of the most lively cities in Europe. Its streets were bustling with activity. Its homes, shops, theaters, and restaurants were brilliant with life, gayety, and excitement. Its people were happy in the day's work and play.

To-day? This great metropolis is barren as a desert. There is no trace of its former glory. Its restaurants and theaters are the grimy barracks of a lunatic army. Instead of the sweet strains of music are heard the roar of cannon and the staccato barks of machine guns. People are impoverished and hungry. Children die before their birth or afterward on their mothers' fallen bosoms. Not only do people drop from exhaustion, but even the machines, factories, and traffic halt for lack of energy. People are too busy cutting throats to cut wood for fires.

Nevsky Prospect, once the Broadway of Petrograd, whose fair pedestrians compared with the fairest on the Avenue de l'Opéra or Piccadilly, whose granite pavements were models of cleanliness, is no more. Now these walks are littered with rubbish, and the commonest frequenters are dead horses, whose pestilential odors are rife with diseases; horses which disappear at night in a mysterious manner—that is, mysterious to him who has not felt hunger.

I have seen the famished figures creep forth at night, knife in hand, to prey on this God-sent carrion. Providence is kind and illumination is absent. No one will interfere. He who is first upon the scene claims the choicest morsel, and what cares he if its nourishment is infectious? or if he even must cross daggers for his fatal morsel?

I have seen mothers and daughters creeping forth sometimes in twilight to appease their hunger on raw horseflesh. My wife saw one such sight that prostrated her. When I finally revived her, the horse and its famished guests had entirely disappeared. It all happened in a few minutes.

#### CATEGORIES

Not all classes have to fight over carrion; there are some people who are going on comparatively well. These are the fortunates—those of the "first category." The population in Russia is divided by the Bolsheviks into four categories.

The first category is made up of those who are doing hard work for the Govern-

ment. Soldiers are included in this class and workers in Government factories. The Bolshevik Government tries to take good care of its army, and in great measure succeeds. Members of the first category are allowed half a pound of bread a day, and they can buy this in soviet shops at 1 ruble 33 copecks a pound.

The second category consists of clerical workers, servants, and the like, whether in the employ of the Government or of private persons. Each member of this class is allowed a quarter of a pound of bread a day, at the same price.

The third class is made up of such people as the widows of officers and members of the nobility who are living on pensions or private incomes. The widow of a general, for example, gets a pension of one hundred rubles a month, but that represents only about five dollars' actual purchasing power in Russia now. These people are allowed, sometimes as often as once a week, but rarely with such frequency, either one-eighth or one-sixteenth of a pound of bread, a pound or half a pound of potatoes, and two herrings.

The fourth category consists of the proprietors of little stores, shops, and factories. Their weekly food allowance is two herrings—no bread at all. Their tools have been taken away from them, they have no materials to work with, but, if they have employed people, they must go on paying their wages. The last two classes have no rights whatever; in Moscow they cannot even ride in the street cars.

All the food that people get in addition to their allowance must be purchased at exorbitant prices.

Here are some quotations current in Petrograd:

	Rubles. <sup>1</sup>
Bread, black, corn, per pound . . .	13-24
Potatoes, unwashed, per pound . . .	4-6
Butter or fat, per pound . . .	50-80
Apples, each . . . . .	3-7
Horse meat, per pound . . . .	12-20

If you imagine that these articles of food can be bought in the open market, you are mistaken; only in silent by-streets under the hidden cloak can they be bought, and woe be to the buyer if caught in the act by the Red Guard! If said authority merely confiscates the food, the buyer can be happy, for he might have been led off to a place of repentance for a long period of meditation.

A familiar scene is as follows: You are passing the market-place, when a moderately intelligent looking being approaches you and confidently hints of a small loaf hid under his cloak. Hungrily you halt him and clinch the bargain. A sad-looking civilian comes up from behind, a shrill whistle, and suddenly about you rise, as from the ground, a score of Red Guards, ready to shoot you at the least motion. In a second you are standing before the soviet commissar.

<sup>1</sup> A ruble before the war was worth about fifty cents.—THE EDITORS.



# CURRENT EVENTS ILLUSTRATED



VERSAILLES 1871: BISMARCK'S ULTIMATUM TO FRANCE—A GERMAN CONCEPTION

M. Thiers, at the right, and M. Jules Favre, in the center, have just been told by Prince Bismarck, at the left, that the German terms constitute an irreducible minimum. The haughtiness of the conqueror and the despair of the vanquished are well brought out in this noted picture by Karl Wagner, a German artist.



(C) Underwood & Underwood

VERSAILLES 1919: THE ARRIVAL OF THE GERMAN PEACE DELEGATES

In the center (with light overcoat) is Count von Brockdorff-Rantzau, the head of the German delegation. To his left (with fur-collared coat) is Baron von Lohmann. **A CONTRAST—ABOVE, THE TYPICAL PRUSSIAN OF 1871 DICTATING TERMS, BELOW, THE GERMANS OF 1919 SUING FOR PEACE**





PARIS — THE PLACE DE LA CONCORDE. THIS BEAUTIFUL PLAZA IS WHAT THE AMERICAN PEACE COMMISSIONERS



ARRAS — THE GRAND SQUARE. THIS ONCE BEAUTIFUL PLAZA AND EVEN WORSE RUINS IN OTHER



Photographs copyright 1919 by Schutz, Washington, D. C.

LENS — ONCE A TOWN, THE CENTER OF A PROSPEROUS COAL-MINING DISTRICT WHICH THE GERMAN

WHAT THE PEACE-MAKERS S

The American Peace Commissioners are in unscathed Paris, but their task is to





FROM THEIR HEADQUARTERS IN THE BLOCK OF BUILDINGS BEHIND THE ORNAMENTAL PILLAR AT THE RIGHT



WHAT THE INHABITANTS OF THIS ANCIENT CITY SEE OF THE DEVASTATION WROUGHT BY THE HUN



ALLY DESTROYED IN ORDER TO CRIPPLE FRANCE—WHAT NOBODY SEES EXCEPT AN OCCASIONAL VISITOR

AND WHAT THEY OUGHT TO SEE

evil spirit that reduces beauty to ruins and makes of prosperity a desert of refuse



(C) Underwood & Underwood

**THE FUNERAL OF LIEUTENANT JAMES EUROPE, LEADER OF A FAMOUS BAND OF COLORED MUSICIANS**

See editorial pages for comment on the career of Lieutenant Europe



International Film Service

**GENERAL DOUGLAS MACARTHUR, THE NEW COMMANDANT OF WEST POINT**

General MacArthur is only 39 years old and is one of the youngest men ever appointed to his present important position. He was commander of a brigade of the Rainbow Division and won distinction in the war



(C) Underwood & Underwood

**COLONEL HENRY D. LINDSLEY, CHAIRMAN OF THE AMERICAN LEGION**

Colonel Lindsley was born in Nashville, Tennessee, in 1872. He has lived in Dallas, Texas, for several years, and has been Mayor of that city. He has been Director of the War Risk Insurance Bureau, from which position he has just resigned



# HAPPINESS

BY MARY WASHBURN BALDWIN

Oh, happiness is very good !  
Better than air, better than food,  
Better than wings that bear on high  
The airships in the sunny sky !

Stronger than tonic of the sea  
It sings its bracing melody.  
Like violets scattered on the sod,  
It brings the very breath of God.

## SISTER OHIO

A MEMORY OF THE CIVIL WAR

BY LUCY SEAMAN BAINBRIDGE

MASSACHUSETTS school days were over, and in the spring of 1864 I was in Washington. Mr. Lincoln had welcomed an Ohio regiment, saying, "I know you will do your best," and there were many men at the front and in camp from this State.

With my mother I was at dinner with friends, the Ohio Military Agent, head of the Ohio Soldiers' Aid Society, being the principal guest. He told us of the terrible sufferings at Fredericksburg. "The conditions are worse," said he, "than in the winter of 1862, when so many thousand dead and wounded lay along the banks of the Rappahannock and the Army of the Potomac was so sorely depressed. Without going into the causes or blunders which have brought this, the fact is that along the river and in the city streets and on the floors of the houses our men are sick, wounded and suffering, helpless and dying. It is an awful condition there!"

Strange talk for a dinner table, but it was a time of war. "I am here," continued the Military Agent, "to send down a relief party to do what it can for these poor brave boys of ours. Several young men of our State have obtained furloughs from their business; the Rev. Mr. Prugh, of Ohio, a clergyman of good standing, will be the head of the party. I have one efficient woman, a widow from Cincinnati, who will arrive to-morrow, and is ready to go—but—I can't send one woman alone." Turning to my mother, he asked: "Will you go? You have had large experience; you could give most valuable help. Can't you go down with the party? Take your daughter along with you—she can help." A telegram telling of sickness at home made her answer: "Impossible; but you may send my daughter, and I will go as far as Acquia Creek with her to see whether or not she can be of any use."

It must be remembered that in our country at that time there were no trained nurses; but from the school of home experience, endowed with practical common sense, ready to serve as best they could, a few women were of great use in hospitals and in some instances at the front.

It was no gala party on that transport which took us down from Washington to

meet the train from Fredericksburg. There was nothing before us but work for suffering, dying men. It was understood from the first that hardly the ordinary courtesies of social life were to be observed. If women were to go into that kind of service, they were to be ready to do fully their part, and in no sense to become a burden to the men who were so greatly needed. This was understood.

Oh, what a procession that was from train to transport—men hobbling, limping, staggering—each man able to help lending a hand to those utterly helpless. There were few stretchers; blankets, and even sheets, were improvised for carrying the men who could not walk. Wounded, sick, and faint, they reeled from the railway to the friendly boat, where they gladly lay down on the hard boards. A narrow pathway was left between the feet of the two rows of men packed closely together on the floor of the transport. The few doctors were indeed busy and very quickly used my mother's practical knowledge of medicine and nursing.

In the midst of groans, creaking of machinery, and swash of the river, and no one to direct her, what could a girl do? Only this: A pail was found and filled with water; then lips were moistened, dried rags soaked with blood around the wounds were wet, and bits of old flannel shirts, made to serve as temporary bandages, were eased up by the water. Water! Water! Water! How the men on that hard floor, packed close together, craved the comfort of it on face and hands and wounds!

"Good," said the doctor, as he hurried by. "Now make some punch—can you? We must keep these fellows alive till we get them to Washington." All through that night, long for the poor men but short to us who worked, we fought pain and death. Kneeling on the floor beside the men, one and another looked up as the comforting water or the spoonful of punch touched his lips, and said, "Oh, bless ye! God bless ye!"

On reaching Washington our boat was quickly emptied. The men were lifted into ambulances and sent to the hospitals, but many were laid away in the quiet rest at Arlington. We made ready promptly to return for another boat-load.

Said the Military Agent, most cordially: "I shall be very pleased if you will spare your daughter to go down to the base of supplies with our party. All of them ask this, and the clergyman, the leader, will take her under his wing." And so I went to the front.

There was no pretty nurse's cap or white uniform, to wear, just plain, everyday clothes—a gingham dress and apron; no dainty and becoming white veil with a red cross over my forehead or on my arm, but simply on my left breast was pinned a badge of red silk, on which were printed the words in gilt, "Ohio Relief." Thus I went down the Potomac under the special guardianship of the leader, whom I called Father Prugh. At Port Royal on the Rappahannock, White House Landing on the Pamunkey, and, last, at City Point I had experiences of war which memory will never lose. How much was accomplished is for the arithmetic of eternity.

The State of Ohio gave us stores of condensed milk, dried toasted bread, crackers, sugar, canned fruits, jellies, and so forth, and our practical State sent to each of us women a good umbrella, which we used for sun and rain. Away down within the boom—boom—boom of the cannonading, close to the front, what could our party of untrained though willing people do? Surely what could a girl really accomplish? Woman's work is made up of little things, and these little things put together make the whole. So with that thought I worked.

Because of lack of army supplies or because they were tied up with red tape, more poor fellows were brought wounded and helpless back from the front than there were tents to cover them. On the grassy floor they were laid close together, with an orderly to care for them as best he could. When the tents were filled to the utmost, other men from the battle and rifle pits were left outside on the grass.

One very hot day a soldier lay with upturned face exposed to the pitiless heat of the Virginia sun. The bandages around his arm and leg were stiff and hard with blood. Was he black or white? Dirt, powder, and sunburn made it difficult to determine. Was he dead or asleep? He did not move. He did not seem to



SISTER OHIO  
In the winter of 1863-1864

inexperienced eyes even to breathe, but water on the rags about the wounds, water on his lips, water on his face and head, had the desired effect, and the eyes slowly opened. With such material as I could find in the vicinity, a little improvised tent was put up over his head and face and neck. One of the doctors, coming hurriedly by and seeing my attempt to protect the man from the hot sun, called out, "Bully for you, Miss Ohio. I'm awfully busy, but I'll try to come back and give you a little help with that fellow. Feed him some punch."

Among the wounded men lying in one of the tents another day—men recently brought from the very front and waiting to get to Washington—was a soldier who called out, "Say, please, Ohio Relief, what's your name?" Pointing to my badge, I replied, "There's my name." "Well, Sister Ohio, I am from that State too, and the worst of it is I am hungry, and that orderly has too much to do to bother with me. What are you going to do for a fellow who wants to eat and can't feed himself?" Both arms were shot and he was helpless. I soon found that he was ready for bread and milk, and liked it better than anything else, he said. So my supplies of crackers, toasted bread, and condensed milk were put to good use.

I fed him for several days until he was carried to a Washington hospital.

Many months afterward this same soldier in the uniform of a major, with his left sleeve empty, called at my home in Ohio, and said: "You see, I found out your name and who you were, and I have come to thank you and to have some bread and milk with you. But you won't have to feed me."

Later this soldier honored me with the suggestion that I take bread and milk with him all his life!

Outside a tent, under the ropes which held it in place, lay a soldier boy, groaning and doubled up with pain. Said the orderly, in a kindly voice, "I'm just sorry for him, Miss Ohio, but he can't be 'lowed in the tent; it's chuck full of wounded men, anyhow. He's got the cramps and he don't stay in one spot very long. He was over the other side until a few minutes ago. I'm too awful busy to tend to him." In my supplies were medicines for dysentery, and so I went to work. Careful feeding, regular medicine, a warm blanket on the grass, with the added oil of kindness, and the lone boy was in fair condition in time for the next boat-load to Washington.

When other duties to the suffering bodies allowed for a respite, Father Prugh

held a short, informal service of song and cheer, in each tent. Here a girl could really help.

Frankey was a Michigan boy. Our duty was first to the men of Ohio, and after that to any one else. The lad had been terribly hurt, shot through both arms and one leg, and the wounds were full of gangrene and vermin. Frankey had lied about his age and had run away from home to enlist; he was only a boy. Said the doctor: "Miss Ohio, that little fellow thinks he is to have a furlough and that he is to go home to his mother. He is soon to die. Don't make him feel bad—but—oh, well, well, do as you like." The boy responded to every kindness and wanted Sister Ohio to take care of his precious possessions—green and yellow skeins of sewing-silk taken at Fairfax Court-House, and a ring he had cut out of a nut when his leg had been hurt but when he could use his arm. He talked of his furlough and his mother and the Sunday school, and how glad he was that he had been in the fight. At last his mind was turned to the thought that perhaps he might not be able to get home to his mother; he grasped the idea that his furlough was to be very long, and that in the Father's house he would meet mother and tell her how sorry he was that he had lied. At the service that Sunday afternoon he asked that we sing his favorite hymn. It sounds old-fashioned now, but he loved it—"There is a happy land, far, far away." He tried to join in the singing; and then that hymn, "I have a Saviour in the promised land," he wanted sung twice. Before the next boat-load was shipped to Washington, Frankey entered into the land where there is no war. He said good-by that Sunday afternoon and gave me as a remembrance a tiny skein of the silk; the balance I was to send to his mother. "Please, Sister Ohio, you tell her I am all right inside, and you know you are my sister, and maybe I won't be here to-morrow, and will you kiss me good-by 'cause my mother ain't here?"

At the end of the row of men lying on the ground in one of the tents, one day, was a man so wounded that he had severe hemorrhages. An orderly said, "Don't give him any time, Miss Ohio; he is a goner, he will never get to a hospital." The poor fellow knew it himself all too well, but said, as I sat by him, "Will you write to my wife and tell her to make my children know that I gave my life for my country? I want my boy to know about his father. Tell them I thought of them." The story in full was written. I added a tiny lock of hair and a special message from the father to the boy who bore his name, and as I read it to the suffering man, his gratitude was expressed in a whispered "God bless you." As night came on I gave him a verse of comfort and strength from God's Word, and he said, longingly, as I left him, "Sister Ohio, please come here first in the morning, and if—" At the first break of the dawn I was there; his place on the grass was empty; a sudden severe hemor-



rhage, and the spirit was released. The body had been taken away, for there was no time for delay. I hurried to the cemetery. There were so many who had died in the night, and there was so much to do for those who were suffering, that there was no time for services, but as that body was laid underground, Sister Ohio was kindly allowed by the man in charge to have the spade of earth held for a moment while a verse and a short prayer were repeated.

When the Army base was moved to City Point, there was delay in the arrival of the stores and goods. There were tents, but beds and blankets would come later. Our food was of the simplest sort for a day or two. Johnny, a drummer boy, detailed temporarily to the Christian Commission tent near by, all unseen, rolled in a can of peaches under the edge of the canvas of our tent, and later came peeping in to say, "Well, Sister Ohio, I'm from good old Bosting, but just you count on me if you need anything." When he went back to the front, he asked for a little piece off the side of my blue check apron as a memento of our friendly acquaintance. Many years, yes, very many years afterward, a bald, gray, bent man, worn and disabled, called to see me, and asked if I was Sister Ohio, and did I remember Johnny, the drummer boy at City Point.

It was true that at City Point we only had a tent, but we each had a big shawl, and there was a log for a pillow and a grassy floor to lie on. That first night there an officer at dusk came to us and said: "There is a lady alone whom we want to accommodate. She has business with headquarters. All we can do is to ask you ladies to take her in as your guest to-night." We gladly gave her a share of our log pillow, and I divided my warm shawl with her as a covering. It was dusk when she came, it was early dawn when she left, so our guest, Clara Barton, who later organized the American Red Cross and was its first President, did not know who had been her hostess. Years afterward the Rev. Amory Bradford, of Montclair, held a series of meetings in his church, giving one day to addresses on the work of women. There were three speakers—a lady from Boston, Clara Barton, and myself. With the permission of Dr. Bradford, I was allowed to introduce the speaker who followed me. I had never seen Clara Barton since that night we had spent together under my blanket-shawl at City Point. I told the story of the stranger who came to us that night in the tent, and then presented Miss Barton to the audience. With her cloak thrown back, showing its gay lining, the medals on her breast flashing, and her face full of light and life, she extended her hand and clasped mine, saying, "I have often wondered who the girl was who gave me a part of her pillow and warm shawl, and I have always wanted to thank her for her hospitality, and to meet her again—and now I say, God bless you." The hearty cheers of that big audience one can never forget.

My evenings at the front were all needed for writing letters—letters to wives, mothers, and sweethearts. One very warm night the entrance curtain of my tent was pushed back and I sat at my desk, which was the top of a packing-box, and by the light of a candle was writing when a man, not a soldier, came in to have a social chat with my tent-mate, the widow. I was introduced; that



BADGE WORN BY SISTER OHIO  
A cherished souvenir of the Civil War

was all. I had many letters to get off, and was not there for any social calls. Late that night, when my widow friend was out on some errand, a tap on my tent pole roused me. "Who is there?" I asked. "What is wanted?" A man's voice replied, giving his name, and making it evident that he had utterly mistaken my character and my mission. My sharp reply was followed by my taking up a hatchet with which I had opened a box and clanging it down upon a pile of nails which lay there, and saying, with a tone and emphasis which he could understand, "The first man who crosses this threshold will be a dead man." The vile creature did not walk away; he ran with all his might.

For the first time in all her experiences at the front Sister Ohio called upon the kind services of Father Prugh and the staff of royal young men with him. That midnight caller left for Washington the next day.

Furlough time was up for some of the

party, the widow had special business to attend to in Cincinnati, and so I went to my home in Cleveland, Ohio.

During the many years which have come and gone since then a few letters have been received which tell me that my memory is not a dream. One to myself and one to my son are added here:

Fort Leavenworth, Kansas,  
January 9, 1881.

Dear Madame: You are no doubt surprised at a letter from an old friend. I hope you have not forgotten your little Soldier Friend, who knew you down with the Army of the Potomac. I was of the Twentieth Massachusetts Volunteers. After that I went into the Navy and was shipwrecked. . . .

Good-by and God bless you is the prayer of your old friend,  
JOHNNIE DOYLE.

Treasurer's Office, Trumbull County,  
Warren, Ohio, September 10, 1903.

. . . November 5, 1861, I enlisted in the 6th O. V. Cav. Re-enlisted January, 1864, and on May 28, 1864, was severely wounded at Erron Church or Hawes Shop, Virginia. The Army moved, and the sick and wounded were sent to White House Landing on the Pamunkey River. Tents at the Landing were put up for us soldiers, and well I remember your mother (then a young lady) with an older lady from Cincinnati, Ohio, going around among the soldiers looking for Ohio boys, as they were sent by the Ohio Relief to care first for Ohio soldiers. How well I remember boys from other States wishing they were from Ohio!

One day one of the boys from my regiment was walking around with his arm in a sling (he was wounded in the arm) and suddenly his arm began to bleed very bad. The boys called, and one of our soldier nurses came and took him to the doctors who were amputating limbs. But soon the poor fellow came back, and such a look as he had when he said the doctors said he had to die, as mortification had set in and an amputation would do no good. I shall never forget that poor fellow's look. But he rapidly grew worse and lay down upon the ground (we had no cots then), suffering very much. A doctor came in, and the soldiers asked if he could not do something for him. The doctor replied, "My poor fellow, I can't do a thing for you." He soon died, and was carried out for burial just as your mother came in. How she did hurry out to see if she was too late to get a lock of his hair to send to his wife and family with a letter! I wonder if she remembers it.

The Army again had to move and change its base of supplies. The sick and wounded were put on transports. Another comrade and myself were put on the transport Connecticut, and your mother saw that our cots were placed side by side, and she gave us a bottle of wine to keep our strength up during our trip to Washington. . . .

Very truly yours,  
J. A. SAGER, Treasurer.

This page of personal history began with Lincoln. I close with his ringing words, good for all time: "Let us have faith that right makes might, and in that faith let us to the end dare to do our duty as we understand it."

# A LATE CONFESSION

BY ELSIE SINGMASTER

HAVING described the Battle of Gettysburg and having escorted his passengers safely to the 5:33 train, Captain Hill stabled his horses. He had not spoken with his usual eloquence, and now as he worked a frown wrinkled his forehead. When he had finished, he did not go up the board walk to the kitchen and his wife's good supper, as was his custom, but stole down the alley to the corner, and then walked a block farther to the Palace Hotel, on whose porch he spent with his fellow-guides the idle hours when the trains brought no tourists.

With an air of anxiety and depression he mounted the steps and stood leaning against a post. He was a thin little man of uncertain age, neatly dressed in a blue suit, and wearing a bright-red necktie and on his lapel a bronze button. His red tie and his blue suit and his crisp white curls suggested the flag which he adored. He had been a private soldier, but the tourists called him Captain, and he never disclaimed the title, holding it to be a small distinction compared to that which he deserved.

Transportation over the battlefield was still by means of wagons, and he had many pleasant conversations with his patrons.

"You must have been very brave," they would say.

"Well, it took some grit," Henry always answered.

"How old are you?"

"Well, my pension papers say forty-five"—or "fifty-five," or "sixty-five," as the case might be. To-day he had said sixty-five with a little shudder. If ever a human being wished that Time's clock would stand still, that human being was Henry. His horror of appearing old had its source both in vanity and in a dread of weakness and senility. He had a curious conviction that one could cheat Time—a conviction more common among women than among men. He kept his shoulders straight and his clothing immaculate, and he walked with a brisk gait which was sometimes painful.

His wife, Hetty, felt no such horror; she spoke with incomprehensible indifference of growing old, confessing freely that she was almost seventy, and giving herself all the comforts of age—a nap in the afternoon, a seat by the stove when her tasks were done, and the wearing of clothes which had long ceased to be fashionable. She did not observe that to Henry the very subject of age was unpleasant, that he even left the room when it was mentioned. She did not know exactly how old he was when she had married him—they were both middle-aged, and she took him as he was and concerned herself little about his past, even about the number of years that he had lived.

It was the thought of Hetty which at this moment depressed her husband. Compelled by necessity, he was about to deal

her a hard blow, to shake the foundations of her placid life.

He realized after he had leaned for fifteen minutes against the post that he could not stay here forever. Six o'clock had struck, the shades of the stores had been drawn, and the street was deserted. Trembling, he approached his dwelling. Once his step faltered, and several times his eyes grew dim. Once he stopped and stood in deep thought. Was it not tomorrow that the landlord was coming? No, it was this evening.

Exactly two weeks ago he had escorted over the field the Governor of North Carolina and his family. He was in fine spirits, the Governor and his family were pleasant and talkative, and Henry flattered himself that he had achieved that happy impartiality which made the battle seem a victory for both sides, and which would result in an addition to the usual fee. The addition was forthcoming, and Henry had the satisfaction of being complimented before all the other guides.

"You certainly told us an interesting story."

The Governor was the last to say farewell.

"How old are you, my friend?"

"My pension papers say sixty-five," said Henry, with a little shiver at this unpleasant query. He wished that his pension papers said thirty-five.

But the subject of age was again thrust before him. He saw with regret that the attention of the other guides was not directed to him, but was given to old Billy Gude, one of their number. Billy was excited.

"I tell you it helps me!"

"What helps you?" asked Henry.

"I get more pension—twenty dollars instead of fifteen." The tears stood in Billy's eyes. Neither he nor any of them was rich. Their business had seasons, like the millinery business, and all the uncertainties of a lottery.

"How so?" asked Henry, excitedly.

"If you do, I do."

"No, you don't."

"Why not?"

"You're not old enough."

"Not old enough?"

"No, the increase begins at seventy."

"Oh!" said Henry. He drew a deep breath. A hundred extra dollars a month could not pay one for being seventy!

He had gone slowly down the street and into his kitchen, conscious of the need of warm food and of an appreciative audience. He did not like Billy Gude, who was his professional rival.

But peace of mind was not to be his. He saw when they sat down at the table that Hetty was pale.

"What is the matter, Hetty?"

Hetty clasped her hands upon her breast. She was built after a generous pattern of soul and body and should have had a large family of children to care for

in addition to one little man. Now tragedy was in her gesture and her voice.

"He's raised the rent on us, Pop!"

"How much has he raised it?"

"Five dollars."

"The scoundrel!"

"He made a new fence and papered and rebuilt the shed. I guess it is not too much."

Henry sensed dimly a coincidence. Ah, yes! five dollars a month was the extra sum which Billy Gude was to receive. He felt an unwarranted anger against Billy and a still more unreasonable anger against Hetty.

"Well, well!" he cried, testily. Then for the first time in his married life he roared at Hetty. He had a surprisingly deep voice.

"Don't be a cry-baby! Crying won't help it."

Hetty dried her eyes.

"When'll this raise begin?" demanded Henry in the same round tone. He spoke as an impertinent child might speak addressing an adult.

"He will come for the next rent two weeks from to-night."

When supper was over, Henry went upstairs and looked at himself in the mirror, as though to trace the ravages wrought by the announcement. He seemed terrified. After a while he went downstairs and out of the house, ignoring Hetty and her tears.

As he walked he planned and rejected plans. They had long expected an increase in the rent, and, as Hetty said, it was not unjust. But he had made no arrangements to meet it. He did not know how to meet it now. Their living expenses were almost nothing, and could not well be reduced. They dared not save less than they were saving; the possibility of having to discontinue his small weekly deposits in the bank was not to be considered.

There was one thing they could do—he faced the thought at last boldly. They could take a few rooms instead of a whole house. There were on the first floor a parlor, sitting-room, and kitchen. They could do with one room instead of three. On the second floor were three rooms. They needed but one, and they did not need an attic at all. The boldness which he felt was boldness not for himself but for Hetty. It was she who liked space; but what was the use of possessing space if you did not use it? With a long sigh he turned homeward, thankful that he need say nothing to Hetty to-night.

The bill for the increase in pensions was the chief topic among the guides. Business was not brisk the next morning; for instance, though the weather was pleasant, only half a dozen tourists arrived and all could be accommodated in one carriage. Billy Gude thanked Heaven loudly that he was seventy-one.

"I can live even if the ungrateful



people don't care nothing for their country," he declared.

When Henry went home at noon, it seemed to him that Hetty looked at him suspiciously. He had racked his brains to think of another way of adding to his income. But work was scarce, especially work which could be done by an old man. There was a way of getting more money, even without earning it, but this method he could not consider.

In the middle of the afternoon he had suddenly a great fright. A few tourists had come in on the noon train and he had taken them to the summit of Round Top and stood there, his whip in his gesticulating hand.

"There in that tree a little sharpshooter sixteen years old was found dead. He had tied himself fast with his belt, he—"

Henry ceased to explain, he grew quite white and turned his horses homeward. His passengers perceived his haste and accused him of cheating them. When they reached the station, they paid his fee with loud objections.

Hurrying home, he discovered with deep relief that Hetty had gone out. He climbed to the attic like a thief and opened an old chest. Hidden under his clothing was a package wrapped in newspaper. This he carried downstairs and out into the yard, looking meanwhile constantly over his shoulder as though he feared pursuit.

But this strange performance did not set his heart at rest. In the same spot the next afternoon he grew pale, and again he hastened home. Now he took the package from the haymow and hid it under the seat of the carriage.

The following morning, as he drove round Culp's Hill, he left his passengers and crossed a meadow to Rock Creek. There he stood looking down into a pool deep enough to hide his package or even a larger object.

Hetty each day grew a little paler, but he did not see; indeed, he did not look directly at her. He believed that she resented his poverty; he feared that she suspected him of still another defect. She was the soul of honor, the never-failing advocate of straightforward dealing, and he had for many years deceived her grossly.

A week passed in misery; a second Sunday came and went. Henry believed sometimes that his mind was failing. Once he placed Rickett's battery on Culp's Hill, and once, delivering to Union tourists the story designed for Confederates, was sharply called to account. He could not bear to meet the look on Hetty's face when he told her that she would have to leave the little house where she had lived for so many years; the house to which her furniture seemed to have grown fast; the house which he acknowledged in moments of humiliation he should have been able to buy for her. He felt willing to sacrifice all things for her but one thing, to make it possible for her to stay by any means but one.

He realized at last that he must quicken his steps. A woman was watching his halting progress from her window; next

thing she would suspect that he was not sober or, worse still, that he was failing. He could no longer postpone his announcement; the landlord would pay his visit immediately after supper. There was no trouble to find the ready cash to meet the first few payments—he had that in his pocket at this moment; the difficulty was to arrange a future budget. The sooner Hetty was told, the more merciful it would be.

When he entered the house, he was startled. He had reproached himself because he was keeping Hetty's good supper waiting, but there was no supper! The stove was cold, the table bare. Had she fled? Was she ill? Too frightened to move, he stood holding to the door-knob.

Then he heard a sound. Hetty was not dead, nor was she ill; he heard her stirring in the parlor. She was dear to him, even though for two weeks he had scarcely spoken to her. He forgot all other anxieties in his need to be assured of her existence.

He walked trembling toward the sitting-room and looked in. He saw there a strange picture. Hetty usually accomplished her cleaning in his absence; she never troubled him to help, as other men were troubled. When Mrs. Gude was cleaning house, Billy had sometimes to wash the dishes, and Jakie Barsinger, a lion among his mates, was set frequently to the washtub.

But now Hetty was cleaning in the evening, of all times! Her old clock, inherited from her grandfather, had been moved out from the wall and its pendulum lay upon the table; the ancient sideboard, beautiful in design, stood with empty drawers. Hetty appeared that moment in the parlor doorway, a Windsor chair in her arms. She had lost flesh, her cheeks drooped, there were tears in her eyes.

"What in the world does this mean?" asked Henry.

Hetty set down the heavy chair.

"I thought I would begin. This evening I will untack the parlor carpet, and these things had to come out."

"Untack the parlor carpet?" Had she seen into his mind and read there her fate?

"Well, I got to thinking what we could do to live, and it seemed that all we could do was to move. I am willing." The tears now ran in streams down her cheeks and dripped upon the bosom of her dress. "I don't want to make a fuss about it. It is just because I have been here so long."

Henry leaned weakly against the door frame. It would seem that the way to his announcement was prepared. A meaner man might have rejoiced because the suggestion that they move came from Hetty. But Henry was not mean. In his heart surged two opposing tides. He had promised to take care of her, but in the hour of trial she had leaned upon him as upon a broken reed. Finding him of no account, she had gone quietly to work to save the situation with the means at her command.

"I will try to make it pleasant in a smaller place," she promised. "I think

we can get rooms over the grocery store, but I thought you would rather make the arrangements."

The tide threatened now to overwhelm Henry. She always had his dignity at heart. And this sacrifice need not be—the same was another means; the situation could be saved by a word, and the sideboard drawers could be filled, the Windsor chair be restored to its place by the parlor window, the pendulum be hung back again in the old clock. But he could not say the word; if he did, his enemy would have him by the throat. His logic was of a curious variety, but he believed that by confessing he would yield that which was precious as life itself, that which was actually life.

Hetty observed him pityingly.

"I will get your supper right away," said she. "I am sorry I am late."

Again Henry was deeply moved. She had always taken him at his own valuation; she had listened to him, spared him, accommodated herself to him, believed his every word. Her only thought was for him. Even now she did not suspect his perfidy. Her confidence weighted suddenly an evenly balanced scale. He crossed the room, brushing against her with apparent carelessness, and lifted the pendulum and hung it in place and turned the clock ahead. It was a symbolic act, though he did not realize it.

"This is nonsense!" he said, hoarsely. "Put your things back."

"What do you mean?" asked Hetty, faintly.

Henry turned and faced her. He was smaller than she in body and in mind and in soul, but now he achieved a moral victory greater than she had ever achieved because he had much farther to rise.

"My pension papers are wrong," he declared, hoarsely. "I am not sixty-five, I am seventy. I can have it fixed. You can put back your things. I am seventy."

Hetty thought he had lost his mind.

"It is true!" In his excitement his voice grew louder and louder and perspiration streamed down his cheeks. "The right age is in the family Bible." He almost added "in the wagon shed," but a kindly Providence saved him. He had meant to hide this, the sole testimony.

Hetty sat down heavily. He was, she thought, quite mad.

"They got it wrong on the papers and I—I just took that age."

Hetty put her hand to her head. He saw now where her difficulty lay.

"Those veterans who are seventy get five dollars more a month. There is a new bill. Don't you understand, Mom?"

"Oh!" cried Hetty. "Is it so, Henry?" She clasped her hands again upon her breast, but now the gesture was one of rapture. Then Hetty looked at him. She adored him as her rescuer; she wished to say the most completely satisfying thing wife ever said to husband. It is a pity that even our heroic deeds are sometimes so ill rewarded.

"Why, Pop," cried Hetty, "I never knew how old you were! I thought you were older than seventy!"

# WEEKLY OUTLINE STUDY OF CURRENT HISTORY

BY J. MADISON GATHANY, A.M.

HOPE STREET HIGH SCHOOL, PROVIDENCE, R. I.

Based on *The Outlook* of May 21, 1919

Each week an Outline Study of Current History based on the preceding number of *The Outlook* will be printed for the benefit of current events classes, debating clubs, teachers of history and of English, and the like, and for use in the home and by such individual readers as may desire suggestions in the serious study of current history.—THE EDITORS.

[Those who are using the weekly outline should not attempt to cover the whole of an outline in any one lesson or study. Assign for one lesson selected questions, one or two propositions for discussion, and only such words as are found in the material assigned. Or distribute selected questions among different members of the class or group and have them report their findings to all when assembled. Then have all discuss the questions together.]

## I—INTERNATIONAL AFFAIRS

**A. Topic:** The Treaty of Versailles.

**Reference:** Pages 102–104, 96–99.

**Questions:**

**Note.**—Read the references in the order indicated. 1. What evidences do you see in *The Outlook's* summary of the Treaty of Versailles that would justify one in believing that "no conference that ever assembled in the history of the world has been confronted with problems of such variety, of such perplexity, of such magnitude, and of such gravity"? 2. Write out a numbered list of the provisions which aim to deprive Germany of her military power. 3. In your opinion, do the terms of the treaty warrant the belief that Germany will hereafter be unable to harm her neighbors, and that the German military spirit will be crushed out? Discuss at length. 4. Give reasons for believing or not believing that the Treaty of Versailles leaves "nothing ahead of Germany but hard work, self-denial, and rigid economy." 5. Give a summary of *The Outlook's* belief that "it is not yet certain that the treaty presented to the Germans provides security for the future." 6. Why does *The Outlook* think that it is not yet certain that the treaty will lead the Germans to a consciousness of their guilt? 7. If Germany refuses to accept this treaty, discuss, what, in your opinion, this would teach the world about Germany, and outline what the Allies in such an event should do. 8. There are those who believe that the American Senate should accept this treaty without reservation. Write out your opinion of this position. 9. Others believe that the Senate should separate the Peace Treaty from the League plan, ratify the one and leave the other for future discussion. Tell what you think of this suggestion, submitting reasons. 10. If you wish to get an amazing picture of Prussian domination and Prussian brutality and thus secure an authentic foundation for judging the justice of the Treaty of Versailles, read Brand Whitlock's two volumes entitled "Belgium," published by D. Appleton & Co. (New York City).

**B. Topic:** Venizelos.

**Reference:** Pages 105–109.

**Questions:**

1. Pick out the statements and incidents in these pages which tend to prove that Venizelos is a wise and able statesman.

2. Give a summary of the treatment of the Greeks by Germany and Bulgaria. 3. What are the things Mr. Venizelos wants for Greece? For the new Balkans? Do you think he is unreasonable? Reasons. 4. Describe the political philosophy of the Premier of Greece as you gather it from what Major Barnes and Mr. Mason have written in these articles. Do you believe in it? Reasons. 5. Discuss whether it is right to "compromise a present advantage for a future good." Illustrate. 6. Name and discuss Greek contributions to civilization. Compare the contributions to civilization made by America with those made by Greece. See Morey's "Ancient Peoples," pages 294–296 (American Book Company).

## II—NATIONAL AFFAIRS

**Topic:** The Birth of the American Legion.

**Reference:** Pages 104, 105.

**Questions:**

1. Give a brief account of the founding of the American Legion, including such points as place, time, membership, attitude, etc. 2. What are the purposes of this Legion? 3. Suggest to the Legion various ways by which each one of the Legion's purposes can be realized. 4. Give several reasons why it is very fortunate indeed that the American Legion is to be absolutely non-partisan and is not to be used for the spread of partisan principles or for the candidacy of any person seeking public office. 5. Explain what led Colonel Theodore Roosevelt, Jr., to say to Mr. Putnam: "We came here to put something in the Government, not to take something away from it." Give five reasons why this should be the attitude of every patriotic American citizen.

## III—PROPOSITIONS FOR DISCUSSION

(These propositions are suggested directly or indirectly by the subject-matter of *The Outlook*, but not discussed in it.)

1. The United States Senate should accept the Treaty of Versailles without discussion. 2. The American school system stands greatly in need of an American Teachers' Federation. 3. Parliamentary government is more democratic than Congressional government.

## IV—VOCABULARY BUILDING

(All of the following words and expressions are found in *The Outlook* for May 21, 1919. Both before and after looking them up in the dictionary or elsewhere, give their meaning in your own words. The figures in parentheses refer to pages on which the words may be found.)

Meticulously, abdication (97); abrogate, kilometer, plebiscite (102); conscription, maltreatment (103); renegade, affluence, uncanny, cadaverous (106); ism (104); partisan (105).

A booklet suggesting methods of using the *Weekly Outline of Current History* will be sent on application

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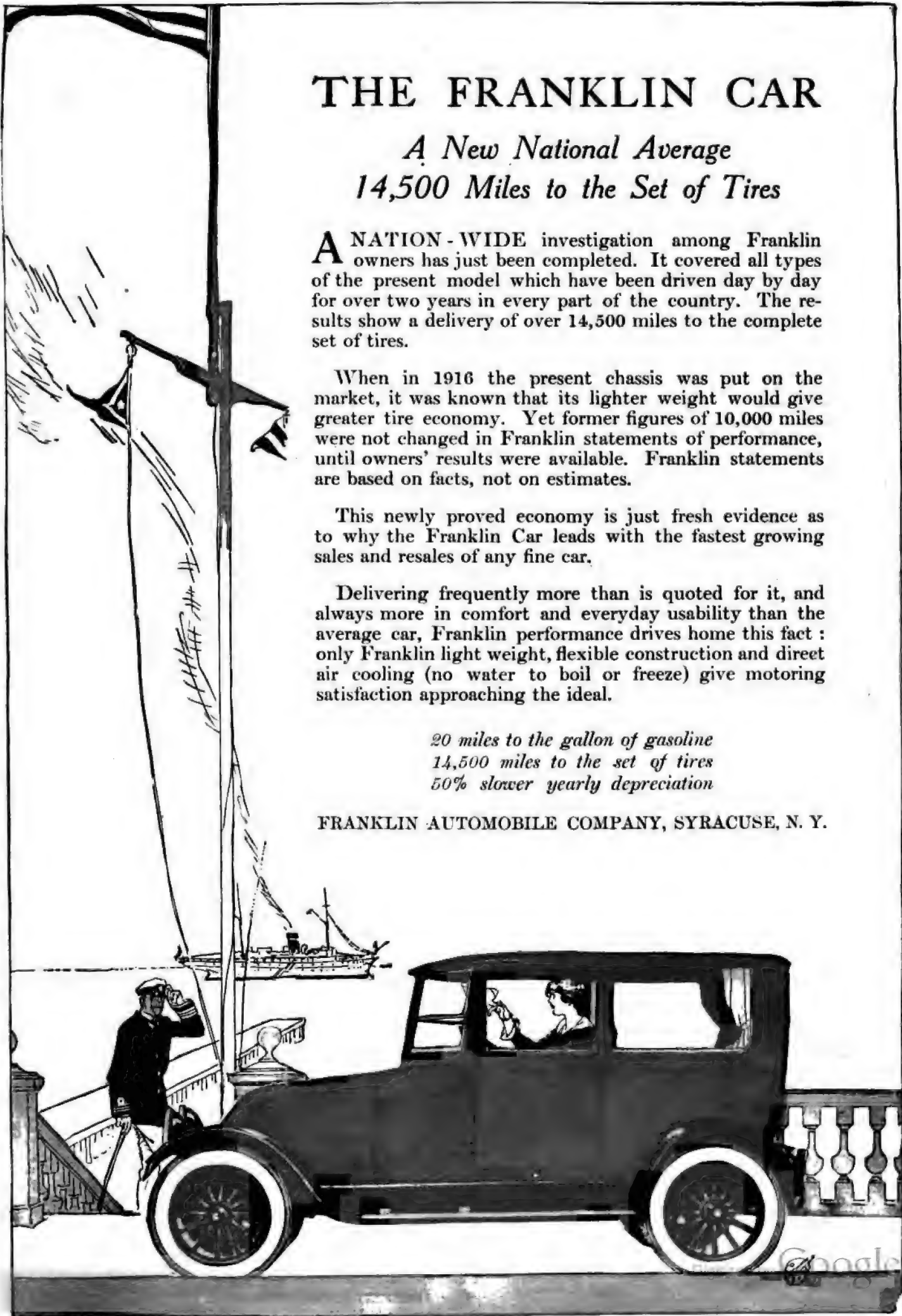
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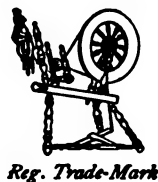
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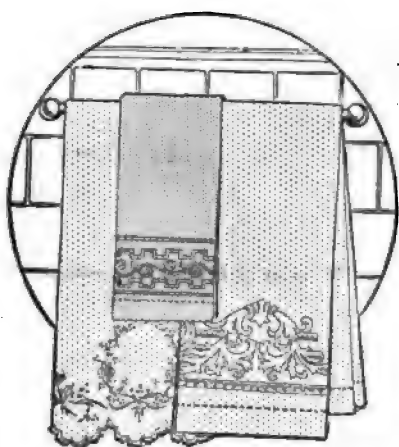


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## THE NEW BOOKS

This Department will include descriptive notes, with or without brief comments, about books received by The Outlook. Many of the important books will have more extended and critical treatment later

### FICTION

**Romantic Idar (The).** By Lawrence Perry. Charles Scribner's Sons, New York.

A sprightly comedy-novel in which a mischievous suppression of the truth, having no evil intent, puts the characters at cross-purposes with one another. Amusing entanglements result, and when love follows flirtation ingenious methods have to be found to straighten things out and insure the inevitable wedding. Light and cheerful reading.

**Shrieking Pit (The).** By Arthur J. Ross. The John Lane Company, New York.

The fallacy of circumstantial evidence in which a link is missing is again shown by this skillfully planned murder mystery story told by one of the joint authors of the much-read "Hampstead Mystery."

**Travelling Companions.** By Henry James. Boni & Liveright, New York.

Short stories never before collected in book form. They are of Henry James's early period as a fiction writer, and therefore are simply and directly written. Few magazine stories of to-day surpass them in imaginative quality.

**Why Joan?** By Eleanor Mercein Kelly. The Century Company, New York.

The author's novel called "Kildares of Storm" made a favorable impression. So also will this new tale, the scenes of which are laid in Kentucky in the present day. The narrative is well told and the characters are pleasantly and carefully portrayed. Best of all, the talk of the characters has sparkle and point.

### ART

**Pictures of London.** By Celebrated Artists. The Studio, Ltd., New York.

**Pictures of Paris.** By Celebrated Artists. The Studio, Ltd., New York.

People who know London or Paris will be delighted to own these books. The pictures are nicely printed on good paper, some of them in colors. Each book contains about fifty illustrations, mostly by English artists.

### BIOGRAPHY

**Letters of Algernon Charles Swinburne (The).** Edited by Edmund Gosse, C.B., and Thomas J. Wise. 2 vols. The John Lane Company, New York.

For the average reader, interested in the main streams of literature rather than its remoter springs, this monumental work might have been compressed into one volume to advantage. Swinburne was not a great letter writer. There are here flashes of the brilliant talk and the passionate genius which his intimates marveled at, but there is also much that is unimportant or that relates to bygone matters.

**New Elizabethans (The).** A First Selection of the Lives of Young Men Who Have Fallen in the Great War. By E. B. Osborn. Illustrated. The John Lane Company, New York.

### WAR BOOKS

**Forty Days in 1914.** By Major-General Sir F. Maurice, K.C.M.G., C.B. With Maps. The George H. Doran Company, New York.

General Maurice was long the literary liaison between the British army and the press. Despite his "Where was Blücher?" blunder when the German drive last spring was threatening disaster, he is a man of tact and knowledge. He commanded a British division in the Mons retreat and at the First Battle of the Marne. His study



*The New Books (Continued)*

of forty critical days in August and September, 1914, is a valuable contribution to history and is written in a plain, untechnical way.

**Little Gray Home in France (A).** By Helen Davenport Gibbons. The Century Company, New York City.

This is a narrative of real experiences written in an intimate and convincing way. Mrs. Gibbons and her family lived in a chateau near St. Nazaire last year, and had unusual opportunities to see the American "doughboy" at close range. She tells us in a familiar and friendly way and with many incidents how our soldiers acted and behaved and what fine fellows they were, both as soldiers and as Americans.

**Morals and Morale.** By Luther H. Gulick, M.D. Introduction by Raymond B. Foadick. The Association Press, New York City.

The author's recent death robbed him of the opportunity of bringing the work to date. During the time which has elapsed since Dr. Gulick died, the Salvation Army, the Knights of Columbus, and the Jewish Welfare Board have supplemented the "Y" work abroad; the General Staff of the American Expeditionary Forces has done much in keeping our men from the traditional evils of army life; the moral conditions in all sections in Europe where our men are located are carefully watched; in France disreputable resorts are now out of bounds of American soldiers; and the American, British, and French armies have appointed an Interallied Council on venereal diseases which is co-ordinating various activities.

## MISCELLANEOUS

**Helping the Helpless in Lower New York.** By Lucy Seaman Bainbridge. Introduction by the Rev. A. F. Schauffler, D.D. Second Edition. The Fleming H. Revell Company, New York.

This book is intensely human and helpful. It is not a treatise or a discussion of the theories of philanthropy, but a group of well-told stories and incidents in real life through which the need of sympathetic assistance is brought out strongly and sometimes really dramatically. No one can read these little stories, told with animation and based on personal experience, without wishing well to the work described. In another part of this issue of *The Outlook* will be found an article by Mrs. Bainbridge, the author of this book, which tells of her early humane efforts in our Civil War as a nurse and organizer. It is noteworthy that the author's interest and tact in "helping the helpless" should have extended over so long a period, and should include so much that has been of value in alleviating suffering and encouraging moral as well as physical development.

**How These Farmers Succeeded.** Edited by John R. McMahon. Illustrated. Henry Holt & Co., New York.

Sixteen farmers, each "the foremost exponent of crop raising, stock raising, or both," in as many great agricultural States, were selected to tell how they made their farms pay. The result is an inspiring book that every progressive farmer should own, read, and ponder.

**Wool.** By Frank Ormerod. Staple Trades and Industries. Edited by Gordon D. Knox. Illustrated. Henry Holt & Co., New York.

**Cotton.** By George Bigwood. Staple Trades and Industries. Edited by Gordon D. Knox. Illustrated. Henry Holt & Co., New York.

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Are you sure that you know just what disposition would be made of your estate in the event that you should die without a will? Few people know exactly. The distribution differs in the various States. The chances are that your wife would not fare as well as you wish. Have you protected her by a will?

Even if the statute of distributions in your State provides for the disposition of your property in just the way you want, there is still a reason for making a will. If you die intestate, the probate or surrogate court appoints an administrator; if you leave a will, it appoints the executor named in your will to settle your estate. The court must require the administrator to give a bond, which will cost something, and, what is usually more important, the requirements of the surety company giving the bond will greatly complicate the settlement of affairs. If your will requests that your executor serve without bond, it would be a very unusual situation in which he would be required to give one, and, as far as the protection of the bond is concerned, an executor for whom you feel that a bond would be any real safeguard should not be named.

Though a simple will not creating any trusts is not a complex matter, there are formalities of execution and various aspects of the provisions of even a simple will that make it far safer to have the matter attended to by an attorney. His charge should not be large for a simple will. If you contemplate a complicated disposition of your property, it would be folly for you to attempt to draw your own will. Simple wills are very seldom "broken," but exceptionally complicated ones may raise difficult questions. An eminent New York lawyer recently had his will broken as a result of attempting a complex disposition of his estate.

Unless you are confident that your wife, or whoever you desire should receive the benefit of your property, has good business judgment and a sufficient knowledge of investments to be safe in handling the property, you will probably want to create a trust estate—that is, name a trustee who will take your property or as much of it as you wish, and invest it, and pay over the income to those you wish to enjoy it. You can also provide that your trustee shall pay over amounts of the principal in accordance with your directions, and eventually pay over all the principal to such beneficiary or beneficiaries as you designate.

Unless there is some individual who will be willing to serve, in whose honesty and sound judgment you have absolute confidence, whom you would prefer to a trust company by reason of his business skill and the personal relationships involved, then you should consider well the appointment of a trust company executor or trustee or one of two executors or trustees. In



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Capital & Surplus \$50,000,000 Resources over \$700,000,000

most instances it is better not to have more than one executor, or at most two executors or trustees, as a larger number will probably complicate matters. Some States, such as New York, closely confine trustees in the investments they may make, and thus reduce the amount of income it might be possible to obtain in the interest of safety; other States, like Massachusetts, leave the trustee to his reasonable discretion as a fiduciary. In any event, if you give investing directions in your will, they govern; and in any jurisdiction your trustee will have as much latitude as you choose to give him.

If one is of advanced age, or in poor health, or engaged in an extra-hazardous occupation, such that death may be contemplated as something more than a remote contingency, it may be well to consider

the investments one has made with a view to the situations which might be created by them in one's estate in the event of death. Undoubtedly, coupon bonds are the simplest of all assets of an estate. A Federal inheritance tax will be taken from your estate anyway if the estate is over \$50,000. Most of the States have inheritance taxes, and if the inheritances of your estate are larger than the exemptions allowed—usually only a few thousand dollars at the outside, if any—an inheritance tax will have to be paid in the State in which you reside at the time of your death. The proper principle of taxation would tax tangible property (real estate and other tangible things) only in the State where it is situated, and intangible property (securities, etc.) only in the State of the residence of the owner.

ESTABLISHED 1865

## 6% to 7%

### Make Reservations Now For July Delivery

The close of the final Liberty Loan Campaign and decreased borrowing of the Government means an increasing demand for the ordinary high-class investments at higher prices.

Our July Booklet No. 1034 Z is now ready and offers well secured investments at very low prices not yet influenced by the new demand.

Take advantage of present high rates by letting us reserve securities for you to be delivered any time in July.

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Houghteling & Co.**  
(ESTABLISHED 1865)  
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represent the highest type of investments. They have stood the test of wars and business depression since 1860—60 years, and always worth 100%. Interest paid promptly at maturity.

**FARM MORTGAGE BONDS** in \$500 and \$1,000 denominations  
For further information regarding our Farm Loans and Bonds write for Booklet and Investors' List No. 55.

**A-G-Danforth & Co**  
BANKERS Founded A.D. 1858  
WASHINGTON ILLINOIS

Selected Investment Securities  
We offer

**IOWA**  
**FIRST FARM MORTGAGES**  
Netting from 5½% to 6%  
**MUNICIPAL BONDS**  
Netting from 4½% to 5½%  
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Netting from 6¼% to 7½%

Send for descriptive matter Number 1525  
and list of offerings. Partial Payment Plan when desired

**BANKERS MORTGAGE COMPANY**  
Capital \$2,000,000  
**DES MOINES IOWA**  
Chicago Office: 112 West Adams Street,  
Randolph 5700  
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Write the nearest office.

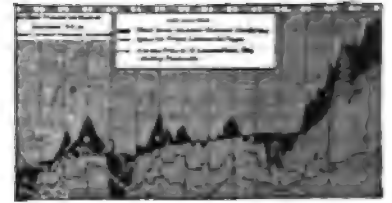
### Your Investments in the Event of Death (Continued)

Unfortunately, owing partly to the failure to grasp the principles of justice involved and partly to the desire to tax anything that can be reached, particularly property of a non-resident, many jurisdictions still exact an inheritance tax on the stock of corporations having property in the State owned by non-resident decedents. Some corporations are incorporated in several States, and a number of jurisdictions may exact an inheritance tax on account of the same stock. Even though the circumstances are such that no tax is actually payable, the amount of trouble involved in having the stock transferred will increase the expenses of administering the estate. The corporation or its transfer agency will not transfer the stock until it has permission to do so from the proper authorities of every State which claims a right to tax the inheritance. This means that extensive reports must be made to each State to determine the amount of the tax, or that there is no tax payable, and the necessary permission ("waiver" is the term used) procured for the stock to be transferred.

To give a simple illustration of the point, a man who purchased bonds of a corporation in the Province of Quebec insisted on having them registered. In registered bonds, however, one may experience the same inheritance tax difficulties as in stock ownership. This man had taken a boy into his household as a son (but not legally adopted) to whom he left all his property by will. On the death of the testator, New York, the State of his residence, of course taxed the inheritance, and the tax was much larger because it was to a collateral and not to a child or other very close kin. When the executor undertook to have the bonds transferred, the Province of Quebec stepped in and took a tax, which was also larger because of the collateral inheritance, and still further increased because the beneficiary was not a British subject. If the investor had kept his bonds in coupon form, all this accumulation of taxes in the second jurisdiction would have been saved.

The transfer of stock of a decedent estate is likely at best to involve a great deal of trouble which may well be considered in going over your securities with the thought of leaving them as quick assets at the time of your death. Just to indicate the trouble involved, the corporation or its transfer agent is likely to require all and must require some of the following: a "waiver" from each State which has jurisdiction over the corporation and may levy a tax; a certificate from the court which appointed the administrator or executor to the effect that the person named was appointed and is still acting; a copy of the will certified by the court which admitted it to probate. There may be even further requirements, which, added to the complexities of every stock transfer, make the transfer of decedent's stock especially a nuisance. The coupon bond is far less troublesome, and involves the payment of only those taxes which have a justification.

Highly speculative investments are especially dangerous in a decedent's estate. There may be a considerable lapse of time before the appointment of an executor or administrator, and a further delay before he learns what the assets and liabilities are, and during these periods there is no one to "watch the market" and protect the situation. Thin equities of any kind are dangerous. Your representative fiduciary (executor or administrator) probably will not be able to act as swiftly as you can



## Take Nobody's "Tip"

Know the facts on investments. Do these justify the present trend of the market? Babson's Reports kept our clients reliably informed all thru the war period and are doing so now.

Avoid worry. Cease depending on rumors or luck. Recognize that all action is followed by equal reaction. Work with a definite policy based on fundamental statistics.

Particulars free. Write Dept. O-37

**Babson's Statistical Organization**  
Advisory Building Wellesley Hills, Mass.  
Largest Organization of its Character in the World



## A SOUND 6% INVESTMENT

Our 6% Time Certificates are a very desirable investment. For 24 years they have been worth their full face value plus interest—First Mortgage security back of them—Issued for \$100 or more—Interest checks semi-annually. We pay 5% on Certificates payable on demand.

Booklet gives full information. Write for it.  
**The Calvert Mortgage Company**  
864 Calvert Bldg., Baltimore, Md.

## 6% REAL ESTATE GOLD BONDS

We offer investors carefully placed First Farm Mortgages and Real Estate Gold Bonds from one of the best agricultural sections in the United States. We are right on the ground and personally examine the security under every loan offered. 25 years' experience without the loss of a dollar. Ask for pamphlet "B" and current offerings.

**E. J. LANDER & CO., Grand Forks, N. D.**  
Est. 1883. Capital and surplus \$500,000.00

## Your Investment Opportunities

under the  
**Reconstruction Period**

The foundations of many future fortunes are being laid through the judicious purchase of dependable securities at prevailing low prices. Every indication points to higher levels for meritorious stocks and bonds.

A twenty page publication issued fortnightly citing unusual opportunities in the stock market, free upon request. Write for 4-OL, including our copyrighted booklet describing "The Twenty Payment Plan," the original easy-payment method of acquiring good values.

**SLATTERY & Co**  
(Inc)  
Investment Securities

40 Exchange Place, New York



*Your Investments in the Event of Death (Continued)* while you are alive. It is especially desirable to have a safe-deposit box where all of your securities should be kept, so that your executor may easily find them, together with a book containing a complete list of your investments, which will greatly assist your executor in checking up the assets of your estate to make sure that he has found them all. In short, *keep your affairs in such shape that your legal representative may quickly and certainly become fully informed of your total net assets*, and, above all, obtain the services of a competent lawyer to-day, make your will, or, if you had one drawn several years ago, make certain that it is what you would wish it to be if it were written to-day.

## MAKE THE EARTH FREE TO THE USER

The editorial in The Outlook for April 9 entitled "Workingman—Capitalist—Middleman," states a truth, but not the whole truth. Its statement of the labor problem is excellent: "How ought the products of organized industry to be divided between these three groups, each of which is necessary to make it economically profitable?"

Your conclusion, too, is good: "It is contended, not without reason, that under the system which we have inherited from the past the capitalists and the middlemen have had too large a share of the profits of their combined industry. If so, then their share should be reduced and the share of the workingmen should be increased."

The method of lessening the profits of the middlemen now most popular with the farmers is for the latter to organize and assume the duty of distribution as well as of production. That application of the theory of co-operation has already begun in California and is being advocated in other sections of the country.

Of course if the modern power to combine can be so applied as to make the farmers collectively what at first they were individually, both middleman and workingman, it is conceivable that as a class they may be better off than at present. Getting two profits, instead of one, seemingly helps their situation.

But how about the "forgotten man"—the consumer? It makes little difference to him whether the cost of production and of distribution goes to one class or to two classes if the price to him is not reduced.

Another very important factor in industry is not alluded to in your editorial, and that is the monopolist and the royalties he receives. When a farmer buys his land or hires it of a speculator, he incurs a wrongful expenditure which cuts into his income, and therefore lowers his standard of living. The only advantage the one who owns his farm has over the tenant farmer is that the former may in time, as his land increases in value, himself become a speculator and get a royalty in addition to his wages.

The real remedy for the straitened circumstances of the workingman, the middleman, the farmer, and the consumer is a free earth. Get rid of the monopolist by turning the annual value of land and other natural resources into the public treasury, thereby making them free to the user and abolishing tax burdens; then every one who works or saves will receive just and abundant compensation.

LUCIUS F. C. GARVIN.

Lonsdale, Rhode Island.



### 3-in-One for Anglers

Fishing is fun if you use 3-in-One. This is the *real* oil for fine reels. No sticking, jerking, or back-lashing—makes all parts work with smooth, easy precision. Never gums or collects dirt.

3-in-One Oil keeps rust off steel rods, metal guides and joints. Preserves bamboo and cane rods. Preserves lines—prevents rotting. Makes lines reel right. Makes flies waterproof, so they always float. Try it.

### 3-in-One for Golfers

Try 3-in-One Oil on your golf clubs. Prevents rust forming on the metal parts. Also good for the wood—preserves it. Softens and preserves the leather grips, too. Wipe clubs free from dirt and moisture, then gently rub 3-in-One all over them. Tell the man at the club-house to try this, or do it yourself.

3-in-One Oil is sold at all stores—East of the Rocky Mountain States, 15c, 25c, and 50c in bottles; also in 25c Handy Oil Cans.

**FREE** Liberal sample of 3-in-One Oil and Dictionary of Uses free on request.

Three-in-One Oil Co.  
165AEF, Broadway, New York

# COLGATE'S

## "HANDY GRIP"

The **only Refill Shaving Stick**



—"like putting a new film in a Kodak"

**WITH** Colgate's "Handy Grip" you can renew the soap as easily as you replace the film in a Kodak. It is made to be used so—for convenience and economy.

The "socket" of the "Handy Grip" is threaded. When your soap is nearly gone, get a Colgate "Refill" Stick, unscrew the last of the soap (using a knife-blade like a screwdriver), screw in the "Refill," and save the cost of a new metal box.

Wet the old stub and press it on the "Refill"—it sticks, and you use it all.

COLGATE & CO. Established 1806 by New York

# —or do you just pick it up?

Have you been reading this copy of The Outlook for what is really in it—or have you just been glancing through it? Do you read it, week after week, straight through from cover to cover—or do you just pick it up casually now and then in somebody else's home? Do you realize that this slim magazine that you hold in your hand can keep you more vitally in touch with the activity and thought of the world than any other periodical published—or do you merely say to yourself occasionally that if "you only had time" to read The Outlook "you could probably get a lot out of it."

Time? Can you name any other magazine that gives you as much as The Outlook does in as compact a form? Can you name any other magazine that is broader, fairer, more independent? Can you name any other magazine whose editorial opinions are squarer, more outright, or more clean cut?

More than 100,000 thoughtful, intelligent men and women apparently can't. They need The Outlook. So they subscribe to it. General Pershing, for instance, is one of them. Busy as he is, he finds that The Outlook, thorough and concise as it is, keeps him in touch with the weekly affairs of the world, interestingly and efficiently. General Pershing does not subscribe to The Outlook just for the fun of spending four dollars.

Probably you are one of this great army of Outlook enthusiasts. But if you're not, if you have been failing to keep your mind and your interests in touch with the great vital things that are happening on every side of you, every week of your life, then the first thing to do is to begin reading The Outlook now. And the simplest way to do that is to subscribe.

You may want other magazines—for amusement, for relaxation, for what not—but if you take pride in your mind you need The Outlook *first*.

This coupon and a four-dollar check or money-order will do the work. Tear it off, fill it in, and mail it. But do it to-day—now, as you are reading—before it slips your mind.

The Outlook Company, 381 Fourth Avenue, New York City

I am enclosing herewith \$4 for a year's subscription to The Outlook

Name \_\_\_\_\_

Address \_\_\_\_\_

Write your name and address clearly—or print it out. If you send cash, have your letter registered.

## BY THE WAY

A new guide-book made in Germany but printed in the English language commends itself in a foreword as "serviceable to the British occupation troops." For their edification it prints this explanation of a legend of the Rhine:

Two Christian princes have taken a Christian virgin on a war of plunder and fought after some time for the possession of the same. A priest proposed that the virgin should be sacrificed to the Dragon living on the mountain. The virgin was fastened on the rock, and when the Dragon awoke he wanted to seize the same. Then the virgin presented him the holy cross, when the animal agglomerated in a lump and threw itself into the Rhine.

"Apropos of your recent reminiscences of Professor Royce," a subscriber writes, "I recall that he once told me that when President Wilson was first elected he wrote him a letter of congratulation, and added: 'I took occasion in my letter to point out that he need have no doubt of the sincerity of my congratulations, there being no conceivable favor that a President of the United States could confer upon a Professor in Harvard University.'"

A mail-order paper contains these advertisements, which offer balm to thirsty or near-thirsty souls:

**TWO NEW TRIUMPHS.** Lager Beer in Powder Form. The Alcohol Process for making Wines and Liquors.

**WHY GO DRY** when you can make Genuine Lager Beer for 14c. a Gallon? Not a near-beer or soft drink, but real sparkling, wholesome, thirst-quenching, frothy beer.

**THE WORLD IS GOING DRY**, but—Make your own Beer—the real thing! No guesswork with my process; no drugs or chemicals used. Send 25c. to-day for my process—you'll need it later.

Is it better for an auctioneer to knock down his lots in a hurry, in order to speed up bidding, or to dwell on the virtues of his wares in order to coax out an advance? The London correspondent of "American Art News" thinks the first method works better at high-class sales such as those held at Christie's. "All now proceeds in a state of breathless excitement," he says, "the bidding being so keen that sales are conducted at about double the speed of pre-war days; buyers must act with decision if they do not wish to lose their opportunities." As an instance of the success of this method, the sale of twelve Chippendale chairs for 880 guineas (about \$365 each) may be noted.

A Negro who perhaps merits a distinguished service cross for his indirect assistance in winning the war is John Ward, of Goldsborough, North Carolina. His achievement is described in the "Daily Express." Thirteen of his eighteen sons were reported as in the Ninth and Tenth United States Cavalry, while his seventeen daughters were busily engaged in war work. Thirty representatives of one family helping to win the war! Among this man's thirty-five children were, it is stated, two sets of quadruplets and five pairs of twins.

The first attempt of the camera user to take a photograph often results in failure because he forgets to uncap his lens. A writer in the "Photo-Era," however, says he has often tried to get a picture without drawing the slide that covers the dry plate! He says of one such experience: "I set up my camera, posed my friends, and made six exposures. I took the plates to a dealer for development. The next day I

*By the Way (Continued)*

hurried to his store to see my negatives. 'Well, are those plates good?' I asked, hopefully. 'The plates are fine,' he replied; 'but what did you do with the pictures on them?' When I finally regained control of myself, I realized I had made every exposure with the slide locked firmly in place."

A recently published book on the Civil War reprints this fine tribute to Lincoln from Stephen A. Douglas, a rival candidate for the Presidency: "Lincoln is the strong man of his party—full of wit, facts, dates, and the best stump speaker, with his droll ways and dry jokes, in the West. He is as honest as he is shrewd; and if I beat him, my victory will be hardly won."

"On reaching the banks of the Rhine I took off my O. D. shirt," says Lieutenant Puryear in his thrilling account of his escape from Germany published in the "Atlantic Monthly." The abbreviations suggest the need of a glossary of war contractions. O. D. means "olive drab;" M. S. E., also recently seen in print, means, we are informed, "Master Signal Electrician;" A. W. O. L., "absent without official leave;" N. F. O. F. W., "navy forces operating on foreign waters;" W. A. A. C., "Woman's Auxiliary Army Corps;" and so on.

The widow was bemoaning her loneliness to the young vicar, London "Answers" says; he was struggling desperately to escape the gathering toils, and a "spoonerism" saved him. "I have always been used to having a man about the house," the lady said, "and I can't get used to the quietness." "Oh, don't worry, don't worry," nervously responded the vicar; "you know, my dear lady, the wind is always tempered to the lorn sham."

"And herein it is that I take upon me to make such a bold assertion that all the world are mistaken in their practice about women; for I cannot think that God Almighty made them . . . so glorious creatures . . . with souls capable of the same accomplishments with men, and all to be only stewards of our houses, cooks, and slaves." This advanced doctrine, which in its climax sounds somewhat as if it were uttered in a present-day convention, was written, as is noted in a recent book on English literature, some two hundred years ago, by Daniel Defoe.

Here are two "Tonics and Sedatives" from the "Journal of the American Medical Association:"

"Your luncheons are always so successful, Mrs. Penrhyn-Paget. Do tell me how you select your menus?" "Oh, you see the doctor has given me a printed list of things I mustn't eat, and I choose the dishes from that."

"A coarse expression should be avoided at any cost."

Physician: "Well, madam, what seems to be the trouble?"

Patient: "The food, doctor, that I ate for dinner got turned around and did not know which way it was going, until it suddenly found itself back again at the point of entrance and passed out in great confusion."

A daily paper satirizes a contemporary's "enterprise" with this reprint of its supposed apology for a report of the death of William B. Jones while that gentleman was still alive:

Yesterday we were the first newspaper to publish the news of the death of Mr. William B. Jones. To-day we are the first to deny the report. The "Morning Star" is always in the lead.

## Chateau LAKE LOUISE

"Pearl of the Canadian Pacific Rockies"

For recreation or rest that is wholly different, an uplift for mind and body, a delight to the eye, a joy to the senses—go to CHATEAU LAKE LOUISE this summer. "Louise," a jewel of the Lake, compels attention by its incomparable loveliness—wooded slopes, snow-crowned peaks, glaciers and—flowers. The Chateau nestles at the very edge of the Lake—its every window frames a million dollar picture. Thrilling mountain sports and pastimes. Real Alpine climbing to equal any in Switzerland.

Make reservations early. Season June 1 to September 30.  
Write for full information.

CANADIAN PACIFIC HOTELS

1231 Broadway, New York

140 S. Clark St., Chicago  
or MONTREAL, CANADA



### The Annual Out-of-Doors Number of The Outlook

will be the issue of June 11, 1919. This number will contain several special articles on out-of-doors and vacation subjects, as well as beautiful illustrations of typical American scenery. We suggest the use of advertising space in this issue by Summer Hotels and Camps, Tourist Agencies, and Steamship Lines.

Rates and special information upon request.

Department of Classified Advertising  
THE OUTLOOK, 381 Fourth Avenue, New York

### SONGS OF LIBERTY

For Colleges, Public and Private Schools  
Send 35c today for a postpaid "HOME COPY"  
THE BIGLOW & MAIN CO., 156 Fifth Ave., New York

### Helping the Helpless In Lower New York

BY LUCY SEAMAN BAINBRIDGE

After four long years of war the world has entered upon a period of reconstruction and up-building. In New York the work of redemption and moral reconstruction has been going on quietly but steadily for many years, as these true stories which Mrs. Bainbridge has written out of her own personal experiences will testify.

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Fleming H. Revell Co., New York, Publishers

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**Want** advertisements, under the various headings, "Board and Room," "Help Wanted," etc., ten cents for each word or initial, including the address, for each insertion. The first word of each "Want" advertisement is set in capital letters without additional charge. Other words may be set in capitals, if desired, at former rates. If answers are to be addressed in care of The Outlook, twenty-five cents is charged for the box number named in the advertisement. Replies will be forwarded by us to the advertiser and bill for postage rendered. Special headings appropriate to the department may be arranged for an application.

Orders and copy for Classified Advertisements must be received with reasonable time before the date of issue when it is intended the advertisement shall first appear.

Address: ADVERTISING DEPARTMENT, THE OUTLOOK, 381 FOURTH AVENUE, NEW YORK CITY

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A summer sail on the Peaceful Ocean to the Land of Enchantment

#### THREE TOURS

June 10—June 16—July 25

### The AMERICAN EXPRESS TRAVEL DEPARTMENT

offers also a Midnight Sun Tour to Alaska, tours around the Great Circle of National Parks, and general travel facilities everywhere, including American Express Travelers Cheques—the International Currency.

(Illustrated Booklet on request)

AMERICAN EXPRESS CO.  
65 BROADWAY NEW YORK



Go to EUROPE or CALIFORNIA at MY EXPENSE or elsewhere by forming a small party as soon as conditions will allow. BAROCK'S EUROPEAN and AMERICAN TOURS, 1137 Dean St., Brooklyn. Est. 1906.

### Travel Without Trouble

### PACIFIC NORTHWEST NATIONAL PARKS ALASKA

Tours de Luxe leave during June, July and August, visiting all the attractions of the Pacific Coast, the National Parks, Land of the Midnight Sun, California, Canadian and Colorado Rockies, etc.

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Summer Tours leave June 23, July 10 Booklets on Request.

### STEAMSHIP PASSAGES EVERYWHERE

Official Agents for All Lines  
Tours arranged for Independent Travel Everywhere. Pullman and Hotel accommodations reserved in advance.

### THOS. COOK & SON

245 Broadway, New York  
Boston, Philadelphia, Chicago, Los Angeles, San Francisco, Montreal, Toronto

## Tours and Travel

### Ocean Travel & Island Seas!

Magnificent D & C Lake Steamers are in daily service between Detroit and Cleveland, Detroit and Buffalo; four trips weekly on the Great Lakes to "America's most beautiful island"—Manitoulin. On D & C Steamers you can always keep in touch with your affairs by wireless.

Detroit and Cleveland Navigation Co.

Philip H. McMillan, President  
A. A. Schwartz, Vice-President & General Manager

Send for stamp for booklet to

L. C. LEWIS, General Passenger Agent  
1 Third Avenue, Detroit

#### Single Contact

If you can write a single, after first visit to the island of Manitoulin, the western lake, with pleasant climate, now married folks and single, with the winning jingles sung, and under a branch of good-for-the-prime.

Free gold "Sun Goddess" Brooches, jewel-set for women, will be awarded the best jangler. The twenty-five best letters will be rewarded with a branch of lemon wine.

Single Contact Class July 1

Mail to "Single Editor"



### Tours to the Orient

Japan, Korea, Manchuria, China and the Philippines

Order of Free Tours and Booklets  
JAPANESE, KOREAN, MANCHURIAN, CHINESE, PHILIPPINE  
New Zealand and the South Seas

Paradise on wheels

Send for Your Free Booklet

THE GLENVIEW TRAVEL TOURS  
311 Fifth Ave., New York City

## TOUR NEW ENGLAND

SEND A 2c STAMP TO THE BANCROFT, WORCESTER, MASS., FOR COMPLETE ITINERARY OF NEW ENGLAND'S HISTORICAL POINTS OF INTEREST & FAMOUS BEAUTY SPOTS. ADDRESS DEPT. O.

## JAPAN CHINA

Limited Party Sailing  
SEPTEMBER 21, 1919

### EGYPT AND PALESTINE

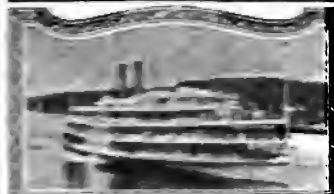
Spring and Summer 1920

### The Battlefields of France

in the Summer of 1920

H. W. DUNNING & CO.  
6 Beacon St., Boston, Mass.

## Tours and Travel



### Hudson River by Daylight

In planning your summer vacation be sure to include the delightful daylight sail between New York and Albany

Direct rail connections to the Catskills, Berkshires, Adirondacks, Saratoga, Lake George, Lake Champlain, Niagara Falls and all points North, East and West

All through rail tickets between New York and Albany accepted  
SEASON OPENS MAY 24th  
Service Daily, including Sunday

### Hudson River Day Line

DeBorres Street Pier, N. Y.

## Vacation Trip to Japan

Personally conducted party has a few vacancies. Rates for round trip reasonable. Itinerary furnished on request. Sail San Francisco June 28—return early September. Address

Miss L. L. CARTER  
Park School, 61 E. 77th St., New York

## Hotels and Resorts

### CANADA

### "Take a Planned Vacation"

FREE Send or call at any of these offices for Free Art booklet, "Five Ideal Vacations."

Tells where to go to Fish Camp, Hunt, Travel, Tour, spend a few days away from home, see historical points, combine business with pleasure or keep within a fixed expense.

#### CANADIAN NATIONAL RAILWAYS

Montreal, Mass. 204 Washington Street  
Boston, Mass. 44 W. Adams Street  
New York, N.Y. 627 Madison Building  
Chicago, Ill. 424 W. Superior Street  
St. Louis, Mo. 211 Nicollet Avenue  
San Francisco, Cal. 510 Woolworth Bldg.  
Philadelphia, Pa. 214 Park Building  
St. Louis, Mo. 211 Pierce Building  
Cor. 4th & Jackson Sts.

## MYRTLE HOUSE

Digby, Nova Scotia  
Queen of Canadian Resorts  
Ideal Climate  
Golf, fishing, boating, bathing, swimming, etc.  
HEERICK & BELLMAN

## Hotels and Resorts

### CANADA



### "Highlands of Ontario" Canada

Millions of acres of pine and balsam with thousands of lakes and streams. The meadows for outdoor men and women. "Algonquin Park"—"Muskoka Lakes"—"Huron Islands of Georgian Bay"—"Timberline"—"Kawartha Lakes"—"Lake of Bays." Modern hotels, good fishing and delightful climate. Altitude 1,000 to 1,500 feet above the sea. Write for ideas. Booklets: C. C. O'Shannon, 587 Beckett Lane & East Bldg., Chicago, Ill.  
W. E. Eaton, Room 520, 204 Washington, St. Louis, Mo.  
E. E. Rogers, 1000 Chamber of Commerce Bldg., Buffalo, N. Y.  
J. E. Rogers, 225 New York Bldg., Detroit, Mich.  
A. E. Olson, 1220 Beckett, New York City, N. Y.  
For adults, boys' or girls' camps also apply to E. E. O'Shannon, General Passenger Agent, Montreal



## LOUR LODGE

### DIGBY, NOVA SCOTIA

Beautifully situated, overlooking the famous Annapolis Basin, between the Mountains, Digby Gap and the Bay of Fundy. The air is dry and clear. Large, comfortable rooms. Excellent cuisine and service—the table offers the best of everything obtainable. Boating, bathing, fishing, canoeing, swimming, golf. The shore road is a six-mile panorama of superb scenery, fine walks and drives.

FURNISHED COTTAGES. Five to twelve rooms, with bath and all modern conveniences for families or parties. A private home with the service of a first-class hotel—an ideal arrangement for a one-day vacation. For rates and further information write AUBREY BROWN, Digby, Nova Scotia.

### CONNECTICUT

### Kent, Litchfield Co., Conn.

Accommodations at moderate weekly rates. JEAN GORDON, ALEX. BOPPOS.

### THE WAYSIDE INN

New Milford, Litchfield Co., Conn. In the foothills of the Berkshire. Opened the year. An ideal place for your summer's rest. 2 hours from New York. Write for booklet. Mrs. J. E. Castle, Proprietor.

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Norfolk, Litchfield County, Conn. Elevating 1,500 feet. Ideal scenery, fine auto roads, stable horses, all modern improvements. Modern garage storage, \$50. HENRY R. SWARTZ, Prop.

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A modern hotel in charming summer colony at Granite Bay, on Long Island Sound, six miles from New Haven. All conveniences, sleeping porch, excellent cuisine. Running hot and cold water in every room; electricity. Unusual social attractions and all summer for a one-day vacation. Mrs. EMMA TREAT HENES. The Arrowhead, Short Beach, Connecticut.

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In heart of Maine woods on beautiful lake. HENRY B. MCKENNEY, Jackman Station, Me.



## Hotels and Resorts

## MAINE

## DRIFTWOOD

BAILEY ISLAND, MAINE  
On cliffs above ocean. Pleasant rooms, thoroughly good table. Open to September 25.  
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Open June 15 to Sept. 15. Air scene and table all of the best. Illustrated booklet on application. Thomas E. Hazell, Summit, N. J.

**THE JOHNSON and Cottages**, Bailey Island, Me. Beautifully situated on high ground facing Casco Bay. Fishing, boating, bathing, and other out-of-door sports. Good table, fresh milk, eggs, poultry and vegetables raised on the premises. For full particulars address H. F. Johnson, Prop.

**Grant Cottage**, Albert Meadow, on shore front, rooms only; good board near fine view; porch, sitting-room. For information address Mrs. I. E. COUSINS, Box 227, Bar Harbor, Me.

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Modern plumbing, all conveniences, fine table. Bass, trout, salmon fishing. An ideal vacation spot. Moderate rates.  
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In famous Rangeley region in heart of mountains facing lake. Private log cabins with open fires and baths. Central dining-room. Golf within easy reach; garage. Boating, bathing, fishing, mountain climbing. Farm one mile from camp furnishes fresh vegetables, eggs, poultry, certified milk. Booklet. J. LEWIS YORK, Prop.

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I am now ready to receive applications for boarders.  
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On Casco Bay—opposite Portland, Me. Hotel Club with modern bungalows and camps. 500 acres of hills, pine woods; 4 miles along lake, ocean, bay. Deep sea and lake fishing; indoor, outdoor, and water sports. Fresh sea food and garden vegetables our specialty. Auto shelter free. Rates \$3.50 a day, \$15 to \$21 weekly. All references.  
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Boating, bathing excellent. Cottages. Ideal place for summer. Own garden. N. C. Morse.

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Opens May 30 to Oct. 1  
On ocean front. \$20 to \$30 weekly.  
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If You Are Tired or Not Feeling Well you cannot find a more comfortable place in New England than

**THE WELDON HOTEL**  
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It affords all the comforts of home without extravagance.

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High and Cool in the Berkshires  
A HOTEL OF DISTINCTION  
OPENS JUNE 14. ELEVATION 1,400 FEET  
Desirable Cottages with hotel service.

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Opens last week in June, closes September 2.  
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A quiet, cozy little house by the sea  
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Golfers' Summer Paradise  
Best 18-hole sea-shore course in U. S.  
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No Malaria. No Hay Fever. No Hot Days.  
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**THE GREYLOCK**  
At the Western End of the Mohawk Trail  
NOW OPEN  
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A large airy house with spacious porches, electric lights, open fires, running hot and cold water in all rooms. Also rooms with private baths. In the Berkshire Hills, 1,500 feet elevation. Golf, tennis, etc. (Write for Booklet C.)

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Brookside Inn and Bungalows  
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In the Beautiful Pemigewasset Valley  
A genuine old time New England Hotel  
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Table beautifully supplied with certified milk and cream from our herd of thoroughbred Guernsey, poultry, eggs, vegetables and berries from our own farms of 1,000 acres.  
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SEASON, JUNE 25—OCT. 11  
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Passaconaway, N. H. Open June 2  
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Situating near the ocean and accessible to all points of interest. First class Family Hotel. Special attention to table. Booklet. Broad, breezy piazza. HARRY DUFFIELD, Prop.

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Opens June 20. The best combination of seashore features on the coast. Matchless bay for sailing and fishing, perfect beach and bathing. Five tennis courts. The Engleseide has all the modern conveniences, private baths with sea and fresh water. Booklet. R. F. Engle, Mgr.

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**NEW YORK CITY**  
**Hotel Le Marquis**  
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Combines every convenience and home comfort, and commands itself to people of refinement wishing to live on American Plan and be within easy reach of social and dramatic centers.  
Room and bath \$4.50 per day with meals, or \$2.50 per day without meals.  
Illustrated Booklet gladly sent upon request.  
JOHN P. TOLSON.

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## The Margaret Louisa

of the Y. W. C. A.  
14 East 16th St., New York  
A homelike hotel for self-supporting women. Single rooms \$1.00 per night. Double rooms (2 beds) \$1.40 per night. Restaurant open to all women. Send for circular.

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## NEW YORK

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For All Lovers of the Open Air  
INDIAN LAKE  
The Adirondacks

If you want to take your vacation in the woods, to spend your days on lakes, inlets, and trails, and your evenings and nights by the camp-fire, to fish, study birds and flowers, and climb mountains, to have the company of enthusiastic campers, and the guidance of a family who are experts in wilderness outing, send for the booklet on the "Back Log Camp." THOMAS K. BROWN, Westtown, Pa.

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In the Adirondack Mountains  
A healthful, homelike resort in the midst of picturesque, wooded mountains at altitude of 1,000 feet. Trout streams and lakes in vicinity. On the great international macadam road, 6 1/2 miles from Elizabethtown, N. Y. A fine place to locate for motoring through the Adirondacks in connection with house. Special rates for families. Open May 1.  
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On Pine Lake. Includes 500 acres of wild Adirondack Mountains. Hunting, fishing, swimming, canoeing, tennis, saddle horses. Tramps to surrounding mountain peaks, Lake George and Lake Champlain. Dancing. Excellent meals. Spring water. Cabins and tents \$14, \$18 and up. Private parties entirely isolated. References required. Manager, ROYDEN BARBER, Clemons, N. Y.

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Keene Valley, N. Y.  
On direct trail to Mt. Marcy, very heart of Mts. Illustrated booklet giving description of Keene Valley and the Lodge sent on request. \$15 and \$18 a week. M. E. LUCK.

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Mts. A few more refined people may obtain accommodations at the Clark-Wardner Camps at moderate rates. Excellent plain table. All the joys of camp life. Best of accommodations. A reply to Mrs. Chas. Wardner, Rainbow Lake, N. Y.

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Altitude 1,571 ft. A noted place for health and rest. With 1000 ft. of golden pine. C. FENTON PARKER, Number Four, N. Y.

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On Great South Bay, Bellport, L. I.  
Cool, comfortable, charming Family Resort. Table supplied from own farm. Sports—sailing, fishing, ocean bathing, golf, tennis.

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On Lake Champlain

HIGHEST point on lake—fireproof  
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Rockhurst on Lake George, N. Y.  
A Select Family Hotel

## NEW YORK

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A camp for the lovers of the out-of-doors. Refined surroundings. Good table. Large living-hall. Cottages and tents for sleeping. Boats and canoes. Black bass fishing. Hikes into the woods. Nights around the camp-fire. Everything comfort and homelike. Folders and terms upon application. Address CHAS. T. MEYER, Lake Pleasant, Hamilton Co., N. Y.

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**VIRTUALLY SIX MILES AT SEA?**  
Where there are congenial neighbors and all of the conveniences of home. Where the breeze seldom stops blowing; where boating, bathing and fishing are daily pastimes and where the cost is reasonable. Do you know that

**POINT O' WOODS, L. I.**  
only 50 miles from New York, is such a place? Direct inquiries to C. W. NASH, Sept. Point O' Woods, L. I.

**Sunset Camp** Cottages, Bungalows, and Tents  
Modern improvements. Write for booklet and reference. R. Bennett, Raquette Lake, N. Y.

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Famous for its cuisine, select clientele and home atmosphere. Suites with private baths. Orchestra. Golf, tennis, swimming pool. Saddle horses. Booklet. E. L. JONES, Mgr.

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26th Season

Offers you nice clean accommodations amidst beautiful and agreeable surroundings, outdoor sports, and indoor entertainments. Paramount photo plays. Rooms with bath. Open fires, electric lights. Outdoor bathing. Glorious sunsets. Terms \$15 up. Beautiful illustrated booklet. W. J. SOPER & BONS.

## PENNSYLVANIA

**FORT BEDFORD INN**  
On Lincoln Highway  
BEDFORD, PENN.  
Open All Year  
NEW MODERN REASONABLE

**Glen Garriff, Mt. Pocono, Pa.**  
Special rates for June and September.  
SUSAN T. CARSWELL

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The Leading Hotel of  
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Opposite Newport, R. I.  
Thorndyke Hotel opens June 1. Furnished cottages equipped with all improvements. Booklets. P. H. MORGAN, Prop.

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**CHESTER, VT. "The Maples"** Delightful summer home. Cheerful, large, airy rooms, pure water, bath, hot and cold; broad piazza, croquet, fine roads. Terms reasonable. Refs. exchanged. The Misses BARRETT.

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An old-fashioned farm with modern improvements; beautiful scenery, good roads, good table. \$10 to \$15. Box 115, Pittsford, Vt.

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Three modern buildings with all improvements, located in beautiful village in Green Mts. Fresh milk, fruits, and vegetables from farm. Attractive walks and drives. Mountain climbing. Box O, Poultney, Vt.

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**OUTDOORS WITH COMFORT**  
**Trapper Lodge—Wyoming**  
Sixteen Bar-One (16-1) Stock Ranch in the beautiful Big Horn Mountains. An attractive home for rest and recreation. Superior table; perfect water; good saddle horses. Camping trips; trout fishing, etc. Address W. H. WYMAN & SONS, Shell P. O., Wyoming.

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Wanted, board for summer months for lady tubercularly inclined, but able to care for self. Sunny room, wholesome food necessary to condition. Moderate price. \$21, Outlook

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A quiet, restful health resort among the hills of northern New Jersey. Large sunny porch; dry, exhilarating air. All forms of hydrotherapy and massage under medical supervision. Believing that there is a curable physical basis for most chronic ailments, we seek the underlying cause through a scientific study of each individual case. Booklet sent on application.

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A Private Home for chronic, nervous, and mental patients. Also elderly people requiring care. Harriet E. Reeves, M.D., Melrose, Mass.

**LINDEN** The Ideal Place for Sick People to Get Well  
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**WANTED**—Apartment in New York City containing sitting-room, or studio, dining-room, kitchen, two bedrooms with bath and maid's room. Also in same building apartment containing sitting-room, or studio, bedroom with bath. Location preferably out of the usual beaten path, something not usually rented, if possible, and preferably in a private house altered for such purpose. Nothing south of Greenwich Village need be submitted nor north of Seventy-second St. Address Charles H. Davis, 1822 Pine St., Philadelphia, Pa.

**Portland, Me.** Furnished apartment, June-October, three rooms, bath, kitchenette, balcony, extensive harbor view, top floor, adults only. References required. M. S. Brown, Stateway Apartment 62, Portland, Me.

**For Rent, July-Aug.** Airy Furnished 7 rooms, bath, sleeping porch. Hill section. Mrs. L. R. C., 33 Randolph St., Passaic, N. J.

**APARTMENT**, fully furnished, at 130 West 57th St., to rent until October, 1919, or until October, 1920. Sitting-room, bedrooms, bath, and kitchenette. Restaurant in building. Apply ROULAND.

**New York, Riverside District.** Six beautiful airy top floor rooms, handsomely furnished, June-October. \$125. Write Columbia Professor, Apt. 803, 96 Claremont Ave.

## Real Estate

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**FOR SALE** A Beautiful Summer Home in GUILFORD, CONN. Cost over \$50,000. Can be bought for less than half. Address Owner, 1821 16th St., Washington, D. C.

**FOR RENT—FURNISHED** "The Sumacs," Washington, Ct. Nestles on valley; extended view down a beautiful wooded slope. 13 rooms, upstairs sitting-room, 7 acres, garage, town water, responsible rent. Address GIBSON, Room 322, 56 Wall St., N. Y. City.

## MASSACHUSETTS



**MANOMET, PLYMOUTH, MASS.** Shore cottage, furnished, to let or for sale. Piazas, electric lights, hot and cold water, conveniences, open fireplaces. Terms moderate. Wm. H. Hawley, Room 16, State House, Boston.

**NANTUCKET, MASS.** Furnished Cottage. Ocean front. 6 large rooms, piazza, fireplace. Fine bathing. \$200 season. Inquire Room 1005, 20 E. 27th St., N. Y. C.

## MAINE

**For Rent—Blue Hill, Maine** LAKEVIEW LODGE, 12 rooms, 3 baths, fully equipped and attractively furnished. Further information given by the Misses Owen, 214 E. 15th St., Philadelphia, Pa.

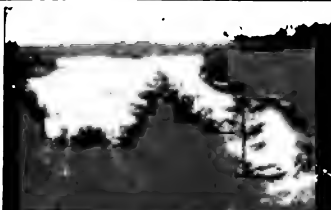
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**Castine, Me.** Bungalow, 4 rooms, bath, kitchenette, suitable for 2. Table board near. Rent \$175. Golf. Address Mrs. Twining, The Coulter Inn, Gardantown, Philadelphia.

**TO LET** Fortunes Rocks, Me. NEW COTTAGE, 5 bedrooms and bath. Modern conveniences. Furnished throughout. Miss ESTHER W. SMITH, Andover, Mass.

## Real Estate

## MAINE



## COUNTRY ESTATE AND LAKE FOR SALE

A BEAUTIFUL wooded tract of 75 acres including the entire shore line of beautiful Lake Umbagog, and 2,000 feet of frontage on Atlantic Ocean at Boothbay Harbor, Maine, is offered for sale. Lake Umbagog lies 100 feet above sea level and only 350 feet from the Atlantic Ocean, and is stocked with Black Bass. The private Ocean pier is stopping point for steamers. Now used as exclusive Camp for few families. Equipped with central dining-hall, kitchen, 2 baths, frame cabins, Kenyon bungalows and tents to accommodate 40 people. City water, sewer. One mile from Boothbay Harbor, Maine, and 1/2 mile from Bayville, Maine. Motor boat on ocean and canoes and boats on lake. Electric light and telephone on property. Unique wooded setting. Private road, spring-fed private lake make this an ideal site for unusual Country Estate, Club or Summer Hotel site. Combination of fresh and salt water cannot be duplicated on Atlantic Coast. For sale or rent by owner. Address

EDWIN O. GROVER  
1922 Calumet Avenue, Chicago, Ill.

**To Let for Season** New 8-room cottage with bath, fireplace, large porch. Beautiful sea view. \$250. Also 6-room cottage, \$150. At Squirrel Isle, Maine.

## MARYLAND

**FOR RENT, FURNISHED**, North Chevy Chase, Md. Beautiful and historic hollow-tiled house standing on own grounds. 25 minutes by automobile from U. S. Treasury. For further particulars apply 522, Outlook.

## NEW HAMPSHIRE

**LAKE WINNEPESAUKEE**, Wolfeboro, N. H. Summer home cottage, two floor garage, boathouse, boats, canoe, sandy beach, laundry, two toilets, bath, electricity, phone; completely furnished; tennis, golf clubs near. Owner Rev. J. A. Higgins, Philadelphia, Pa. Launch for sale on Lake Sunapee.

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**Remodeled Colonial Apartment** near subway, theaters, business district. Physician's office suite, own apartment, garage, and 3 income-producing apartments. \$17,000. 86 E. Oxford St., Brooklyn.

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**TWO FAMILY**, Fourteen Room Dwelling. Nice residential section, suburbs of New York City. Half hour Grand Central; also near subway. Hot water heat, gas, etc. Plot 50 x 100. Garages. Price \$9,500. Full particulars from owner, 9,813, Outlook.

## NEW YORK

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## Adirondack Camps and Cottages

**FOR RENT or FOR SALE at** Saranac Lake, Paul Smiths, Lake Placid

In fact, in any part of the Adirondacks. Tell us the size and location you desire. Address W. F. ROBERTS, Real Estate Office, Saranac Lake, N. Y.

## Attractive Cottage

Newly furnished, located in the beautiful Catskill Mountain Parks 9 rooms, 2 baths, electric light. Golf, tennis, wonderful view; Park restrictions; near Twilight Park Inn, short walk from Balines Falls Station. Rent \$550 for season. Address P. B. Bromfield, Owner, 45 W. 34th St., N. Y. City.

**To Let** Small Farmhouse In The Catskills. Furnished. Rent eighty dollars for summer. Will sell. G. F. FERRY, Warwick, N. Y.

## LAKE CHAMPLAIN

Shore front camp in the pines for rent furnished. Finest section of lake. Magnificent view and mountain view from porch. Sand beach for children. For floor plan and photographs address C. H. EASTON, Scarborough, N. Y.

## Real Estate

## NEW YORK

**For rent, furnished on** LAKE GEORGE ARCADE 11 rooms, 3 baths, motor boat, rowboats. Ideal spot for children. PETER PAN COTTAGE—8 rooms, 2 baths, sleeping porches, bathing beach, rowboat. These houses are on a beautifully situated woodland estate with 1/2 mile water-front, one mile north of Hulet's Landing. For further particulars inquire 64 West 56th St., New York.

**Cottages for rent on Lake George.** Golf, tennis, boating, bathing, fishing. Furnished complete. Near Glenburnie Inn. E. B. WALTON, Glenburnie-on-Lake George, N. Y.

**Sacrifice sale estate property.** Sherman mansion, 81dny, N. Y. Winham Park Place in the Catskills. Excellent for residence, sanitarium or boarding. Wheeler & Mabey, 81dny, N. Y.

## PENNSYLVANIA

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Large well-planned cottage, overlooking beautiful mountain scenery and golf course at Pocono Manor hotel and cottage colony, one and a half miles from Pocono Summit station on the D. & W. R. R., one hundred miles from New York. Completely furnished for housekeeping, except table and bed linen. Living and dining rooms, porches and kitchen. Seven master bedrooms (four with running water), two sleeping porches, three baths and two showers. Two maid's rooms and bath. Chauffeur's room and bath. Garage for two cars. Pure spring water, electric lights, telephone, hot water heating system, five open fireplaces, trunk elevator and laundry. For further particulars apply to ELWIS A. HOBBS, AGT., Pocono Manor, Pa.

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**For rent—Modern 7-room cottage on lake,** Greenboro, Vt. Golf, tennis, canoeing, garage; high altitude, no mosquitoes. Address Mrs. DAWSON, 50 Morningdale Drive, N. Y.

## VIRGINIA

## NATURAL BRIDGE, VIRGINIA

**FOR SALE** ATTRACTIVE COUNTRY PLACE in the mountains of Virginia, located 2 miles from the Natural Bridge and 3 1/2 miles from R.R. station with two railroads, also a night's run from New York. Two story brick house with wide porches, large orchard, beautiful view. Macadam road. For particulars apply to H. B. Baker, 105 W. Grace St., Richmond, Va.

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## HELP WANTED

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**WANTED**—Physician, also counselors, for boys' camp, Maine. Box 79, Station 1, Brooklyn, N. Y.

## Business Situations

**RAILWAY** traffic inspector, \$110 a month to start and expenses. Travel if desired. Unlimited advancement. No age limit. Three months' home study. Situation arranged. Prepare for permanent position. Write for booklet CM7 Standard Business Training Institute, Buffalo, N. Y.

**WANTED**—Active woman of mature age for position as superintendent of Protestant home. Sixty inmates with incurable infirmities are cared for. Man and wife or mother and grown daughter eligible. Applicant must furnish references as to nursing experience, executive ability, character. State age. 6,944, Outlook.

**HEAD WORKER** wanted for small VACATION HOUSE on Long Island for July and August. 6,980, Outlook.

## Companions and Domestic Helpers

**WANTED**—Young woman—18 to 24—as waitress in out-of-town tea-room for summer months. 6,955, Outlook.

**WANTED**—Assistant housekeeper for boys' boarding school. Must be efficient and practical. 6,956, Outlook.

**WANTED**—Matron for Englewood Day Nursery. Please give references, age, qualifications and salary expected. Apply to Day Nursery Committee, 42 Sherwood Place, Englewood, N. J.

**DIETITIAN** cook. Lady desires to employ dietitian as practical cook. Kitchen maid provided. Position equivalent of trained nurse. 6,988, Outlook.

**WANTED**—An outdoor, sport-loving girl knowing something of music and secretarial work to go to the country with some girls from eight up. 6,987, Outlook.

## Teachers and Governesses

**IF** available for teaching position anywhere in United States or foreign countries, write Ernest Old, Steger Building, Chicago.

**GOVERNESSES**, cafeteria managers, dietitians, matrons, housekeepers. Miss Richards, Box 3, East Side Station, Providence, R. I.

**WANTED**—Competent teachers for public and private schools. Calls coming every day. Send for circulars. Albany Teachers' Agency, Albany, N. Y.

## SITUATIONS WANTED

## Professional Situations

**WANTED**—The principalship of an academic school or to purchase an interest in school for girls. 6,976, Outlook.

## Business Situations

**OWNERS OF FLORIDA CITRUS GROVES.** If dissatisfied with your holding over with management, address 6,987, Outlook.

**COLLEGE** woman, knowing business English, wishes summer position in office. 6,985, Outlook.

**WOMAN** wishes work on farm, preferably under another woman. No experience. References. 6,975, Outlook.

**CANADIAN** lady, expert stenographer and typist, college education, initiative and executive ability, desires responsible, agreeable occupation as private secretary, companion, and would assist in home management. 6,984, Outlook.

**Companions and Domestic Helpers** **NEEDED**—Position as traveling companion by educated young woman accustomed to responsibility. 6,983, Outlook.

A woman of refinement would like care of gentleman's home. Capable of taking entire charge. Best of references furnished. 6,981, Outlook.

**YOUNG** lady will travel to North as companion. 6,988, Outlook.

**YOUNG** woman, school, tea-room, and inn experience, would like summer position as server, managing housekeeper, or companion-housekeeper where servants are kept. 6,953, Outlook.

**YOUNG** woman, college graduate, high school teacher, desires position as companion or secretary (typist). Would travel. 6,986, Outlook.

**FRENCH** lady (Parisian), refined, good school experience, excellent references, wishes position for summer, chaperon or teacher. 6,982, Outlook.

**TRAINED** dietitian wants position in private school or college. 6,980, Outlook.

**WOMAN** of education and refinement, excellent references, fond of young people, desires position as CHAPERON or COLLEGE PANION. Would travel or chaperon camping party. 6,971, Outlook.

**COLLEGE** woman, trained dietitian, household or institution manager, desires summer position. 6,972, Outlook.

**YOUNG** lady, war worker overseas, desires position as chaperon or hostess in summer hotel. Cultured, tactful, good mixer, experienced dancer. Best references. Reasonable salary. 6,978, Outlook.

**CAPABLE** woman wishes to travel as chaperon or companion. References exchanged. 6,971, Outlook.

## Teachers and Governesses

**LADY** of education and refinement, head French teacher in leading school, desires position in good family for French conversation, reading, and lessons in pronunciation, for expenses and small remuneration for three summer months, middle of June to middle of September. 6,981, Outlook.

**FRENCH TEACHER** desires situation in American family as preceptor. Count J. F. De Tallien, French Professor, 237 Main St., Winsted, Conn.

**TUTOR** will take boys through Far West this summer. 6,985, Outlook.

**TEACHER**, experienced, English, dramatics, physical education, desires position. 6,983, Outlook.

**KINDERGARTNER** wishes position as governess for summer months. Seven years' experience. 6,912, Outlook.

**VASSAR** woman tutor, English, history, Latin, pianist, wishes position June to October. 6,886, Outlook.

**TUTOR** and companion. Student University of Virginia, good coach, expert swimmer and diver, also tennis player, will take charge of one or more boys for the vacation. Salary must be liberal. References given and required. 6,981, Outlook.

**EXPERIENCED** teacher, college graduate, refined young Canadian, wishes position as governess, secretary, or companion. 6,974, Outlook.

**GRADUATE NURSE** children's hospital, governess before taking up training, desires position, full charge of nursery or one child needing special care. Willing to travel. Seven years' experience from last position. Salary \$25 weekly. 6,973, Outlook.

**WANTED**—Out of town position as tutor, secretary, or companion by young man of college training and five years' practical experience. 6,980, Outlook.

**YOUNG** kindergarten, Scout captain, camp counselor, experienced teacher, basketry, clay, weaving. Available June to August. 6,981, Outlook.

**POSITION** as governess, one or two children, by Canadian birth and education, initiative and high ideals regarding care and training of children. 6,983, Outlook.

**FRENCH** lady (Parisian) desires holiday situation as teacher or companion for summer. 6,982, Outlook.

## MISCELLANEOUS

**WILL** give exceptional care to infant or young child in my country home. \$25 per week. References given and required. 6,981, Outlook.

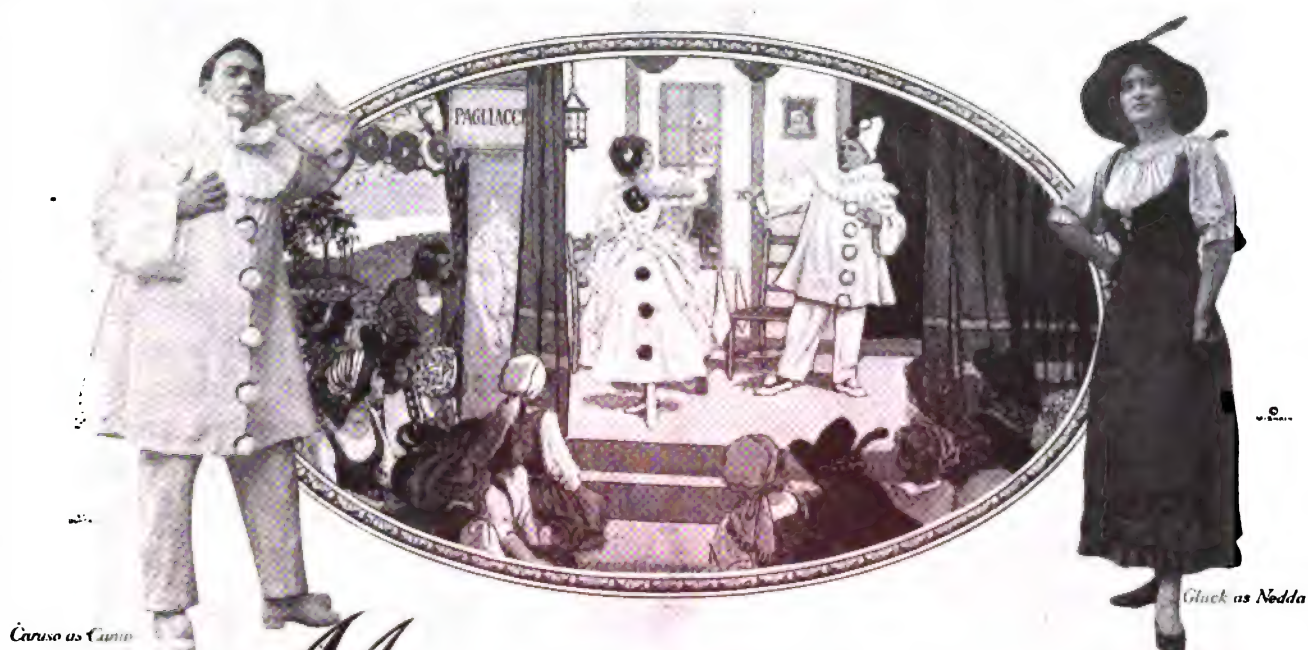
**WANTED**—Young women to take nine months' course in nursing. Frances Parker Memorial Home, New Brunswick, N. J.

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Gluck as Nedda

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**Swoboda To-Day**

*Creator of Conscious Evolution*

### **A Remarkable Personality**

by Jungary Russ

Swoboda, himself, is perhaps the most perfect example of what Conscious Evolution can accomplish. As Swoboda gains in years, he grows younger in enthusiasm, younger in vitality, younger in health; he is becoming stronger, more energetic, more confident, more dominant and more alive by capitalizing the creative powers through Conscious Evolution. What Swoboda is accomplishing for himself, you too can accomplish—every individual can accomplish, for every individual is governed by the same laws and principles, and every individual has it within himself to make use of these laws and principles. Swoboda's mind and body are so alert and so active that in his presence one feels completely overpowered. His personality dominates everything with which it comes in contact; yet Swoboda is real!—there is absolutely nothing mysterious about him. He knows not what fatigue is—he is a tireless worker. He delights in making sick people well and weak people strong. He loves his work because he feels he is of benefit to humanity—making a better, more vital, more potent race of men and women. Swoboda is not only a mental superman, but a high powered physical dynamo, an unheard of combination.

SWOBODA means freedom—liberty—Independence and SWOBODA aims to give these symbols of evolutionary states a new, higher and ultimate meaning.

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are your opportunities**

### **Daily Results:**

"A year ago I was down and out financially and physically. I was a wreck. Conscious Evolution gave me power of mind and health. I am to-day better than ever and I am more prosperous than ever. Naturally I am a believer in the Swoboda idea."

"Your system makes me feel like a different person. Every one whom I have ever met who has tried it out, has the same thing to say about it. Was talking to a man to-day whose wife is a Swoboda enthusiast."

"Your system is direct, simple, scientific, effective, and makes one feel so invigorated. As an athlete and a physician, I endorse Conscious Evolution unreservedly. It is, and more, what is claimed for it."

"Conscious Evolution has given me surprising results. I expected good results but I am surprised."

"I feel very much better. You did me more good in three weeks than four doctors did in sixteen months."

"Your course has been of great benefit to me. I am able to do a great deal more work with less fatigue. My pleasures are also increased; all work seems a pleasure now."

"When your first letter of instructions reached me I was tired and blue. I read it and saw the 'light.' My blues disappeared. I used my energies for about ten seconds, and my tiredness left me. Conscious Evolution is increasing my every power of mind and body as I wish and as you promise."

# **If I Could Meet**

I know that I could in less than one minute demonstrate to you that you are only one half as well, strong, vigorous, dynamic and energetic, and only half as brave, authoritative, forceful, dominant, self-reliant, daring, courageous, and merely half as progressive, masterful, aroused, powerful and creative as you easily may become through quick evolution.

## **Why Be Satisfied With Inferior Life?**

Why be satisfied or content with inferior vitality, inferior health, inferior energy, inferior digestion, inferior heart power, inferior lung power, inferior nerve power, inferior brain power, inferior memorizing power, inferior reasoning power, inferior sensing power, inferior scheming power, inferior business power, inferior conscious power, and inferior personal power? Why not attain the vital power of supremacy?

## **Perfect and Vital Health**

Conscious Evolution can give you perfect health in your nervous system, perfect health in your heart, perfect health in your lungs, perfect health in your stomach, perfect health in your digestive system, perfect health in your liver, perfect health in your kidneys, perfect health in your muscles, perfect health in your brain, and thus Conscious Evolution can give you perfect health in every cell, in every tissue, in every gland, and in every organ, as well as perfect health in your blood.

## **How to "Get There"**

Regardless of how old you are—regardless of your years—you can grow younger in body, younger in spirit, younger in ambition and younger in every characteristic that gives greater living power, greater earning power and greater pleasure power. You can gain thinking power, reasoning power, health power and pleasure power, as you may desire.

## **Why Miss the Super-Pleasures?**

Why not enjoy yourself as others enjoy themselves who are more highly alive and who have super-energy, super-health, super-vitality and super-powers of every character? Why deny yourself the keenest of pleasures? Why miss the extreme joy of life? Why miss the super-pleasures?

## **How To Gain What You Want**

The way for you to gain what you want is by increasing your power of mind and body evolutionarily, so as to compel conditions to yield to your superior and irresistible energies. Conscious Evolution is the easy and sure means of making yourself supreme.



# You Face to Face

## More Daily Results:

"I indeed realize what physiological gladness means. My sensation of physical enjoyment is wonderful. It seems too good to be true. It is something as I felt when I took my first trip to the Bermudas, where nature has combined the blending of dainty coloring so exquisite that nothing short of fairyland can describe it. This is how Conscious Evolution causes me to feel."

"I can honestly say that the benefits I have received from Conscious Evolution cannot be measured by any payment of money, and I can say unhesitatingly that your system far exceeded my fondest hopes."

"I could see the tremendous reality and possibilities of Conscious Evolution in less than half a minute's direction of my energies into creative channels."

"Conscious Evolution has changed me from an invalid into a tireless human machine."

"I would not consider trading the benefits I have received from Conscious Evolution for gold."

"As a student of physiology and histology, I at once recognized the feasibility of Conscious Evolution."

"Ten seconds from the time I started Conscious Evolution, I felt myself more alive and energetic."

"I have used Conscious Evolution for a few weeks, and I find myself marvelously improved in both body and mind. Conscious Evolution is wonderful, and the world will be brighter when men and women everywhere grasp it."

"I owe my rise from the position of a country insurance agent to virtual head of one of the largest insurance companies of the world entirely to the power of personality Conscious Evolution has given me."



Swoboda 26 Years Ago

## These Rare and Amazing Books Explain Conscious Evolution

**Write for these books**—not because Conscious Evolution has meant so much to 325,000 other men and women, not because there is scarcely a prominent family in the country that hasn't at least one member a pupil of Swoboda, but because *they contain valuable ideas for you.*

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Write for these books because they mean so much to YOU in multiplied living power, earning power and personal power. They are big books filled from cover to cover with vital facts about yourself and how you can acquire the degree of perfection in body and mind that you so much need. They explain the dangers of excessive deep breathing, excessive exercise, and excessive muscular development. CONSCIOUS EVOLUTION and THE SCIENCE OF LIFE show *how to double or even treble your power of mind and body*; not by tedious, prolonged study, but by a *simple and quick process* of energization which raises the very level of your life and mental powers, through harnessing your internal "CREATOR."

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These books show *how to amazingly increase your power of will and personality*, as well as your power of body, for every action and for every purpose and process.

Conscious Evolution is a new science, and no one can afford not to know at least the simple facts about it. These facts show how Conscious Evolution overcomes weak will, poor health, feebleness of mind and body. They show how to overcome the inferior, pleasureless, feeble and unsatisfactory life, by giving the means to the successful, superior and abundant life through activating your "CREATOR."

Conscious Evolution also shows how to arrest the ageing of the body, and *how to remain young, energetic, vigorous*, well and active all of the days of your life, through self-re-creation. These books are absolutely free and there is no obligation now or after. These books are yours to keep, that you may attain a higher understanding of yourself and of evolution and the means to a higher existence.

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From a sickly youth Swoboda made of himself a magnificent physical specimen of the human race. This was just the beginning—his greater evolution was yet to come.

Conscious Evolution must not be confused with Darwinian evolution or Physical Culture. Nor should Conscious Evolution be confused with Oriental or Hindoo philosophies, auto-suggestion, self-hypnosis, gymnastics, or mere physiology, anatomy, histology, theosophy, morphology, medicine, pathology, exercise, New Thought, Christian Science, calisthenics or psychology.

Conscious Evolution is not an occult science, nor a metaphysical science, nor a divine science, nor a spiritual science, nor a material science, nor is Conscious Evolution a symbolic science, nor a mere hoping, wishing, longing and dreaming philosophy.

Conscious Evolution must not be confused with any present-day philosophies or sciences of a material or mental character.

Conscious Evolution cannot be understood by physicians, psychologists, physical culturists, philosophers, chemists, cosmologists or biologists of the present day.

Conscious Evolution is a new and original science, an exact science, a demonstrable science—a science of the evolution of and through Conscious Energy—a science of the Ultimate.

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# The Outlook

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"OUT here in the middle west," wrote one of our good customers, "we meat-eaters think there is no food in the world like lobster. It's a sea-shore treat we inland folks are denied. Can't you send us some lobster?"

*I sent the lobster.* And because so many people have declared my lobster to be the best lobster they have ever eaten, I am now giving other folks the opportunity to have it at home, *and to try it, at my expense, before they buy.*

Maybe you, too, would rather have fresh lobster than anything else to eat. No salad quite "touches the spot" like lobster salad. And so simple to make. Just chill a package of Davis' lobster in your ice-box; cut in half-inch cubes; arrange on a bed of crisp, white lettuce; mayonnaise all over; garnish with hard-boiled egg, and, if you wish, a dash of paprika—and then—my, how good it tastes!

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*Guaranteed?* I do even better than that. I send it to you free of all shipping charges—to try. If you are not so satisfied that you will want to order not only more lobster, but also some of my other sea-foods, you can send back what you haven't sampled, and I'll stand all the expense.

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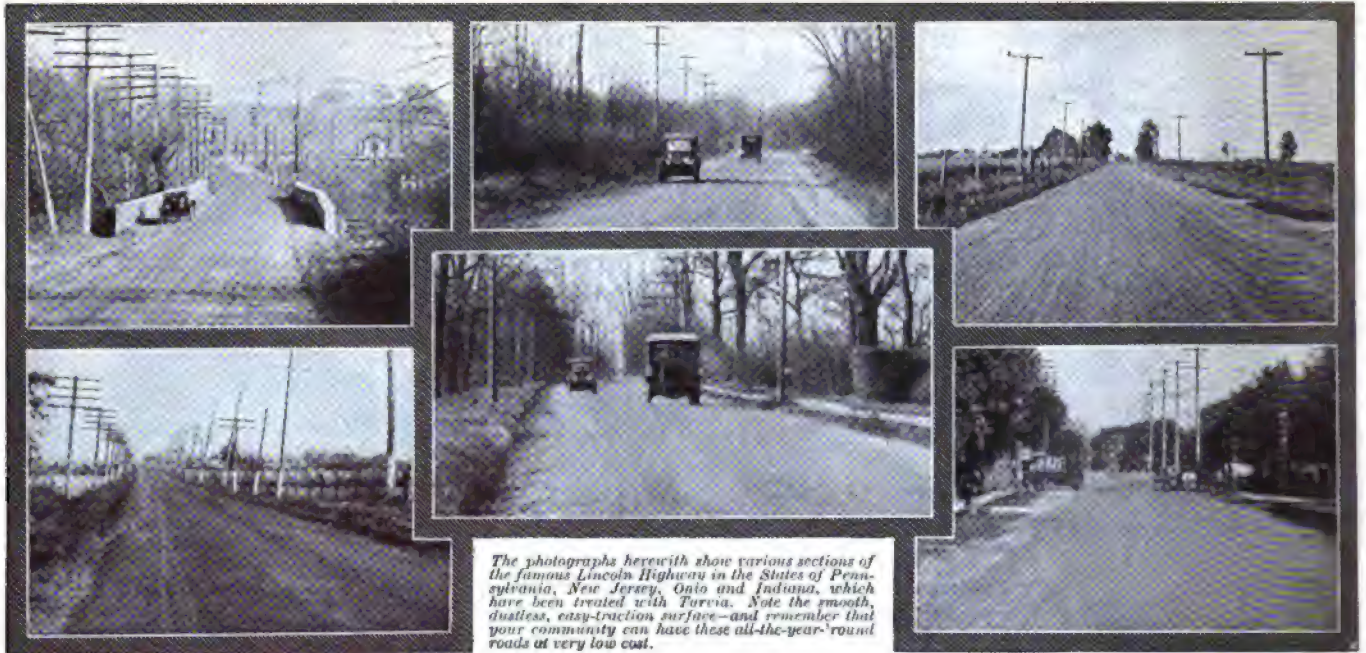
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## Good highways should be continuous!

We should have continuous highways available the year 'round. Traffic should continue to operate in winter as well as in summer. Economic development demands this.

Mr. Roy O. Chapin, Chairman of the Highways Transport Committee, says:

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Of what use to National highways transportation are certain good sections of road, if some communities persist in their neglect to improve and properly maintain the connecting links?

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putting obstacles in the path of rapid national economic development.

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# The Outlook

JUNE 4, 1919

## THE TRIUMPH OF AIRPLANE OVER OCEAN

**A**N event comparable only with the first crossing of the Atlantic by a steamship or the laying of the first Atlantic cable was recorded on Tuesday, May 27. Lieutenant-Commander Albert C. Read in his plane the NC-4 flew the eight hundred miles from Ponta Delgada in the Azores to or near Lisbon, in Portugal. The fact that in the first "leg" of the flight the NC-4 was held up for a day or more adds to the special interest in her triumph. She was fortunate enough to escape the fog which baffled and injured her comrades NC-1 and NC-3. That the first air-crossing of the Atlantic should have been made by Americans in an American plane will long gratify our National pride. The country is enthusiastic in congratulations to our Navy, to the gallant commander of the NC-4, to the builders of plane and engines, and to all who have taken part in the carefully planned preparation which has made this victory possible.

## THE RESCUE OF HAWKER AND GRIEVE

The thrilling news that Hawker and Grieve, the bold aviators who attempted to cross the Atlantic in an airplane with a single engine, and whose death had been accepted as practically certain by every one, had been rescued by a tramp steamer, was received on both sides of the water with the utmost joy and relief. A few hopeful persons, and foremost among them Mr. Hawker's wife, had still maintained hopes that just what did happen would happen, but to most people the chance seemed so slight that the surprise was extreme. Hawker himself declares: "The risk wasn't so great as people thought. It was a perfectly straightforward attempt to fly over, not a do-or-die enterprise."

The story of the flight, failure, and rescue has been told simply and with no attempt at sensationalism by Hawker and Grieve. It is evident that almost from the first they encountered trying conditions of air and wind; but the fatal trouble was neither because of those difficulties nor because of the failure of the engine itself, but because of trouble with the radiating system. Yet it was still possible to navigate, and after about twelve and one-half hours' flying from the start it was decided to do the only sensible thing, namely, to fly toward the nearest part of the ocean in which ships might be encountered. This plan was carried out

with the greatest success, for in two and one-half hours the Danish steamship Mary was sighted and was signaled by Hawker, and the airplane was brought to the water near the ship and the aviators rescued by the crew after they had been on the water an hour and a half. They were about 750 miles from Ireland at the time of their rescue.

The whole story is one of courage, of efficiency, and of modesty. The risk taken was exceedingly great, but the outcome shows that coolness and resourcefulness played a large part in the adventure, as well as sheer bravery. It is one of the traits of human nature to admire and applaud such men as these, who are not deterred by the elements or by danger from accomplishing that upon which they have set their minds. The reception to Hawker and Grieve in England could not be more enthusiastic if their victory had been over armies instead of over the elements.

## CANADA'S LABOR TROUBLES

Something that appears in certain particulars much like Bolshevism has arisen in Canada. It started in Winnipeg on May 15. There was a dispute between three employers and their employees. For reasons which are widely regarded as unjustifiable, the employers refused, we understand, to deal collectively with their employees. As collective bargaining is the keystone of organized labor, this refusal enlisted on the side of the employees involved in the dispute all the trade-union leaders. As a result, there were sympathetic strikes which developed into an approximately general strike in the city. Taking advantage of the situation, the Radicals or Reds tried to turn the strike into a sort of revolution. A strike committee undertook to establish what seems a very close approach to a "dictatorship of the proletariat." This committee issued permissions to operate restaurants, theaters, bakeshops, and to make deliveries of bread and milk. There was thus the beginning in Winnipeg of soviet rule. Like the Russian soviet, which is a council of manual laborers, and usually soldiers, this committee purposed to assume governmental functions. Among the strikers were telegraph operators, postal employees, and printers. For a while telegraphic and mail communication was interrupted or seriously delayed and daily newspapers were suspended.

Within ten days the strike spread to other centers. Winnipeg, being a large

and thriving industrial and railway center, capital of Manitoba, affects the life of a large region. Workers in Regina, capital of Saskatchewan, the next province to the west, and Edmonton, capital of Alberta, next province beyond to the west, and Calgary, the largest city in Alberta, joined in the strike early last week; and forty-seven unions in Toronto also voted to strike sympathetically.

According to reports from the various centers involved, it seems clear that the Bolshevik element is not making much headway. On the contrary, the local, provincial, and Dominion governmental authorities have succeeded in maintaining sovereignty. There has been little, if any, serious disturbance. There has been no indication, so far as we have learned, that any soldiers have been employed to break the strike, or that there has been any intention to use armed men for that purpose; but the militia has been on hand ready for emergencies. So far order has been maintained by the usual civil agencies, such as the police. The cards on the bread and milk wagons and the theaters reading, "By permission of the strike committee," were ordered taken down by the Provincial Government and City Council, and soon disappeared. Newspapers have resumed publication with limited editions. Citizens of Winnipeg of all classes took the places of some of the striking postal employees and sorted mail. After a warning that those postal employees who did not return to work before noon on Monday, May 26, would lose their places in the Federal service and new employees would be engaged, a large majority of the postal employees refused to return.

Two aspects of this strike have special significance. One is that large numbers of the strikers have no grievance against their employers, and many of them have struck in violation of agreements by which they were morally bound. This means that large numbers of wage-earners in Canada believe that what is the fight of one group of workers is the fight of all groups. It is a strike which has behind it a very considerable "class consciousness." The strongest statement about this which we have seen was made by Mr. A. McGovern, General Chairman of the Canadian Pacific Trainmen. His statement is the more significant because he is also Chairman of the Legislative Board of the Trainmen of Canada. Speaking for the trainmen, he said: "We are in warmest sympathy with the demand for an eight-hour day. We have that our-



selves, and we think that every one should have it." But he also added: "There is no possibility of a strike of the trainmen in sympathy with the Winnipeg trades. We do not do business that way at all. We are negotiators all the time, and believe in conciliation." The other significant aspect of this strike is that it has shown signs of Bolshevism. There have been very wild and revolutionary statements made in connection with the strike; and there has been an attempt to set up government by soviet.

There is no likelihood, in our judgment, that real Bolshevism will gain much headway on this continent. The free institutions of Canada and of the United States work much better than anything that has been devised by the Bolsheviks of Russia. Freemen will not barter their liberty for bread, and they will be inclined to laugh at those who propose that they give up their liberty and then get no bread into the bargain. That is what has happened in Russia. It is not going to happen here. What the Canadian strike indicates is the depth and extent of industrial unrest. That is something that cannot be suppressed. Those who try to suppress it will suffer. It comes partly as the result of the war, but it was evident before the war. The spirit that causes it made men fight for ideals of freedom and will make them strive for ideals of freedom in times of peace. The chance for more life and for more opportunity to direct their life themselves is what men want. The Canadian strike is a warning to statesmen and to men in positions of industrial power that they must use the best brains that they can command for making the processes of producing wealth and the distribution of wealth more equitable.

#### THE ORGANIZATION OF CONGRESS

In both houses of Congress there has been a struggle within the Republican party, which is the majority party in each chamber.

In the House of Representatives the struggle was not primarily between two party factions, for the question involved transcended party questions. Mr. James R. Mann was candidate for Speaker of the House. It was Mr. Mann who, in March, 1916, expressed the hope that we should never have to be put to "the test whether we have to fight because some fool had entered upon a joy ride or voyage." This attitude toward American rights, an attitude of contentment, made Mr. Mann's candidacy itself a test of Americanism; and it was a test which the Republicans of the House met by electing as Speaker, not Mr. Mann, but Mr. Gillett, of Massachusetts.

In the Senate, on the other hand, the

struggle was one between so-called conservatives and progressives. The group recognized as progressives does not include all Republican Senators who are in general in sympathy with the progressive movement. They are rather an insurgent group. They include such men as Senators Cummins of Iowa, Johnson of California, Borah of Idaho. Their opposition, in the organization of the Senate, has been directed chiefly against the plan to make Senator Penrose Chairman of the Finance Committee, and Senator Warren, of Wyoming, Chairman of the Appropriations Committee. It was also in a measure directed to the securing of important chairmanships for men who were out-and-out progressives. Both Mr. Penrose and Mr. Warren have been recognized as members of the Old Guard, and their opposition to progressive measures is remembered. The result of the contest in the Senate has been wholesome. It has not displaced either Mr. Penrose or Mr. Warren, but it has shown the strength of the insurgent group, and it has served notice upon the stand-pat element in the party that it cannot count on having its own way simply by trusting to the theory that, no matter what happens, the Republicans will win in 1920.

#### THE PRESIDENT ON PROHIBITION

By recommending the repeal or amendment of the war-time Prohibition Act so that the manufacture and sale of light wines and beer may be permitted, the President has raised a great outcry of protest from several quarters. Denominational assemblies have voted their disapproval, and those who have been working ardently for National prohibition have announced their intention to oppose any measure in Congress designed to carry out the President's recommendation. At present it does not seem likely that Congress will repeal or amend the Act.

There are some people who regard the President's suggestion as skillful politics. If the law stands, as it seems likely to do, his recommendation will not be held up against him by the Prohibitionists because it will have had no practical effect, while it will probably count in his favor with those who wish to see the ban against wine and beer lifted, for at least it can be said that he did all that it was possible for him to do. We prefer, however, to interpret the President's recommendation as a genuine attempt to treat the law as a strictly war measure, intended, as is stated in the law itself, to further the prosecution of the war, and therefore a measure not to be kept in force when the alleged occasion for its enactment has ceased.

There are, however, good reasons for continuing the law in effect. Though the need for making munitions, and therefore

the need for promoting efficiency in their manufacture, has ended, the war itself is not yet nominally over, and certainly the conditions of peace are not yet fully restored. Many measures enacted like this under the war powers of Congress are still in operation and must continue to be for some time to come. Furthermore, the Prohibition Amendment to the Constitution goes into effect on the 16th of next January, and when that happens the sale and manufacture of intoxicating beverages will be contrary to the supreme law of the land. It is within the power of Congress, we believe, to pass an act interpreting the word "intoxicating" in the Constitutional Amendment as not applicable to wines and beer of a certain percentage of alcoholic content; but it is also possible under the present law for a court to determine what percentage of alcoholic content renders a beverage intoxicating, and that question is now before the Federal courts for decision. Under the war-time prohibition law, if a Federal court decides, for example, that two per cent or 2.75 per cent alcoholic content does or does not render a beverage intoxicating, then Congress would have a precedent on which to base its legislation. This it could not have if the law were repealed, for repeal of the law would, we assume, take the case out of the courts. If, on the other hand, Congress decides, no matter what verdict the court renders, to make prohibition absolute against all beverages containing even a trace of alcohol, then we cannot see any advantage in allowing the sale of wines and beer for six months and then following that with absolute prohibition.

One thing ought to be kept in mind in all this—that there is no question raised as to the prohibition of distilled liquors. Whisky, brandy, and the like will become on July 1 illegal beverages, and there is no suggestion made that under the Prohibition Amendment they will be restored in any degree to a legal status.

There is every reason, therefore, in our opinion, why the war-time Prohibition Act should not be repealed, even if it were to be modified, for the Constitutional Amendment will make the manufacture and sale of whisky, brandy, and the like illegal anyway, and there is no reason for reopening that question now.

#### GERMANY COMPLAINS

In response to the request of Count von Brockdorff-Rantzau, the Council of Four of the Peace Conference granted to the Germans an extension of time in which they might make their replies in full to the peace terms. The extension will have expired before this issue of *The Outlook* reaches its readers.

Some of the replies of the Germans to

various portions of the peace terms have been presented and the Allies have made their answers. Most of the complaints of the Germans are of the sort which we have already reported, and the nature of the Allies' replies is obvious enough, it would seem, to be understood by any people less blinded by arrogance than the Germans have proved themselves to be. Germany complains that as she has been transformed within two generations from an agricultural to an industrial state, she can support her population only by trade and commerce. By the terms of the Treaty she will have lost raw material for use in her industries, will be hampered in the importation of raw material, and will be deprived of ships with which to carry on commerce. She complains that she will be pushed back in her development a half-century. To these complaints the answer is made, with astonishing patience, that Germany deprived the world of shipping to the amount of thirteen million tons, while she is being called upon to repay only four million tons; that Germany destroyed the Lens coal fields and can hardly complain at the consequent shortage of coal that she will have to suffer if she makes good what she destroyed; that in suffering the consequences of the war which Germany began the German population is only undergoing what the people of all the countries in the war will have to undergo.

It is astonishing enough that the Germans after raiding and destroying should complain because they have to suffer. What causes something more than mere astonishment, what justifies in all decent people a sense of outrage and indignation, is the echo of these German complaints that one hears in some quarters of America. Of course Germany counted on impressing by her complaints certain people in the Allied countries who call themselves radicals. Whatever injustice there is in the Treaty, so far as its main and general provisions are considered, is injustice not to Germany but to those whom Germany has robbed and despoiled. If justice had been the sole object of that Treaty, its terms would have been far severer than they are. Throughout it is evident that justice has been tempered by a desire for reparation, that is, by the intention to keep Germany strong enough to enable her to pay more than she would be able to pay if she were dealt with according to her deserts.

The Germans are continuing to hint that they may not sign the Treaty. On the other hand, reports come to this country that measures are being taken by the Allies to advance into Germany in case the German Government refuses to sign. Instead of complicating matters, that might really simplify them. In the end it might prove easier and more expedi-

tious to deal with the various German states separately than with a single German government that cannot be trusted to observe its pledges. The Germans must see this themselves. It seems, therefore, probable that the present or another German Government will ultimately sign the Treaty. Even then the task of the Allies will not be ended; for it will lie with them to see that the Treaty is enforced.

#### THE JEWS IN POLAND

One valuable result which should follow the "day of mourning" observed by Jews impressively in many large cities in the United States on May 21 should be a public sifting of the charges and denials of massacres or pogroms from which the Jews, as declared by their leaders, have suffered in Poland. For some time there have been reports and contradictions of such outrages, and it is impossible for the ordinary American, as the matter stands now, to form a clear and positive opinion. Mr. Charles E. Hughes, Mr. Jacob Schiff, Mr. Nathan Straus, Mr. Abraham Elkus, and others who should be well informed, spoke in New York and elsewhere with deep feeling—indicated, for instance, by the assertion of Mr. Elkus that "the Dark Ages furnish the only parallel to the outrages which people of the Jewish faith have been subjected to recently in eastern Europe." Mr. Hughes said that protests should go up from all people, irrespective of race and in the name of humanity. A protest cabled to President Wilson by a council representing 200 Hebrew churches in 177 American cities says that it "is stirred to expressions of horror at the injustices and cruelties to which Jews in eastern Europe, notably in Poland, are being subjected. In lands where they have dwelt for generations, and for which they have made every sacrifice in blood and treasure throughout the war, they are still made victims of countless outrages."

But none of the speakers in New York or elsewhere, so far as we have noted, made anything more than generalized charges of massacre. A pamphlet issued by the Committee for Defense of Jews in Poland names a hundred and ten places where outrages against Jews were reported in two months; it gives many accounts of outrages and mass brutality, and asserts that the Polish Government has connived in the persecution of Jews. On the other hand, the Polish Information Bureau in New York City states that such reports of massacre have been contradicted by M. Pichon, the French Foreign Minister, and by Dr. Vernon Kellogg, who has been in Poland representing the United States Food Administration. Others deny the assertion that anything like a pogrom

or massacre countenanced by the Polish Government or army has taken place.

The most definite statement we have seen made as to Jewish massacres in Poland relates to the city of Pinsk. The story is told at length by Mr. Elias Tobenkin in the New York "Tribune," and is based on information gathered by him in Poland, and interviews with people who claim to know the facts. There seems no doubt that over thirty Jews were summarily executed by military authority. Their friends and the Jewish papers in Poland declare that these persons executed were Zionists and members of co-operative societies who had met, not to conspire, but to help to arrange for the distribution of food from America. The military authorities, on the other hand, declare that the men executed were Bolsheviks and that they were dangerous spies and that when arrested by the soldiers they fired and killed an officer.

Mr. Smulski, President of the National Polish Department of America, has cabled to President Wilson declaring that the anti-Polish demonstrations in this country were unjustified, were doing injury to both Jews and Poles in creating antagonism, and should be checked.

#### POGROMS, WAR ANTAGONISM, OR RACE HATRED?

The word "pogrom" first became generally known in this country after the massacre at Kishinev in 1903, and was then and later used to mean an attack upon the Jews based partly on race hatred, but carried out by bloodthirsty mobs secretly encouraged or countenanced by the government. So far as we have seen, none of the charges relating to attacks by Poles on the Jews correspond to this description. Undoubtedly there has been rioting, and outrages have taken place, and the Jews have suffered in Poland and elsewhere. The attacks of this kind come in part from race hatred, but in part also because the Jews in Poland have been generally accused of aiding and sympathizing with Germany and with the Russian Bolsheviks whom the Poles have been fighting.

This view is expressed by an American who has special knowledge of the state of things in Poland. He tells *The Outlook* that "The situation in Poland is like the situation in our border States after the war; the antagonisms often leading to assaults and murders are based on war animosities rather than on religious or racial antagonisms; the Jews in Poland, speaking Yiddish, curried favor with the advancing Germans for self-protection; as they spoke Yiddish they were used by the Germans as interpreters and were paid in better protection and by more food than the Poles received



themselves. It is not impossible to imagine that in some instances Jews betrayed Poles to their German conquerors. It is possible that the Poles are now attacking individual Jews, not for religious or even for racial reasons, but by way of revenge for what they believe to have been treasonable conduct on the part of these Jews during the war."

This American declares also that the Poles under Paderewski are making a more definite, decided, and persistent fight against Bolshevism than any other nation or people in eastern Europe. When public meetings in support of Bolshevism are discovered, they are warned to disperse, and if they gather again they are broken up by force. As a matter of fact, the majority of the supporters of Bolshevism in Poland are Jewish, just as they are in the United States. Whether this is from economic causes or from the racial sympathy which Jews of the less intelligent class have for their supposed co-religionists, Trotsky and Lenine, it is hard to say, but undoubtedly many of the clashes between the Polish authorities and Jews can be traced to the Jewish sympathy with Bolshevism.

A Polish officer, Lieutenant de Walski, has said in an interview that "the real answer to the slanderous stories of Jewish pogroms can be had from Jewish officers in the Polish army." He paid a warm tribute to them and to the Jewish soldiers who "are making gallant sacrifices for the creation of a real united and independent Poland," and added: "While those men in the battlefield are cementing the foundations of the relations between the Jewish and Polish people in Poland, these men in America are doing their best to disrupt them."

#### THE CALAMITY IN JAVA

The destruction wrought by the eruption of the volcano of Kalut in Java is only indicated in bare outline by the despatches. If it is true, as estimated, that the eruption has caused fifteen thousand deaths and has destroyed twenty villages, this will rank with one of the great volcanic disasters of history.

Java is important as one of the most fertile and productive of the Dutch East Indies. The people in many parts of the island, however, live in constant fear of such destruction as has lately occurred. The volcano of Kalut is only one, it is said, of fourteen active volcanoes on the island. The most terrible of all modern volcanic disasters was that of Krakatoa in the year 1883. Krakatoa is not a part of Java itself, the volcano and island of that name lie in Sunda Strait between Java and Sumatra. In this eruption of Krakatoa not only was the destruction of life and property almost incalculable,

but the sky was darkened by the dust and ashes which arose, so that it was like night one hundred and fifty or more miles away from the scene of the explosion; even half-way around the world or more the effects of the volcanic dust on the light were weirdly evident, and ashes from the explosion fell upon ships and cities hundreds of miles away from Java.

Such a disaster happening on the other side of the world makes less impression on the imagination and on sympathy than if it were caused by an eruption from *Ætna* or *Vesuvius*. When the facts come to be known definitely, however, it is certain that the assistance and sympathy of humanity will be rendered to these poor and remote sufferers.

#### THE CHURCH AND SOCIAL RECONSTRUCTION

The bishops of the Methodist Episcopal Church have issued a Pastoral Letter to the eighteen thousand pastors of that Church on "The Church and Social Reconstruction." They urge that the Church must recognize the application of democracy to industry, and they call for "the more thoroughgoing emphasis on human freedom, which will make democratic progress mean the enlargement and enrichment of the life of the masses of mankind through the self-directed activity of men themselves." They favor an equitable wage for laborers, which shall have the right of way over "rent, interest, and profits;" "collective bargaining as an instrument for the attainment of industrial justice and for training in democratic procedure;" and also the "advance of the workers themselves through profit-sharing and through positions on boards of directorship."

We should like to see the pastors of the Methodist churches read this admirable pastoral letter to their congregations and make it their text for one or more discourses on the application of the fundamental principles of democracy to modern industrial institutions, or, what would be better, the application of the principles and spirit of Christ's teachings to modern industry. We venture to suggest three possible texts for such discourses: Matthew xx. 7, "Whatsoever is right, that shall ye receive;" Matthew xxiii. 8, "All ye are brethren;" and Ephesians vi. 7, 9, "With good will doing service as to the Lord and not to men; . . . and ye masters do the same things." We also wish that the bishops could prepare a primer on Christian Socialism, or find among the various books which have been published on this subject one which they could recommend to the ministers for the purpose of giving to them in brief and simple form some of the fundamental principles which the

pulpit must recognize if it is to deal intelligently with the application of Christian principles in social and industrial reform.

#### A GREAT EDUCATIONAL SCHEME

The incidental and indirect work of foreign missions may perhaps prove to be of both wider and more permanent value than their direct evangelistic work. A striking illustration of the new spirit of foreign missions is furnished by the fact that the Chinese Government has recently adopted a new Chinese phonetic alphabet at the request of the Mission Boards, and this alphabet is now being pushed by missionary schools throughout China. It takes the place of the old system, which employed between fifty and sixty thousand characters of complex design, making facility in reading almost a life task. The new system has thirty-nine simple characters, which, singly or in combination, represent every sound in the Mandarin dialect, which has been designated as the national language. Few words will have more than three letters.

Some experimental tests with patients in hospitals have proved that in this new script an ignorant Chinese peasant can be taught to read his language in from three to four weeks, and a scholar can be taught in from three to four hours. In these facts the advocates of the new spelling might perhaps find an argument for their proposed reform.

The plan of the Mission Boards is first to teach every Christian to read in the new style. With seven hundred thousand persons, working from seven thousand different centers, as a teaching force for the population at large, making the Chinese people a reading people is not an impossible undertaking. The first literature will not be religious in character, but patriotic, the idea being to teach the Chinese the meaning of democracy and the duties of citizenship. The ultimate object is nothing less than the education of four hundred million Chinese people.

#### TO FIGHT DISEASE AND DESTITUTION

An account was lately given in *The Outlook* of the new League of Red Cross Societies which will work internationally to combat hunger, destitution, and disease. The great Red Cross International Congress to be held at Geneva after the Peace Treaty is signed will doubtless indorse the League. Mr. Henry P. Davison, head of the Red Cross War Council until recently, and now head of the League, put its purpose tersely when talking to reporters the other day just after his return from Europe. He said:

In former times the Red Cross was an organization for war, to mitigate the

## CARTOONS OF THE WEEK

*Knott in the Dallas News*

**"CALL THE NEXT CASE!"**

Darling in the New York Tribune

MUCH OBLIGED

ORIGINAL PATENT AND STOCKHOLDERS

TELEGRAPH AND TELEPHONE LINES

H. H. H.

## RETURNING THE BORROWED LAWN-MOWER

*Harding in the Brooklyn Eagle*

A political cartoon depicting a man in a top hat and striped suit, representing Woodrow Wilson, falling backwards into a body of water labeled 'EUROPE'. The man is holding an American flag. The cartoon is signed 'Nelson Hartman' in the bottom right corner.

**OVER THE TOP!**

A black and white cartoon illustration. In the foreground, a man wearing a turban and a long, dark, patterned coat is gesturing with his right hand while talking to another man. The second man, on the right, is wearing a light-colored suit and has a long, thin beard. In the background, there are industrial structures, including a large cylindrical tank and several tall chimneys emitting smoke. A third person, wearing a striped garment, is visible in the background on the left. The artist's signature 'G. S.' is in the bottom left corner.

**THE MOST PRECIOUS LUXURY IN FRANCE TO-DAY**  
 "Ah! my hero! You have rescued my daughter! Ask what reward you

"I would like a pipeful of tobacco, please!"

horrors of war and to relieve victims of disasters. We now propose to make it the greatest of all peace organizations through an international bond which I hope will eventually take in all of the nations of the globe.

With no political or governmental or sectarian connections whatever, the League purposes, in this international compact, to work for the betterment of humanity by distributing the knowledge contributed to it and by stirring local agencies to keen activity. Knowing, let us say, that a pestilence is about to afflict any part of the world, just as it was known that the Spanish influenza was advancing, the League will warn the threatened territories, offer the best preventive and curative methods, advise the local Red Cross organizations what to do and generally inspire the proper agencies to a correct and efficient handling of the problem.

The disease danger is threatening Europe terribly to-day. Mr. Davison received, before sailing, a report of two hundred and seventy-five thousand cases of typhus in a belt from the Baltic to the Black Sea, "a wave of disease moving westward." He spoke with startling emphasis of "the incredible, the unbelievable, distress that exists in the world to-day," and declared that the right kind of Americans could not sleep if they knew the misery of Europe in its savage reality. It is well that such a warning from those who know the facts at first hand should show us that the need of relief and succor is far from being a thing of the past. Through the Red Cross League and in other ways the fight to make Europe clean, healthy, and sound must go on both for humanity's sake and ultimately for self-protection against the results of plague and poverty.

#### THE CHILDREN'S BUREAU CONFERENCE ON CHILD WELFARE STANDARDS

The standards below which a nation cannot afford to let its children fall were the subject of the conference on child welfare held in Washington early in May. The purpose of the conference was to set up new standards for the health, education, and work of the American child. Foreign child-welfare experts were invited to attend and relate to the American specialists in child welfare how their respective countries had raised and maintained their standards of child care even under the strain of war. Committees were appointed in each section—one on standards for education and work, others on the baby, the pre-school child, the school child, the adolescent, and one on the child in need of special care.

The Washington conference set sixteen as the lowest age at which children should go to work in any occupation while school is in session. It proposed as the minimum educational standard nine months' schooling, either full or part time, for children

between seven and eighteen. It declared that a child of sixteen should not go to work unless he has completed the eighth grade in school, and that education beyond the eighth grade should be provided for employed children between sixteen and eighteen years by day continuation schools.

According to the conference, the working day of minors should never be longer than eight hours, and for children between sixteen and eighteen should be less than the adult's working day; night work and employment in hazardous occupations should be prohibited; minors should be paid at a rate which, for full-time employment, would yield at least the "necessary cost of proper living."

The importance of normal home care for defective, dependent, and delinquent children was emphasized. The need of State supervision of agencies and institutions caring for children for whom home life could not be provided was urged; the principles governing modern juvenile court organization were set forth in detail.

The outstanding point of the discussion at the Washington conference was that without a decent wage earned by the father of the family complete protection of childhood is impossible. Professor Kelly Miller, dean of the college of arts and sciences at Howard University, said: "The cure of poverty may not end social troubles, but they cannot be abolished until poverty is abolished."

#### THE FARMER'S BOY AND THE SCHOOL

Great Britain sent Sir Cyril Jackson, a member of her new industrial commission who had been deeply concerned in the passage of the new Fisher Education Act, to explain to the Children's Bureau Conference the provisions of this new British law. It was passed last August, because the drain of war had brought home the conviction that the children of Great Britain must not be exploited in industry or on the farm, but must one and all, in city and country alike, be given their chance of schooling.

Miss Julia C. Lathrop, Chief of the Children's Bureau, in the discussion following Sir Cyril Jackson's exposition of the Act, expressed her belief that a measure similar to the Fisher Act is needed in the United States. Miss Lathrop pointed out that the United States has never attacked the problem of rural child labor and the lack of schooling which goes with it. Yet approximately three-fourths of all the child laborers in the United States work in rural districts where one person out of every ten is illiterate, while in the cities one person in twenty is unable to read and write.

The Fisher Act, by requiring the at-

tendance at school of every child until he is fourteen years old, regardless of where he happens to live, has brought it about that the farmer's boy and the textile worker's son have equal chance in Great Britain to fit themselves for life. Equality of opportunity like that which Great Britain has provided for her children could be provided in this country, Miss Lathrop pointed out, if the Federal Government were empowered to grant Federal aid for education to States which come up to certain uniform educational requirements, to be set forth by the Federal Government. In this way the States could square the account which the country boy has against them for his present smaller chance of schooling, and the stimulus of Federal aid would give new incentive to the States to better their educational standards. "I have seen in one country in this world, under the American flag," said Miss Lathrop, "schools so managed that the children clamored to go to them. Must we wait for some superior race to come from Mars to give us the same gift of interesting schools that we have bestowed upon the Philippines?"

#### WAR MEMORIALS

**A**MONG the greatest monuments of all time are memorials to war. Some of them recount the conquests of tyrants. Others recount the achievements of free men. War seems to have left in all epochs of history its record in art.

This will inevitably be true of the war which is scarcely yet ended. Already the instinct to set up memorials to men and deeds of this war is showing itself in America. Already memorials, some of them temporary, have been erected. Already discussion of the nature of those memorials is taking place. Recently at the Tenth Annual Convention of the American Federation of Arts, which was held at the Metropolitan Museum of Art in New York City, a day was devoted to this subject of war memorials.

This is not a matter to be put aside as secondary. By the memorials that we erect to-day future generations will judge this epoch. Those memorials will not merely tell what happened in the war, but they will also tell what war did to the minds and souls of the people who went through it and survived it.

All over the country there are to-day memorials to the Civil War. If most of them endure, men a hundred or two hundred years hence will have good cause to misjudge the minds and souls of the people who lived in the four or five decades succeeding 1865. They will get little impression of the profound change that came over America through that war. They will see only ugly brown images of unsoldierlike se-



diers, set up with little evidence of a sense of dignity. The real veneration in which the veterans of that war have been held in both the North and the South is not embodied in the Civil War monuments that dot this land. We owe it to our posterity that we of this day do not misrepresent ourselves in like fashion.

For that reason several speakers at the meeting of the American Federation of Arts urged that the building of war memorials be postponed. They argued that we are too near the event to understand it, and that, moreover, even if we understood it fully, we are too near to the event to put our thought of it into a form that would be understood of future ages. We must take time to think, to form our thoughts, and to choose for the forms of our thought material that will be enduring. It was remarked that the greatest monument to Washington, that noble and severe shaft at the country's capital, was not erected for three generations after Washington's day; that we could likewise afford to wait and to build our monuments at leisure.

There was also some lively discussion as to the nature of such monuments. Should they be useful as well as beautiful? Or should all effort toward utility be excluded as out of place in artistic monuments to the ideals associated with this war? Some argued that there was no better way to honor the men who had fallen in the war than to build houses which would serve the needs of living men. Others argued that a monument embodying an ideal should have no other function than to speak, as it were, to the people who looked upon it. Some would build parks or highways or community houses which would serve the needs of the people for recreation or transportation or fellowship. Others would avoid everything that did not convey solely the idea of a memorial.

It is inevitable that there should be such differences of opinion, such argument, and the delay consequent upon the process of reconciling differences of opinion, reaching compromises, or building up a composite of opinion.

It is well, perhaps, that there should be such delay in erecting the greater monuments of the war, but the people will not wait indefinitely. The craving for a visible memorial cannot be satisfied with a promise or a hope. The communities whose sons went to the camps or across the seas, some of them never to return, are not waiting for the decisions of some art authority or for the outcome of a grand public discussion. They are erecting their monuments to-day.

Two or three weeks ago, on the side of a mountain where a few dwellings are scattered, there was gathered by the roadside on a Sunday afternoon a group of

perhaps forty or fifty people. They were representatives of the families of the men and the women who had gone from that mountain into the service of their country. They were there to dedicate a monument. It was a simple flag-pole. And after the few words by neighbors of the men who had gone, an old veteran of the Civil War slowly hauled the Stars and Stripes to the top of the staff. Those people were not waiting for an art authority to tell them what to do; they instinctively chose of themselves a fitting memorial—one of which future generations will not be ashamed. That simple staff, with the flag floating above the tree-tops, is a memorial both suitable in itself and capable of future development in base and surroundings. The flag, moreover, is a universal testimonial to a people's patriotism and embodies the ideal that appears in every war of the Nation. In other communities trees have been planted. These too are appropriate for the purposes of immediate recognition of the service that has been rendered.

We hope that the building of great monuments will be postponed until men have time to collect their thoughts and embody them in fitting form; but we also hope that communities all over the country will not hesitate to put up such memorials at once as those flagstaves, with the Stars and Stripes and the service flags, or the trees, with their simple tablets recording the names of the men whose memory it is their function to keep green.

If those who have authority, because they have trained and informed taste, in art will recognize the need that people feel for immediate recognition of the achievements of their sons and daughters, of their brothers and sisters, in this war, the people in their turn will be the readier to trust the guidance of those experts when the time comes for the erection of great and lasting monuments.

## AMERICA AND RUSSIA— A CONTRAST

READERS of Mr. Price's article in this issue of *The Outlook* will note what he says about the progress of Socialism in this country. And then when they turn to Dr. Carasso's article they will note what the Bolshevik brand of Socialism has done to Russia. There may be some readers who will consequently wonder if we are on our way here in the United States to the goal set up by Lenine and Trotsky.

There are dangers ahead in this country, but not that particular danger.

Whatever fear there may be of that danger arises from the ambiguity that lies in the very word Socialism. There are Socialists, or at least people who call them-

selves Socialists, who would undoubtedly deny that either what Mr. Price describes or what the Bolsheviks practice is Socialism. The word Socialism covers a multitude both of sins and of virtues. It can be legitimately used for any plan or practice in accordance with which wealth is produced or distributed by large social units. More strictly, Socialism is the theory that wealth which can be produced and distributed by large social units should be and ultimately will be. The term Socialistic is commonly applied to any means which any Socialists would employ for putting their theory into practice. Thus it happens that things so diverse as the United States Post Office and a local soviet in Russia may both be termed Socialistic.

The Socialism that Mr. Price discusses and the Socialism which the Bolsheviks are practicing are as wide as the poles apart.

## BRAND WHITLOCK'S "BELGIUM"

PROFESSOR KUNO FRANCKE, of Harvard, said before the war that the German's supreme desire is not for self-possession but for self-expression. Brand Whitlock had an opportunity which no other American possessed for studying the German character where the Germans, as absolute masters of a conquered and subject people, had unrestrained freedom for self-expression. Neither Mr. Herrick nor Mr. Sharp was in France during the whole period of the war, and neither of them was in devastated France, and neither Italy nor England was at any time subject to German rule. Mr. Whitlock was in Brussels as our representative from before the outbreak of the war in August, 1914, until America entered the war in April, 1917, and during all that time he was in constant communication with the German authorities, both civil and military, as the representative of French, German, and English as well as of American interests, and constantly engaged in a not wholly fruitless endeavor to mitigate the awful sufferings, mental and physical, of a proud and sensitive people.

He had special advantages for his difficult post and special advantages for describing to others the difficulties which he encountered. Elected for four successive terms reform Mayor of Toledo, he had ever before him a practicable standard of just government for a free city with which to compare the German government of a subjugated people. He knew the complicated problems involved in municipal government and knew how

<sup>1</sup> Belgium. <sup>2</sup> Belgium. Brand Whitlock. 2 vols. D. Appleton & Co., New York.

they could be met by a righteous and humane administration. He had experience as a journalist in catching fleeting news, in weighing evidence, and in discriminating between history and gossip; and he had experience as a successful writer of books in transforming journalism into literature. He had also native qualifications for the task he has here undertaken, that of giving a vivid description of the scenes through which he passed. He has a quick and keen observation; his mind is a sensitive plate which catches the picture however rapidly it passes. He has a retentive memory. The minute details remain upon the plate and are accurately reproduced in the printing, months afterwards. He writes:

I had asked an audience of the Queen for Miss Boyle O'Reilly, who had a message of sympathy from America. . . . Presently the Queen entered. She wore a simple blue gown with transparent sleeves, and a white, low girlish collar; not a jewel, only her wedding ring on her hand, and her hair dressed in delicate simplicity. She was calm, with a certain gravity, and her blue eyes were wistful in the little smile that hovered about her lips.

This minuteness of observation and vividness of description characterize the two volumes throughout. They are full of character and incident, and to the value of an original contribution to current history is added the charm of a realistic imagination. No less appealing is the tempered sympathy of this well-regulated but not phlegmatic American with the constantly changing experiences of the emotional and witty Belgians—sympathy with them not only in the terrible, the unbelievable tragedies almost daily enacted, but also in the ingenious reactions of the ever-alert Belgians, in the "contest between German stolidity and brute force and the nimble wit of Brussels." The German authorities forbade by proclamation the Belgians from celebrating their national holiday, July 21—no meetings, no processions, no flags, no ribbons or patriotic colors—a prohibition to which Brussels wit responded by substituting a new emblem, the ivy leaf; and "suddenly, as by some spontaneous impulse, the whole population was wearing ivy leaves, the symbol of fidelity, of which the motto is 'I die where I cling.'" August 4 was the anniversary of the beginning of the war. To assemble, to wear insignia, to make demonstrations or in any way to observe the day, was forbidden. And there was a penalty for disobedience—five years in Germany and ten thousand marks fine.

The fourth of August passed quietly, but the Belgians had their revenge—all over the city men were wearing as boutonnières little scraps of paper, recalling the famous phrase by which von Beth-

mann Hollweg had characterized the treaties that he had torn up that day a year before.

But we should wholly misrepresent Mr. Whitlock's two volumes if we gave the impression that they are simply a journalist's vivid description of incidents, occasionally amusing, generally somber, often terribly tragic. His work is a valuable contribution both to the history of our times and to the psychology of the German people. He describes the German policy of terrorism without palliation, generally without passion, though occasionally flaming words break out showing the fires of indignation within, kept under control only with extreme difficulty. In the main he depicts what he has seen. When he acts as a narrator of the reports of others, he gives the evidence on which his narrative is based. An important and valuable feature of his history are the original documents given in the original, sometimes with, sometimes without, translation. His account of the murder of Edith Cavell is authoritative because founded on his own personal knowledge, supplemented by official reports. He was not present at the assassination of Louvain, but his narrative is founded on first-hand information, and his analysis of the German defense of that unparalleled act of barbarism would do credit to the cross-examining skill of an experienced district attorney. He preserved throughout his stay in Brussels an official neutrality, involving a self-restraint under indignity worthy of all praise, a self-restraint which enabled him to render valuable service in a number of instances. But he was never neutral in thought, and we read between the lines that neutrality in act was preserved at times with difficulty. As with his contemporary, Dr. van Dyke, in Holland, the causes of the war were to him never obscure and its meaning never doubtful. His definition of that meaning is worth quoting. He writes it *after* Germany had told America by what route her ships might cross the Atlantic, but it is quite clear that he perceived the meaning in August, 1914:

I was perfectly certain of the answer: it would be war, inevitable from that moment in August, 1914, when the two old systems clashed once more in a world that, by the many inventions which man, originally made upright, had wickedly sought out, had grown too small for both to live in it any longer together. It had been inevitable from the moment when the war brought face to face at last two civilizations, two ideals, two faiths—on the one hand the ideal of liberty and human justice, on the other that of brute force and material success.

It is impossible not to regret that Brand Whitlock was not one of America's representatives at the Peace Table. It would have been well to have had

there an American who had seen the Hun at his work, the more so since the President could not find or make the time to visit the devastated regions and see what destruction the Hun had wrought. It is not the duty of man to execute vindictive justice on his fellow-man. We have neither the moral nor the intellectual ability for that task. It must be left to God. If, then, any ask, Why need we read the history of Germany's cruel crime now that it is past history? the answer is, Lest we forget. For if there is anything in the ideal of a League of Nations, if there is any duty of civilized peoples to protect one another from a horde more barbarous in war than ever were the North American Indians and scarcely less barbarous than were the ancient Assyrians, we must know what sort of people these modern Huns are, that we may prevent them from repeating the crime which they are apparently quite ready to repeat if they are allowed to acquire the necessary power.

## FIFTY YEARS OF RELIGIOUS TOLERATION IN SPAIN

SPANISH Protestantism early in May celebrated the fifty years of religious toleration by holding a Congress of Religion in Madrid. Representatives of sister churches in France and Great Britain were present, and the Rev. Charles William Drees, Methodist Episcopal missionary from eastern South America, went as a representative of American Protestantism. Dr. Drees was a member of the Bible translation committee which a few years ago prepared the translation of the Spanish Bible now in use among the Protestants. Religious toleration was actually granted by the Constitution of 1868, but the celebration was postponed from last fall until this spring because of the difficulties of travel for invited guests from abroad.

In 1868, when toleration became partially effective, Protestantism had practically disappeared from Spain. There were only a few families who had been able to possess their faith in secret. These were at once reinforced by religious refugees who returned from Gibraltar and from France. The British Bible Society and the Religious Tract Society immediately began work. In 1872 the American Board sent out the Gulick brothers, and about the same time Protestant preachers came from England, Scotland, and the north of Ireland. The Germans were represented by Pastor Fliedner, and from various other Continental sources funds were contributed for the assistance of the new faith.

It is very difficult to determine the

exact numerical advance which Protestantism has made in the half-century. Actual Protestant membership in organized churches is probably less than five thousand, although some places give the number of Protestants, including those who belong to unorganized groups of worshipers in places where churches have not been established, at from fifteen to twenty thousand. The Protestant adherents are variously estimated at from one hundred thousand to a million. There are about one hundred and fifty regularly organized congregations.

Religious liberty does not exist in Spain, and even toleration is only partially extended. Within the last ten years Protestants have been given permission to use distinctively ecclesiastical symbols on the outside of their church buildings, but a Protestant soldier is still compelled to join in the Catholic military worship on festival days. It is required of all, Protestants and Catholics alike, that they shall kneel in the street whenever a religious procession passes in which the Host is carried. Not long ago a Protestant minister was sentenced to six months in jail for refusal to obey this law, but the case was appealed and the sentence set aside.

The degree of religious toleration varies with the locality, diminishing in the more remote districts where the priest and the monastics are still able to control the officials.

It seems to be generally agreed that the Church has ceased to be an active factor in the direction of the Government, but yet, while the demand for the disestablishment of the Church is not very vigorous, there is a very general demand for the granting of complete religious freedom. In this desire the Protestants are joined by the Socialists, Syndicalists, and by all the liberal forces which are now very rapidly increasing in strength. There is great disappointment in Spain over the failure to include religious free-

dom in the constitution of the League of Nations. It was expected that the inclusion of this qualification for membership would force Spain to make the necessary changes in her Constitution, for Spain is a proud country and would not wish to be excluded from the League. There is still a possibility that Spain may have to revise her Constitution in order to qualify for membership, for Spain is a "free nation" only in the sense that the King is free to dissolve the Cortes as suits his pleasure and declare war when he sees fit. If Spain is thus forced to call a constitutional convention, there is no doubt that full religious liberty will be established. On the other hand, if Spain does not soon call a convention for the revision of her mediæval Constitution, it is equally certain that the liberal elements will take matters into their own hands.

One interesting feature of the religious situation, studied in the light of the very disturbed political and economic conditions, is that Protestantism is closely identified with the liberal movement. There is, of course, no organic connection. Indeed, the liberal movement in Spain is merely a miscellaneous collection of local political and economic movements which have not at all coalesced, a fact which accounts for their present doubtful strength. But public sentiment is undoubtedly changing front, and Protestantism is both a factor and a sharer in the advantages.

During the last year the sale of the Bible through the British Bible Society has increased nearly thirty per cent. This is ascribed to the influence of the war and to the advertisements which have been carried in the Spanish newspapers, giving the statements of what famous men have said about the Bible. Prominent in these advertisements have been the words of President Wilson written for the fly-leaf of the soldiers' Bibles.

All Spanish Protestant churches are

joined in a loose organization known as the Spanish Evangelical Alliance, the primary function of which is to furnish legal assistance to individual believers who have been drawn into the law courts for failure to observe laws affecting religious liberty upon which the Roman Catholic Church is still disposed to insist. Within this Alliance are two groups of Protestants, the Spanish Reformed Church and the Spanish Evangelical Churches. The former is an effort to adapt Protestantism to the taste of those who have been reared under the sensuous appeal of the Catholic liturgy and who still respond to its æsthetic charm and symbolism. The liturgy was adapted from the English Prayer-Book. The great bulk of Spanish Protestants are joined in the mission churches of the various Protestant bodies: American Congregationalists, German Lutherans, Scotch and Irish Presbyterians, Plymouth Brethren, and British Wesleyans. The American Methodist Episcopal Church has recently taken over, as a part of its new European programme, some strong independent schools and missions which were formerly conducted by independent missionaries who had depended largely on the uncertain support of voluntary contributions from individual English and Continental friends.

Spanish Protestantism can claim only three schools for higher education—an American Board Girls' School in Barcelona of unusual excellence, a German Lutheran College in Madrid, and a Scotch theological seminary in Porto de la Santa Maria.

The effect of the war on Spanish religion has been distinctly liberalizing. The pro-German activity of the Spanish Catholic clergy was costly in view of the Allied victory, whereas the Spanish people have been drinking deep draughts from the liberal ideas which furnished the slogans under which the Allied nations fought.

## UNION OR CO-OPERATION

**T**HERE is much encouraging discussion in these days concerning means by which the various denominations of the Christian Church can either unite or co-operate.

Practically all the various ways may be divided into three classes according to the object in view.

One of these objects may be designated by the word union; the second object by the words undenominational co-operation; the third by the words church co-operation.

The ideal under the first object is a united Church, comprising a single organization under common direction.

Such unity existed throughout a great part of Christendom before the ancient schism between the Eastern and the Western churches and throughout a large part of Europe before the Protestant Reformation. There are people to-day who are seeking for a restoration of that sort of Church unity.

The ideal under the second object has been very largely attained among Protestant denominations by the growth of the Young Men's Christian Association, the Young Women's Christian Association, and kindred organizations. By these means the various denominations, though not united organically nor co-operating

as denominations, are engaged through their individual members in employing a common agency. The Y. M. C. A. does not represent a united church or even co-operating churches, but a common instrument of the various churches for a definite purpose.

The ideal under the third head has been sought through various forms of federation leaving unchanged the present liberty of the Protestant churches in creed and ritual.

Among the most ambitious plans for organic Church unity is that which we have heretofore reported, undertaken by a group of Episcopal Church leaders, to secure the



co-operation of Roman Catholic, Greek, Orthodox, and Protestant churches. In March a deputation consisting of Bishop Anderson, of Chicago, Bishop Vincent, of Southern Ohio, and Bishop Weller, of the Diocese of Fond du Lac, Wisconsin, accompanied by two Episcopal clergymen, the Rev. S. T. Rogers and the Rev. E. L. Parsons, left America to secure the co-operation of the Vatican in this Conference, as well as to visit certain other Church authorities in Europe. Our statement concerning the nature and purpose of this deputation, which we gave in the issue of April 2, and again in reply to a letter from Bishop Brewster, of Connecticut, in the issue of April 16, has been questioned by Dr. John T. Shelby, Chancellor of the Diocese of Lexington. He declares that the mission in question "was no more one from the Episcopal Church than it was from all the churches, Episcopal and non-Episcopal, participating in the movement for the proposed conference between Christians generally on matters of Faith and Order;" and he further asserts that it was "no more a mission to Rome than it was to any of the other Christian communions whom it expects to visit and request participation in the movement." He declares furthermore that it did not sail for Rome to make an attempt to open negotiations with the Vatican, but "for the purpose of extending to the constituted authorities of a large and most influential Christian communion a courteous invitation to meet with what, if I am not mistaken, it has frequently denominated its 'separated brethren' in a brotherly conference to ascertain which of the matters which separate them are of the essence of the faith or of the valid constitution of a Christian church, and therefore cannot be surrendered, and which are not."

Dr. Shelby furthermore writes to correct what he thinks will be the impression conveyed by another statement in *The Outlook*. This referred to another effort for Church co-operation. Representatives of certain Protestant Churches proposed a union of all Protestant Churches during the war for a definite and temporary purpose—that of securing common action in the special consecration of army chaplains, that they might be able to administer the sacrament of the Lord's Supper unquestioned to sailors and soldiers on the battlefield, so that communicants of the Episcopal Church might receive the sacrament under circumstances which would be satisfactory to them when an Episcopal clergyman could not be had. *The Outlook* spoke of this as a proposal made to the authorities of the Episcopal Church, and reported that the Bishops refused it so curtly that the Episcopal journal, the "Churchman," called them sharply to account for their discourtesy. Dr. Shelby writes saying that in this matter the Bishops of the Church as a body have no separate authority. "In the Episcopal Church the matter of conferring authority to exercise the functions of a presbyter, or, as some might prefer to say, a priest," explains Dr. Shelby, "is one regulated

exclusively by the general canons of the Church. As *The Outlook* must know, the power of legislation in that Church is lodged in its General Convention, a body which meets every three years and is composed of two separate houses, viz., the House of Bishops and the House of Clerical and Lay Deputies, concurrent action of both of which is necessary to the enactment of legislation. The House of Bishops by itself has no more authority than have the editors of *The Outlook* to change the existing canons of the Church as to the requisites for ordination to the ministry or than has the United States Senate by itself to change a law of the United States."

We quote these statements from Dr. Shelby's letter, although we think that the facts he mentions have already been given to our readers in our previous treatment of the subject, because we wish not only to report accurately the facts as we see them, but also to reflect the view of those facts taken by some churchmen in the Episcopal Church. The fact remains that the bishops, in answer to the communication from the representatives of various Protestant denominations, did not decline because of their lack of jurisdiction, but turned the request down. Though the House of Bishops did not have authority to adopt the proposal, they did have the authority, and exercised the authority, of rejecting it; for without their approval the proposal could not be adopted.

As for the mission to Rome; whether it can be said to represent other churches than the Episcopal Church, it is composed exclusively of Episcopalians, and it did lay the proposal to attend an interchurch conference before the Vatican. In our editorial comment of April 2 we recalled the declaration of Leo XIII to the effect that the Pope cannot recognize the Episcopal claim to Apostolic succession, that Episcopal orders are invalid, and that Anglicans can have recognition by Rome only by returning to the bosom of the Mother Church, and we added: "It is probable that the Vatican will receive the advances of the Episcopal bishops more courteously than the Episcopal bishops received the advances of the Protestant clergy, for the Vatican is sure to be diplomatic. But it is as certain as anything in the future can be that the Vatican will not recognize the Episcopal Church as a Christian Church nor its clergy as Christian priests, nor enter into any official relations with that Church or its clergy."

Pope Benedict XV received the visiting deputation of Episcopal prelates on May 16, was most cordial to them, and thanked them for their call; but the Pontiff explained to the visiting clergymen that the Catholic Church could not take part in the proposed conference; that as "successor to St. Peter, the Vicar of Christ has no greater desire than that there should be but one fold and one shepherd;" but that the teaching of the Roman Catholic Church concerning Church unity was well known, and therefore "it would not be possible for the Catholic Church to participate in the

proposed conference." He added most graciously that he hoped that those who were to take part in the conference "may by the grace of God see the light and reunite with the visible head of the Church, by whom they will be received with open arms." Cardinal Gasparri, Papal Secretary of State, also explained in a talk to the American Episcopal bishops that "rather than a reunion of the Christian churches the Holy See aims at the unity of the Church, which, in the opinion of Rome, can only occur by all returning to the Catholic Church."

We are not disappointed at this outcome of the visit of this Episcopal mission to Rome, for we have seen no ground for expectation that any other result would ensue. And we repeat what we said on April 2, that "the only hope of Christian union in this country is in a federation of the free Christian churches, co-operating on terms of mutual respect in Christian activity."

A movement not so much in the direction of organic Christian unity as in the direction of co-operation has been under way in the Episcopal Church. It is one of the most interesting symptoms of aspiration toward co-operation. It consists in the proposal, in which some High Churchmen in the Episcopal Church and some Congregational clergymen have united in suggesting to the Episcopal Church a new canon which would allow Episcopal ordination to men not intending to become Episcopal clergymen, so that they could officiate in Episcopal churches on a basis of equality with Episcopal clergymen.

On the invitation of the editor of *The New York Churchman*, who is making a very lively and readable, and therefore effective, paper out of that old-established journal, Dr. Lyman Abbott, the Editor-in-Chief of *The Outlook*, gave in the "Churchman" for May 17 his reasons for believing that there is nothing in Anglo-Catholic principles to prevent a free exchange of pulpits between Episcopal clergymen and the clergymen of other denominations. This letter follows:

*To the Editor of The Churchman:*

I gladly take advantage of your permission to put before your readers the reason why I think that there is nothing in the principles of the Anglo-Catholic to prevent him from inviting a non-episcopally ordained minister into his pulpit to preach to his congregation. He cannot consistently invite such a minister to administer the sacrament of the Lord's Supper, because that the Anglo-Catholic regards as a priestly function, and the non-episcopally ordained minister is not a priest. But preaching is not a priestly function, and has never been so regarded by the Catholic Church.

The religious worship of the ancient Hebrews was sacrificial. Only an ordained priest could officiate in the conduct of this sacrificial worship. For an unordained person to officiate at the altar was sacrilege. But religious education was furnished, not by priests, but by

prophets. And the prophets were not priests; they were not ordained; they belonged to no order. Any one who believed that he had a message might deliver it at any time, on any day, in any place. The only condition required was loyalty. Jehovah was the accepted King of Israel. No one could preach disloyalty to the King, because that was treason, and treason has been in all countries, in all nations, and in all eras forbidden by law and punishable, generally by death.

Whether the sacrificial service and the priesthood were taken over from Judaism to Christianity is a debatable question which I do not here consider; but there is no question that preaching was taken over from Judaism to Christianity. And there is no question that preaching was no more a priestly act or confined to a priestly order in the primitive Apostolic Church than in the Jewish Church. Jesus Christ was not a priest. Not one of the Twelve Apostles was a priest. The disciples, we are told, when they were scattered abroad by persecution, "went everywhere preaching the word." Stephen, the first martyr, was not a priest. Philip, the evangelist, was not a priest. Paul, who claimed to be an apostle and was the most notable preacher of his time, was not a priest. And one of the very last directions in the Bible is a call to all disciples of Jesus Christ to give the message of Christ's Gospel. "The Spirit and the bride say, Come. And let him that heareth say, Come."

At what time in the Catholic Church the privilege of the laity to preach the glad tidings was first questioned I do not know, but until well on in the Middle Ages it was not usual for monks and friars to be priests; and in the thirteenth century the work of the preaching friars

in England was one of the most notable influences in awakening the consciences of an uninstructed people to whom the priests had apparently given very little instruction. This work of the friars was done, Green tells us in his "History of the English People," "by an utter reversal of the older monasticism, by seeking personal salvation in effort for the salvation of their fellow-men, by exchanging the solitary of the cloister for the preacher, the monk for the brother or friar." They were not only not priests, but they were bitterly opposed by the priests. "The welcome of the townsmen made up everywhere for the ill will and opposition of both clergy and monks."

The Catholic priest and the Protestant minister agree that the Protestant minister is not a priest. The Protestant minister therefore has no reason to complain that the Catholic priest does not invite him to perform what the Catholic priest regards as exclusively priestly functions. But preaching is not and has never been regarded as a priestly function. Ordination is not and never has been regarded as a necessary prerequisite to preaching. If the Anglo-Catholic asks me, Why, then, do Protestants ordain their ministers? I reply, Certainly not because they think that ordination confers on them the right to preach. They welcome Dwight L. Moody and Billy Sunday into their pulpits, and neither Dwight L. Moody nor Billy Sunday has ever been ordained. Probably most Protestants would agree that Protestant ordination confers no new spiritual power on the minister; it is simply a solemn and formal acceptance of him after careful inquiry respecting his abilities and character as a person intellectually and spiritually fitted to be a religious teacher of the people.

If both Anglo-Catholic and Protestant ministers would frankly recognize this age-long distinction between the priestly and the prophetic function, and Anglo-Catholic priests would invite Protestant ministers into their pulpits, and Protestant ministers would appreciate the fact that the Anglo-Catholic priest regards the Eucharist as a priestly function and therefore cannot consistently invite the Protestant minister to officiate at the altar, a long step would be taken toward better relations between the two, and therefore toward Christian, if not church, unity. It would be a long step because it would be founded on mutual respect for each other's sacred convictions, and would make clear to the general public what is the real union and what is the real difference between the Anglo-Catholic priest and the Protestant minister.

New York City.

LYMAN ABBOTT.

These discussions and movements, however they may result temporarily, are leading the minds of men in the direction of some kind of Church unity. Such unity must have as its basis a unity of the spirit. The recent gathering at Cleveland, Ohio, where various Church organizations, including the Episcopal, Methodist, Congregational, Presbyterian, and others, is an indication of the direction in which real Church unity is to be sought. It is significant that those gathered at Cleveland were not primarily the representatives of ecclesiastical form but of religious activity, for they were the representatives chiefly of missionary boards. In the war, unity of command came when it was found that men should fight together. In the Church, unity will come when men will learn to work together.

## STURGIS AND EUNICE

BY LADD PLUMLEY

**T**ROUT fishermen know that when you get way back in the mountains, where villages and farms are far apart, you are fairly certain of getting good fishing; and by a simple method a fellow-lover of fly fishing once selected a stream for our attention during the coming trout season. As we did not wish to go far from New York, he chose the Catskill region, and on a county map he picked out the merest dot of a village, which was more remote from a railway than any of the other dots and which was at the upper end of a waving line that meant a river. He wrote to the postmaster of the dot, and, as we found later, my friend had selected a secluded little valley, where we enjoyed excellent sport.

I think that one of the interesting things concerning fishing in remote regions is that you come to know folks far more intimately than you can ever know people in cities. And after a few seasons of fishing along a mountain creek, and

hobnobbing with the mountaineers at the streamside, all sorts of gossip will float to your ears; that is, if you are considered safe for such confidences—and mountain folk are pretty shrewd in their knowledge of human nature.

At lunching time one day of the first season we enjoyed our "Secluded Valley," as we named the mountain interval, I wanted a glass of milk. Above a grassy slope, near the stream, stood a pretty cottage. Knowing all that I had to do to obtain milk was to ask for it, I passed around the house, where were roses at the side of the path and a well-kept vegetable garden beyond. I knocked at the kitchen door, and a trembling but sweet voice called out: "Who be you? Come right in!"

After I pushed the door open, at first I saw nobody; then in the living-room beyond the neat kitchen I could see a little old woman who was lying on a couch. At her side were a low stand and a vase

filled with fresh roses, and the face she turned in my direction itself suggested a kind of flower beauty. It was the brightest and most cheerful of old faces, and the eyes were the clearest and most sparkling of old eyes.

"Wish I could have let ye in!" she exclaimed. "But, ye see, I have to lie right here. What be yer wanting?"

"I thought a glass of milk would taste good," I explained. "But I'm so sorry I disturbed you."

She laughed a merry little laugh. "Disturbed me! I'm so glad ter see somebody! When folks come it's al'ays a picnic. Had an idee it was milk. Oncet in a while a fisherman comes along, and it's al'ays milk. Seems like city folks craves milk; guess city milk ain't like what we has up here in these mountains. But help yerself! Th' spring-housen be right back th' kitchen. Ye'll find a glass on the cupboard shelf—side th' stove."

So I helped myself, and returned and

thanked the cheerful invalid. And it so happened that I had a copy of a recent newspaper, and when I handed it to her she was delighted.

"When Sturgis be at the mill, sewin' and knittin' and readin'—that be my life," she said. "Doc Miller says I'll never walk ag'in, and I have an idee he be right. But Sturgis can't give up. That's al'ays the way with Sturgis; he's made so he can't never give up nothing he's got his heart sot on!"

It was not until our second year in our "Secluded Valley" that I came to know Sturgis. When I did, I understood why his wife, as we naturally supposed the little invalid to be, considered him "sot." His face was generally well shaven, and it held the most unrelenting expression I have ever seen on a human countenance. His features might almost have been cut from granite, and until he spoke you might fancy that even a crowbar could never pry apart his lips. It was impossible to get below his sheath of forbidding austerity and reticence, and you never could have guessed that when with the little invalid he became so different that he was not the same man. Two or three times I happened to be near the cottage at the streamside of an evening when he returned from his mill, and I heard his greeting at the open door; and once, when I left a few trout at the kitchen, I beheld Sturgis at the side of the couch, a Sturgis that was the antithesis of Sturgis at the store or on the highway.

At first, while we were looked upon as strangers, it was difficult to get anybody to talk about Sturgis and the invalid. I felt sure that a story, possibly what reporters call a "big story," lurked at the side of the couch and behind the granite face, a story that would never come from between those stern lips themselves.

At length, on the third year of our fishing the clear creek of our valley, I heard the tale of Sturgis and the bed-ridden little woman. It was told me one evening on the porch by our host, a low crescent moon almost touching the top of "Glade Hill," which loomed dimly far down the valley, and night-hawks occasionally uttering their weird cries above us in the clear sky. He began by saying:

"Course ye won't repeat what I tells ye—that is, in this here vally. There be them what don't be knowing the worst of it, and I says, better let bygones be bygones!"

"Sturgis and me was raised close to one another, down the crick a piece," continued the mountaineer. "We fished together, and swum together, and went to school together. We calls Eunice his wife, but she ain't—not a reg'lar wife. She ought ter have been, though. And the fust day Eunice come ter school, the sweetest and prettiest little gal ye ever see, teacher sot her right 'longside Sturgis. And afore long we was al'ays poking fun at him 'bout little Eunice. Ye knows how boys be, and how puppy love comes sometimes when a feller ain't had his fust galluses!"

"Time swung on and on, further and

further. And sin' that fust day at school, if there was any fetchin' and carryin' fer Eunice 'twas al'ays Sturgis! When Sturgis was 'bout twenty-two or three, he and another man—I won't name him—ye've seen him, mebbe; I'll jes' call him *he*—began courtin' Eunice. *He* was a good looker, and he had a way with him as tickled th' gals. Seemed like at a dance he al'ays got his pick. There be fellers like that, and some of 'em, like him, be made of mighty rotten timber.

"We were all expectin' it's sure a hitch atween Sturgis and Eunice. Must have been a quarrel, though folks never knew. Anyhow, all of a sudden, *he*—the rotten-timber *he*—and Eunice goes over ter Claryville and gits married—kerflop!"

"They settles way out ter Downsville, and pretty soon we hears he ain't treatin' Eunice as she deserved—bein' as she's pretty and sweet and good as she kin be. Then time swings on further, and a daughter and a son is borned, two year apart, and all the time we hears he keeps right on treatin' Eunice the way she didn't deserve and hadn't ought ter be treated. She couldn't speak to another man but he was so jealous mad that we hears he don't speak to Eunice fer days and days. Much worse things he done, but nobody sensed it till Sal, that was the gal, got 'bout 'leven and begins ter talk to her gal friends. Sometimes when he'd come home and didn't feel jes' perky, and mebbe dinner wasn't ready—and what with his jawing and she slavin' fer him, Eunice had begun ter be sickly—he'd chase the kids outen the room, and they'd hear their ma sobbin' and sobbin'. And oncet Sal tells how she runs right in, and there was him a-lickin' her ma with a strap!"

"All them years Sturgis didn't say nothin' much ter nobody. Seems like when Eunice got married he froze right up and hain't never thawed out sin'—only ter Eunice. Twicet a month he al'ays managed ter have business over ter Downsville, and folks said he sometimes talked mighty harsh ter Eunice's man. But till Sal began to tell things, I don't think even Sturgis sensed how bad Eunice's man was.

"Then, 'bout the time Sal be fourteen, and it happens on a night when Sturgis was at the Downsville Hotel, and Sal said it began by his jawing Eunice 'bout Sturgis and how years don't make no difference 'bout his comin' oncet awhile ter see her, Sal runs acrost ter Jason Pembroke's housen, right opposite.

"He chased Ma with a horse-whip! Sal screeches. 'Ma's tumbled down the cellar stairs, and she can't git up!'

"Now Sturgis had a deal fer some tan bark t'other end th' town, and a ter two of the wimmen neighbors gits Eunice on a sofe, and she tells lies 'bout her man, and tells how she slipped on the cellar stairs, going down fer potatoes, one of the wimmen runs out inter the street and finds Sturgis, and she knows the truth, how Eunice's man chased her with a whip. And right up she tells Sturgis.

"Eunice's man is outen in his barn, and Sturgis goes right out there, and he shets th' barn door, and he puts the bar on. And what he done to him folks never knows. But the next morning they found him with his nose broke and his face smashed pretty bad, stayin' in the barn, fer he daresen't come out, fearin' Sturgis will do more ter him. He carries them scars yit.

"Then Sturgis comes to the housen. 'Pack Eunice's trunk!' he says to the wimmen. 'Pack Sal's and the boy's. I'll hitch up. To-night I takes them over to my vally housen!'

"So that's how Eunice comes to live with Sturgis. There ain't never been no divorce, and her man never dared say nothin', 'cept one time at the store of a Saturday night, when he come over ter th' vally ter trade off a heifer. We was quite a crowd in the store that night, and Sturgis is there 'longside the stove—'twas in the fall and mighty cold. *He* makes some remark 'bout wimmen livin' with men as isn't their rightful husbands, low-like, but I guess he wants Sturgis ter hear, and Sturgis did.

"Sturgis says nothin', but he steps right over ter him, and he takes him by the collar and he yanks him outen th' door. And the fust thing we all knows Sturgis lifts him up as ef he was a kid and slings him inter th' big spring which ye've seen 'longside the store steps. Then Sturgis pushes his head down till we all thought he's drowned, and when his head comes up Sturgis pushes it down ag'in. Nobody interferes; we all wish Sturgis will drown him. Then when the head comes up ag'in Sturgis says, iron-hard like, 'Ef ye ever comes inter th' vally ag'in, I'll kill ye!'

"He never did come ag'in. And sin' Eunice was chased with the whip by her man down the cellar stairs, and Sturgis carried her to his housen, she ain't never walked, and Doc Miller says she never will, but Sturgis he can't give up. And all them long years—that was more'n thirty year ago—Sturgis does mos' the work of the housen, cooks the victuals, and all. Sal married a man outen on the Hudson—he's a fruit farmer and done well. He's done nice, too, by Sal. But the boy, he died of typhoid fever. And sin' Sal was married Sturgis al'ays dressed Eunice every morning, and he carries her down ter th' sofe—always treats her like she was a little gal. And he does the chores, and cooks, and everything, besides his work at the mill. Never a harsh word to Eunice, as we all knows well, and fetchin' and carryin' fer her! Jes' as he used ter in th' old school days!"

"There be folks as has talked bad 'bout Sturgis and Eunice," added my host. "But fer years and years nobody's said nothin' much. And if ye asks me, I says Sturgis done jes' right. And, of course, as I says, ye won't talk about this—not up here in the vally!"

The following season it happened I fished alone, staying at a boarding-house some miles down the stream. One day I



got a man to drive me up into the wilder part of the intervale, and as we passed the house of Sturgis, I noticed the shades were down in the living-room windows.

"Come two week ago she died; she's been gittin' weaker and weaker," said my driver. "They says Sturgis hasn't shown much ter folks what he feels. Jim Carter, who was over ter th' funeral, tells how Sturgis walked behind the coffin, his face jes' the sot Sturgis face—hard as nails. But they tells me sin' Eunice died he hain't opened up his mill, and I guess he feels it putty bad!"

The stream swings around back of a little church and a bit of a burial ground,

the last open place toward the head of the valley. About dusk that evening, for I wanted to fish late, I came out through the streamside willows and across a narrow meadow; as my man with the team was to meet me at the cross-roads just beyond the church sheds. It was a breathless evening in early July. The robins were twittering their evening songs, and back of me on the mountain side veery thrushes were singing their plaintive lullabies. At my side was a low stone wall which bordered the burial ground, and just beyond the wall was a mound of newly turned up yellow earth. One end was a mass of freshly cut mountain laurel, which was then in pink bloom everywhere

on the mountains. And at the other end of the grave kneeled a man whom I recognized in the soft dim light as Sturgis. In the absorption of his grief he would not have seen me even if I had been beside him. His head was bent low over the grave, and he was sobbing aloud, sobbing as a child sobs.

My throat clutching me and my own tears wetting my face, I tiptoed away. But as I thought of the many years of devotion of the man kneeling at the grave of the woman he had so loved since she was a little girl, I was glad I had seen him and heard his sobs. It is good for us to realize that pure love and perfect devotion are found elsewhere than in books.

## VESTED STUPIDITY IN PROPERTY AND POLITICS

BY FREDERICK M. DAVENPORT

Mr. Davenport, of the Department of Political Science in Hamilton College, and now Republican Senator in the New York Legislature from the Oneida District, needs no introduction to our readers. His articles in *The Outlook* during recent years on political and social questions have attracted wide attention. He has in the past been closely and intimately associated both with Theodore Roosevelt and ex-Governor Hughes in liberal movements within the Republican party. He believes that if that party is to avail itself properly of its present opportunities it must be still further liberalized. As a result of some interesting talks which we have had with him on the future of the Republican party, he has at our request written the following article, growing out of his experience during the past winter in the New York Legislature.—THE EDITORS.

IF the attention of the people of the country were not at this time fixed upon the culmination of the peace parleys in Paris and upon the prolongation of certain tragic events in Europe, the American public would long ago have taken notice of the picture accidentally painted by the evidence recently offered to the Judiciary Committee of the New York Senate in the so-called traction slush-fund investigation. The testimony filled many columns of the metropolitan journals, but to the uninitiated reader it seems to have made something of the impression of an opera bouffe entitled "The Pot Calling the Kettle Black." Act I: Enter the traditional lobby-runner with the hair-raising suggestion that a fund of five hundred thousand dollars will be forthcoming to enthrone a senator in the gubernatorial chair, if the senator will free from the entanglements of his committee a bill which in good time may make possible an increased rate of fare and the relief of a great traction corporation from imminent bankruptcy. Act II: The senator at luxurious luncheon with the political chief musician who is charged with playing between courses upon the harp of hope and aspiration to beguile the representative of the people from the path of public virtue. Act III: Violent reaction of the representative of the people and investigation by eminent senatorial gentlemen in toga, revealing little about slush funds, but unconsciously sketching in the rough much about vested stupidities in property and politics.

It was all about the so-called Carson-Martin Bill, named after the Senator and Assemblyman who introduced it, each in his respective house. This bill empowered a public service commission of the State of New York to increase the rate of fare

which a traction corporation might charge, even though the terms of an existing contract between a municipality and a private company had definitely established a fixed rate. The technical constitutionality of the proposed measure had the support and also the opposition of men of high intelligence and integrity. The question of the justice or sound policy of altering one term of a contract without the opportunity being given to alter other terms, perhaps burdensome to the municipality and the people, gave more concern to thoughtful legislators than the question of constitutionality.

But it is not this phase of the matter to which I am especially directing attention. What is revealed by the record of the investigation is in a sense an anticlimax to a system of pressure long exercised by public utility and other property groups upon the institutions of government at the legislative centers of our commonwealths.

The public utility especially interested in this bill was the Shonts subway system of New York City. The city of New York is a more or less hopeful and influential quasi subway partner, and some day, now near half a century off, is, please Fate, to become the sole owner. The traction situation in New York City is alleged to be precarious. As the result of greatly increased cost of operation since the war began, the contract with the city as to rate of fare is claimed to be no longer profitable. It should be profitable, both for the sake of the city as quasi partner and for the sake of fairness to the corporation. And the same principle applies to all public service companies. There ought not to be difficulty among intelligent parties in interest about laying all the cards on the table face up, and,

arriving first at a fair valuation of the property, determining next what the utility must earn in order to meet its fixed charges and a reasonable return on capital invested. When so much is determined, of course a municipality should agree to a rate of service which will yield this reasonable amount, or else should be willing to absorb any deficit by taxation. A service rate so fixed should be periodically adjustable up or down, upon proper certification to the municipality and the utility by a regulatory commission that the established rate is yielding more or less than enough to bring the return agreed upon. Such a plan would not lack for public favor. A city is profoundly interested in the efficiency of public service corporations and their fair treatment. They are vital means to her comfort and welfare. The people of the country give no evidence of sympathy with the efforts of politicians to ride into office on the back of ruined utility companies. The public is not interested in any broad extensions of municipal ownership, whatever may happen in particular cases and under particular conditions. Public opinion is far too healthy in America normally to espouse Bolshevism or any considerable measure of Socialism. The private property interests and their eager political supporters have long been unnecessarily stupid in their methods of warding off what seems to them to be impending evil.

These stupid methods have their roots in a now distant past. In the earlier years these utilities were regarded as the legitimate prey of legislative "strikers," who introduced harmful bills in order to be bought off. And in what was deemed self-defense the utilities began to make legislatures a part of their sphere of

influence, to an extent of which the public has probably not yet even dreamed. These utility corporations, traction, gas, and electric, are now hoist by their own petard. It is difficult for them to secure from political representatives of the people either fair play or just favor. The same irrevocable law of compensation which brought prohibition upon the hapless and stupid brewers and distillers is operating now upon public utilities. Slush funds and secret intrigue and official spheres of influence are now of little avail.

Hence the humor of what unfortunately seems to appear to a considerable portion of the public to be only a rather tragicomic revelation of the old stupid and futile methods of trying to wish through a legislature a bill to help public utility corporations out of an alleged deep and dismal hole. We have in the testimony a picture of quiet meetings between representatives of the property group in interest and certain Republican leaders who do not at all represent the spirit or purpose of the party itself in State or Nation; and then the reluctant introduction of the bill at least in one house as if it were of a doubtful nature; followed by the alleged suggestion of the lobby-runner to the Senator about the slush fund, and then followed by an arrangement alleged to have been made by the Republican State Chairman for the Senator to lunch with a former Republican Governor actively employed in building up a practice at the law in the city of New York. The Senator's testimony paints a picture of the luncheon, the dangling before his vision of the delightful prospect of reaching the Governorship on the same ticket with the former Governor running for United States Senator, or at least of the legislator's attaining to the lofty heights of legal eminence and profit in the great city where the former Governor, according to the Senator's testimony, depicted himself to be reaping richly the rewards of public name and fame! And then, if the unvarnished record of the apparently undisputed portion of the testimony is to be believed, it seems that the little matter of the Carson-Martin Bill, so important to the welfare of the Shonts subway situation in New York City, was brought into the picture. Says the up-State Senator's host, as we have it in substance in the testimony: Now, Shonts would like to have you be for the bill and report it out of your Public Service Committee. It is a good bill. And I have no retainer. Later Shonts of the subway property goes on the stand and testifies that a retainer of \$10,000 was paid a few days after the luncheon. And the chief counsel for Shonts testifies that the terms of the retainer had been arranged the day before the Senator and the former Governor met at luncheon. The answer of the Governor to this seems to be that the check for the retainer had not been received at the time of the luncheon, and that anyway it was a general retainer and had no particular application to the Carson-Martin Bill.

In describing the present order of

politics in the New York Legislature, the testimony of the Senator furnishes these final touches:

"People don't go around Albany with a bag of money any more. The whole situation is one of subtle suggestion, and also of tying in honest legislators by outworn rules of caucus 'regularity.'"

And the Senator sardonically adds: "It is all done in a strictly up-to-date, twentieth-century fashion."

The ominous thing about this picture is the evidence the testimony seems to offer of the over-ambitious desire on the part of unwise representatives of the property group and on the part of certain shortsighted Republican leaders to play feebly and fatuously at the old stupid game, to the embarrassment of sound property right and of open and aboveboard party politics. Such a system no longer represents, if it ever did, the best thought of the capitalist group or of the genuinely wise and able party leaders.

Of quite another sort, but of the same ominous nature in its relation to the continued prestige and success of a reuniting and rejuvenating Republicanism in the country, was the attitude of blind opposition maintained at Albany, by the Republican leadership and the representatives of still another great organized property group, to the programme of sane and progressive human-welfare measures proposed by the great labor and women constituencies of the State. I have no wish or purpose to speak harshly or slightly of either the Republican leadership or the property group opposing these bills. So far as the leadership is concerned, it seems to me to be sincerely but heedlessly callous to the social needs of the time in which we live. So far as the organized property group which strongly opposed these measures is concerned, these men are, I think, temporarily blinded by having their eyes too intensely fixed upon the light of their own affairs, and they are also misled by the vast misrepresentation fostered by their professional representatives. The method of lobbying against these human-welfare measures on the part of those who pretend to represent this great property group is worthy of description by itself. It was neither corrupt nor illegal nor strictly improper from the standpoint of the very lax rules of the modern lobby, but it was very potent in temporarily darkening counsel with misinformation, and in giving many thousands of working people and some members of the Legislature an entirely jaundiced view of the relation of measures of human welfare to rational human progress. And it had the whole-hearted support of the Republican caucus machinery in one house of the Legislature.

But the fact which struck me most forcibly in this legislative battle for these measures of human welfare was the clear attempt of certain Republican leaders and their property supporters outside to impress the public mind with the notion that these measures of liberalism, such as the living wage, health insurance, and the eight-hour day for women, were in reality

measures of Bolshevism and dangerous to human welfare. The attitude of these shortsighted leaders and their powerful business supporters seemed to me precisely the attitude of the reactionaries in Europe after the Napoleonic Wars. The reactionaries of Europe after the Napoleonic Wars sought to defeat the movement toward liberty and democracy by confusing the social disorders in some parts of Europe with the struggle for liberty and democracy. And the result of the attempt to set up a false barrier against normal human progress was that liberty and democracy came in Europe only through further bloodshed and revolution.

This is what Roosevelt saw so clearly. Years ago he said:

"Certain persons call me radical. They do not realize that I am trying to save their children from a radicalism of which they have not dreamed."

If the property interest had listened to Roosevelt a decade ago and had been willing to intrust him with further power, the great war would at least have been shorter, many billions of wealth would have been saved, not to speak for the moment of human lives, and America would now be far on the way towards a thoroughly stable social order that would strengthen and not weaken the tremendous natural forces of American individual initiative.

The greatest breeder of Bolshevism and Socialism is blind Bourbonism. The doctrine of the Bolshevik and Socialist is that the power of organized capitalism can so affect and deflect the course of representative popular government that there is no hope in it. Some aid and comfort is given to this twisted philosophy by the activities of both property and politics in matters connected with legislative happenings in the State of New York.

The greatest danger from Bolshevism is not disorder. There is little danger, to my mind, from Bolshevik disorder in this country. But there is grave danger of the growth of the Bolshevik philosophy. The Bolshevik philosophy, as I understand it, maintains that men of ideas, of organization, of invention, of management, of initiative, are fit only to black the boots of the proletariat. Without the just and powerful legal and social protection of men of ideas and invention and organization and management in this country, there would soon be neither property nor welfare for the mass of the people. There would be no boots to black. It is very proper that a machine gun should be used upon leaders of Bolshevik disorder. But if the leaders of blind Bourbonism make it appear to the hundred millions of the American people that there can be no progress through the existing political and governmental organization, Bolshevism may be bred so rapidly as to render machine guns powerless against disorder.

There are other signs in the State of New York and elsewhere in the country that reaction thinks it sees its opportunity to check liberalism by an appeal to the bogey of Bolshevism. East of the Rhine

there is wild social chaos. In England, on the contrary, there appears to be a calm and level political sense which is wisely meeting and solving industrial issues as they arise, and seeking to ameliorate the condition and satisfy speedily the long-expressed social desires of the mass of the English people. In America there are some signs that the tragic lesson of the war has not been so well learned. It would be in the highest degree unfortunate if the leadership, or any considerable portion of it, of the Republican party, perhaps soon again to be intrusted with power in the Nation, should become at this critical juncture tainted once more with the spirit of disunity and reaction. Lack of thorough organizing financial sense and a pandering tendency seem to stamp the Democratic party as more and more likely to become the party of a radical liberalism in America. What the Republican party ought to be is the trusted channel of a conservative liberalism, guided by men who have justly earned the support of the mass of the people, and who at the same time inspire the confidence of men of conservative

management and power. Modern America on this side of the great war has no place for a party of reaction. And it will not have a dominant party of radicalism unless the natural party of conservative liberalism should seem to drift toward reaction.

Men of property, men of management and business initiative, need the just protection of a party of conservative liberalism. Such men ought to be the last to allow such a party to be besmirched in public esteem by stupid and stealthy methods of lobbying and intrigue. The only safety is in admitting the undisputed facts, and in sitting down in the open with all the parties in interest to work out the perplexing and difficult problem of industrial relations which have become in the modern world the core of the wholesolution of good government and social order.

No more is it safe to seek to dam the stream of human betterment in America. It can be done, but the dam will not hold for more than a decade. The individualistic development of the older generation need not be lost, but may be reinforced and strengthened by certain of the simpler

social processes which will safeguard American initiative under the changed industrial conditions of the new generation. To attempt to foreclose debate upon measures of liberalism by the cry of Bolshevism is evidence of an enfeebled party intellect which invites early disaster.

The Republican party can win permanently its old place in the confidence of America only by the power of the Roosevelt tradition. And the Roosevelt tradition was not simply straight Americanism, so called. It was above everything else a belief in the progressive amelioration of the inequalities and injustices which under modern economic and social conditions increasingly rankle in the hearts of the mass of the people. And it included naturally the protection of the property interests and of the men of ideas and business genius and initiative by the simple process of insisting that these interests and these men act openly and wholeheartedly in the spirit of public service. It is only by the power of the Roosevelt tradition that the American people can permanently prosper and the Republican party permanently triumph.

*This article will be followed in a subsequent number by another paper by Senator Davenport entitled "Impressions of a Modern Legislature"*

## WHAT THE BOLSHEVISTS HAVE DONE TO RUSSIA

BY ALESSANDRO H. CARASSO, PH.D.

In an article published in *The Outlook* for May 28, 1919, Dr. Carasso, who is an American citizen, and who was released from prison by the Bolsheviks after paying a ransom, described some of his personal experiences in Russia. He arrived in Russia in 1910, and was a witness of some of the effects of the terrorism of the old reactionary régime under the Czar, and now has just come from Russia after witnessing the still more terrible effects of the régime of the Bolsheviks. However opinions may differ as to what ought to be done about Russia, there can be no doubt about such facts as come from this credible witness.—THE EDITORS.

**D**URING the first year of the war, when America was still protecting German interests in Russia, it befell me as courier to visit Germany. These were the days of conquest, entire provinces of Poland, Belgium, and France with their enormous resources having quickly come into German possession. Nevertheless, all was not aglow in political circles. In response to my inquiry came the constant reply: "The whole world is against us. . . . Now if the revolt should break in Russia. . . . then our victory would be assured. With degenerate France and 'watery' England we can reckon at will." America was not seriously considered then—it was merely a "paper hero."

When the February Revolution suddenly broke forth in Russia as of its own accord, when the reins of rule passed into the hands of such loyal and devoted sons as Milyukoff, Count Lvoff, Guchkoff, Shingáref, and when the rhetorical phrases of Kerensky were reaching far beyond the Russian borders, Germany was startled momentarily into awe, confusion, and terror. The early days of this great and wonderful bloodless Revolution presaged a genuine republic, such as the United States, conceivably, of whose power Germany was now gradually becoming convinced. Imagine a republic of two hun-

dred million souls! In all of Germany's cosy dreams she never pictured such a nightmare. But this fright was short; the first decree of Kerensky, absolving the ten-million army of respect to officers and discipline, was sufficient to revive the German hope immediately. The enemy became more active than ever. Thousands of agents with car-loads of gold poured across the undefended Russian borders—and the carousal began. With their assistance, the habit of fraternizing was restored between Russian and Teuton soldiers. This fraternizing among the "international proletariat" was preached by thousands of Russian revolutionists, whose General Headquarters was in the gorgeous palace of the dancer Kshesynskaia. Machine guns and cannon looked with a friendly eye from every door and window. The gory Bolshevik pennant, blazoned with flaring inscriptions of pure German gold, flaunted proudly over the old city of Peter the Great. With the aid of these adventurers, literally showered with gold, Germany succeeded in accomplishing what the Imperial armies could never do, namely, to bring about the collapse of a formidable nation of two hundred millions!

Thus was laid the foundation of the bloody Bolshevik army.

### SOVIETS

In Petrograd, Moscow, Kiev, and other big cities councils—or soviets—were formed by these new rulers of all Russia. These councils were assemblies, or parliaments, comprised of delegates supposedly chosen by soldiers, workingmen, and peasants to represent them. These delegates were sent from the smaller localities to act in a higher center, and so on.

The peasants were very conscientious in their election of representatives. They chose spokesmen of undoubted character, as a rule, to champion the needs of the rural electorate with honest vigor. But such spokesmen no sooner arrived at the higher center than they were submitted to scrutiny by the presiding officer of the soviet with a view of ascertaining their sympathies toward Bolshevism. Woe betide them if the examination indicated a lack of sympathy, for the lot of the so-called counter-revolutionist, or "enemy of the people," is unenviable.

The councils were in this manner stuffed to the brim with honest-to-goodness Bolsheviks whose personal interest gained in precedence during their "legislation," which was ostensibly intended to promote the welfare of the populace.

Lenine's first decree compelled all Russian landowners to surrender their posses-



sions to the rightful rulers of the soil—the peasants.

When this transfer of land rights had been consummated, the peasants, naturally, awaited the bestowal of these lands upon them by the soviets. Had not this property been confiscated in their name? Indeed yes; but, in spite of this fact, the soviets did not revert these lands to the peasants gratis.

For an exorbitant price that almost doubled that asked for by the former landholders the soviets offered this confiscated property to the peasants—poor deluded "rightful rulers of the soil!" Thus arose the first clash between the peasants and their soviet "representatives."

The peasant now realized that he had been swindled, and began to protest. But of what avail was the plaint of a common boor against an array of bayonets?

The moujik was forced to acquiesce meekly in this fiasco, for he was in dire need of soil, in need of bread. True, not all of the bread he produced belonged to him. For while he could toil from sunrise to sunset on his soil, its growth belonged to the communistic soviet. The laboring food-grower could consume only his one pound of bread per diem; the distribution of the rest was in the hands of the soviet agent. This procedure proved to be indigestible for the rustic understanding.

The difficulties of crop-raising in the recent season have been enormous. In addition to the extortionate cost of land, the peasant found himself confronted with the lack of tools. Russia had failed in the last few years to promote the agricultural implement industry; import has been impossible; and the peasant resorted perforce to primitive methods. I know cases where farmers actually fashioned plowshares from wood and saplings. Since oxen and horses had been confiscated, it was only natural to span wife and daughter in the yoke (the son was probably killed in the war). The minor implements were so rare that fifteen-copeck ( $7\frac{1}{2}$  cents) reaping-hooks were sold for 20–25 rubles, scythes for 75–125 rubles, each, and purchase of these was possible only under duress.

The proverbial patience of the moujik was consequently strained to the bursting point—and finally it burst! Then ensued a bitter life-and-death struggle between peasant and soviet.

The Russian people have from time immemorial been accustomed to seek succor beneath the benevolent shadow of the Church. The clergy, mostly descended from rustic ancestry, now extended comfort to their suffering parishes and counseled them to evade these unjust "laws" of the soviets, to conceal their produce under ground, in the roof-thatching, etc. Soon the soviets became aware of this union between Church and peasant, and a terrible oppression of the priests resulted.

In the province of Caluga, where my estate was located, a tragic episode occurred. The peasants, indignant at the

exploitation of the soviet, organized an armed force, under the leadership of some abbots whose monastery was the rendezvous for defense. The local soviet, apprised of this "uprising," sent a band of several hundred armed Bolsheviks to overwhelm the monastery, but the attempt was unsuccessful. A hurry call for aid was sent to Moscow, one hundred miles away, and immediately the higher soviet furnished an expedition of an entire regiment of Lettish mercenaries, accompanied by four armored cars and supply trains. These attacked the monastery at midnight, and before noon of the next day reduced the monastery, village, and entire surroundings to a heap of ashes. The few remaining monks were hung upon a few remaining door-posts. Scarcely anything was left undestroyed—even the produce for which this struggle was fought. For what use was bread when disobedience to Bolshevism was in question?

After this victory of Peremishl, as the village was called, a reign of terror was instituted against Church and clergy over the land.

The first victim was the kindly liberal sage Bishop Theophane, of the Caluga Province. This pious theologian, whose



BISHOP THEOPHANE

A liberal Russian prelate whose bishopric was violated and whose property (both personal and ecclesiastical) was confiscated by the Bolsheviks, and who is believed to have been murdered. The inscription on the photograph is: July 21 (Aug. 3), 1918. To my devoted Alexander Pavlovitch Carasso, a remembrance of Theophane, Bishop of Caluga and Borovsk

radical writings are renowned beyond the boundaries of his land, came from a noble lineage and was endowed with a great measure of academic and juridical learn-

ing. Being of a profoundly liberal temperament, he was *persona non grata* in the Czar's régime. Prior to the February revolution he had been ordered before the court on a charge of defending a deacon who in drunkenness committed an act of *lese-majesté*—having called the Czar a dunce-head. It was said that the Bishop claimed that his deacon had spoken in drunkenness what many thought in sobriety.

Such a figure of outspoken liberal tendencies was a victim of Lenine-Trotsky oppression. In the midst of night agents broke into the bishopric to search the possessions of the sleeping Churchman to drag him to the soviet. His horses and carriage were confiscated, his cow sequestered. The old man was a vegetarian—yet they left him not even the least nourishing edible. The soviet made his life impossible. Before I left Russia I heard a report that he had been mysteriously murdered.

Bishop Theophane is only one of Russia's clerical martyrs. Brutally have the sons of the Church been massacred and the monasteries despoiled. The treasures of ages have been shamefully torn from sacred relics and shared as booty by Bolshevik pilferers. Holy places have been transformed into stenching barracks; learned, dignified theologians have been thrust by means of blows and threats into the uniform of soviet soldiers. And the righteousness of Christ has departed from Russia—forever? That is for the world to answer.

Who comprise the soviets, the actual rulers of the country? Mostly illiterate persons, unable to sign their names, and of high criminal pedigree. Their life creed was learned in prison and their training in the ways of robbery and murder.

When that great political charlatan Kerensky bethought himself to open the jails, a great many criminals were released who were clever enough to ally themselves with the Socialist party. They were received with open arms. The impress of their chains on ankle and wrist were marks of honor.

But during the first Provisional Government, at the head of which stood such idealists as those of the Prince Lvoff Cabinet, these criminals had little opportunity to share in the government.

Only after October 21, 1917, when Lenine and Trotsky usurped power, these ex-murderers obtained their first chance to assert themselves. From the street-corner meetings of the Bolsheviks these ruffians learned to prate from Karl Marx. The reign of terror began with the imprisonment of the capitalists first, and then of any one else suspected of having property. Every house and club was raided. Twice was my purse the victim of socialization.

I remember one midnight raid upon our club. The doors were burst open. "In the name of the Revolution!" entered a host of Red Guards. They were specialists in their craft. They left no

an article of value on the premises. They knew all the hiding-places.

This all occurs under the guise of authority. Factories, homes, shops, are daily confiscated—or "socialized"—under these self-same mandates.

In the midday a commissar enters your office and tells you that your office is to be surrendered to the Government. You do not protest, for if you do you are condemned as a counter-revolutionist. Until the last autumn the commissars were not so harsh in the case of your dwelling. They merely confiscated your rentals and luxuries, but allowed you to occupy your premises and pay rent to the soviet for your own property. But for the last few months, since they started their system of "equal distribution," you are not allowed to hold a room for yourself, but you are forced to quarter together with Red Guard families or homeless tramps. But if the Government needs your premises for their purposes you must vacate within twenty-four hours.

"Enough for the rich, now let the poor be supreme," is the new watchword.

Zinovieff, the Governor of Petrograd, originated the beautiful idea of a Week of the Poor, a "Nedilia Biednoty," consisting of hundreds of robber bands which daily search all residences equipped with commissars' mandates, in order to take away what they can. If one has a new and old overcoat, one is left the old overcoat. If one has two pairs of old and three pairs of new underwear, one is left two pairs of old underwear. If one has two blankets, the better one is taken.

What such robbery means to the poor Russians can be understood from the following price scale:

	Rubles.
Shoes, per pair . . . . .	300-600
Overcoat . . . . .	1,000-2,500
Suit . . . . .	1,500-2,500
Socks, per pair . . . . .	15-60
Blankets . . . . .	200-1,000

#### SCHOOLS AND TEACHERS

Things are going very badly with professional people in Russia. The plight of the public school teachers is sad indeed, and the situation in regard to the schools is very curious. I know a great deal about this at first hand because three of my wife's sisters are teachers and I have friends who are teachers—some of the teachers who were killed on the day when the Constituent Assembly was called were women whom I knew. On that morning some teachers went out on the Petrograd streets with banners applauding the Constituent Assembly, and they were shot at from the roofs and forty were killed.

The schools are suffering because they have no paper, no ink, none of the materials needed—most of all, no books. The lack of books is due to more than one cause. When the Bolsheviks started to change everything, they decided that they would change the Russian alphabet and grammar and make them easier. So they first took away three of the thirty-six characters in the alphabet. Two of those were useless enough, but the elimination of the third one, the "i," causes a

good deal of confusion. Then they made "simplifications" in the grammar and spelling, and they made a rule that no one should publish books written according to the old ways. But they couldn't get books printed the new way. All the teachers had was a sheet of paper with the new Bolshevik grammar and spelling rules; so everything was at a standstill.

They decreed that all teachers should have a two months' course in learning the new rules; but then the teachers said, "What about the children? Shall we require them to use the new methods when we haven't any books?" Then it was decided that for the first year the children might use the old grammar and spelling while they were trying to learn the new, so now things are every which way, as you can imagine. Otherwise I think the schools would probably be better than they were under the Czar. The public schools were very poor then.

The real plight of the teachers, however, is not concerned with books, but with food. A public school teacher gets a salary of five hundred rubles (\$40-\$50) a month and belongs to the second category in the population. She works from nine in the morning until three to five in the afternoon, and she can't live on a quarter of a pound of bread and perhaps a few potatoes. If a teacher is to be sufficiently fed to go on with her work, she must have more food, and it will cost her on an average about fifty-five rubles a day. Many of these young women, too, are trying to support their mothers or other relatives. I know one very lovely young teacher, a member of a family to which Lermontov, the poet, belonged, who is trying to keep herself, her old mother, and a sick sister alive on five hundred rubles a month. In the school where she is there were one hundred and ten teachers last year; now there are sixty. And I think most of those who are gone literally starved to death; the rest went on the streets.

A touch of irony in the teacher's situation lies in the fact that the Bolsheviks do try to keep the school-children well fed, and that the teachers, who are often literally starving themselves, must dole out food to the children each day!

#### UNIVERSITIES AND TECHNICAL INSTITUTIONS

If the conditions in Russian elementary and secondary schools are peculiar, those of the universities and technical institutions are even stranger. In the first place, most of the colleges and higher technical schools are closed. The two surviving institutions in Petrograd and Moscow are merely half functioning and have become—I know not what.

It must not be forgotten that in former years the Russian schools of higher learning were of premier rank. It was more difficult for one to enter a Russian university or technical school than presumably for a Bolshevik to gain access to the heavenly kingdom. The privilege of university study was possessed only by certain classes, and this only after a cer-

tain degree of maturity had been attained as the result of an eight-year course in the "gymnasium," or high school. Eligible entrants were ordinarily Russian in a restricted sense; as the Jews, for instance, could qualify for entrance only if gold medal winners in the aforementioned courses, and the number of even these medalists was restricted to one or two per cent. Thus was the sanctum sanctorum, the Russian university, almost impregnable. Indeed, during the last few years before the war, when Casso was Minister of Education, Jews were entirely prohibited from the benefits of higher learning. But credit must indeed be given to the Russian university; its students were the most truly cultured in the world.

When Czarism tottered and its Ministers were placed behind the bars of the Peter and Paul Fortress, the new Provisional Government made its natural step; it put aside all barriers and opened the universities to all qualified candidates, Christians or dissenters. Of course the ten existing Russian universities were immediately crowded to the point of congestion and it was found necessary to found new universities in different parts of the vast country. The masses, hungry for knowledge, enjoyed their full.

The Bolsheviks, usurping power, found this condition not sufficiently to their liking. They desired to "proletariatize" the Russian school of higher learning. Lunatcharsky, the Soviet Minister of Education, decreed that the eight-year curriculum of the secondary school be annulled. Examinations, requirements, etc., were all nil. Even academic credit for examinations previously passed was robbed of recognition. The new class of "students," often unable to write or read a line fairly accurately, was given the same rights as were accorded the really educated student of former days. The Russian world of scholarship, as of politics, became quickly infested with released jailbirds and deserters anxious to exchange their gray prison caps for blue students' hats. In a short time the genuine student found himself in an embarrassed position, for the newcomer abused him as one of lofty noble caste, and the former was even forced to abandon the walks of his beloved Alma Mater, whose shelter he had won only after arduous trials.

The professors at first protested, but Lenine replied to them curtly; if they would desert their chairs, they would be classed as saboteurs, in which event their salaries and food tickets would be withheld. If, however, the professors would yield to Lenine's programme, they would be placed in the "first category" and their salaries made the highest in the land.

What could the poor pedants do? Naturally, they yielded.

Imagine now the conditions existent in the revered Russian university.

#### HUNGER-MIGRATION

When bread became so scarce in the central provinces that even the peasants

could not obtain it at any price, however exorbitant, the eyes of the masses turned to the Ukraine and Siberia for relief.

These fertile provinces had always fed central Russia in time of need. But since Kerensky's régime these had been declared "independent sovereignties." Access to them has become impossible. The All-Russian railway system has collapsed. Passenger service is nil save for Delegates—trains of two or three first-class carriages reserved for Bolshevik "representatives." Often cattle trains can be seen containing confiscated horses, cows, etc. And in this last mode of conveyance the peasants have managed their long journey to the distant fertile provinces in quest of bread.

The travel to the Ukraine, say from Moscow, normally eighteen to twenty hours in duration, now occupies five or six weeks. But when one has enough courage, patience, and money one can overcome this obstacle. Partly by cattle train, partly by wagon, mostly on foot, one can ultimately scrape one's way to the outer provinces of plenty, to the God-blessed Ukraine, where bread and potatoes are plentiful and where they can be sold by the peasant owner to whomever and for whatever he pleases.

Lenine's agents gradually detected this secret hunger migration. Warning was immediately sent broadcast that returning "passengers" found in cattle trains with contraband food in possession would have it confiscated. A vigilant border inspection ensued. Peasants driven beyond the border for bread and anxious to return to their hungry families on the precious soviet-sold soil met these Bolshevik guards with vehement opposition. The feud waxed in terror. Armed caravans of peasants, several hundred strong, set out in armed defiance. Finally a vast avalanche of bread slaughter swept over Russia, until the communistic authorities saw the futility of it all and compromised by allowing a bi-weekly passage to every citizen supplied with about forty pounds of wheat. The bread feuds somewhat abated.

But worse calamity has arisen. The agricultural populations of Siberia and the Ukraine had formerly been greatly dependent on the factories of central Russia for clothing and shoes. Now this supply of manufactured commodities had ceased. Meanwhile their own supply of food was being depleted by the Germans, their new protectors. So they began voicing a genuine demand for these manufactured articles, finally decreeing that no foodstuffs were to be allowed into central Russia unless accompanied with an exchange of linen, leather, etc. But where could the poor Russian peasants obtain these finished commodities? Whatever was in sight had already been confiscated by the Bolsheviks.

Helpless, defrauded peasants, deluded "beneficiaries" of the Revolution, ground like their own chaff between the millstones of the gods! Is it any wonder they start to cry out in despair for their Czar

of old, who, though a despot, protected them from robbery and murder?

#### THE PLIGHT OF ARISTOCRACY

Before the markets in the big cities were closed (they were closed in November) the sight was common of an aristocratic lady, vestments in hand, abused by a rough soldier for demanding a high price for her wares. Since November 1 such scenes have deteriorated to worse.

As is well known, most of the aristocracy in Russia were in the military service. The first assault of the Bolsheviks was on the "military caste."

The plight of the dependents of this class, bereft of defenders and fortune, is beyond conception. They cannot even sell papers. Suicides have been common; hunger deaths even more common. Some have gone upon the streets. Often can be seen the frail, refined figure of a former noblewoman wending her way along the Nevsky Prospekt in the midst of rain and cold in the pursuit of bread for her children.

I was accosted by one such figure and recalled the voice; it was the well-known baroness whose hospitable Fridays were long ago known all over Russia; indeed, she was a close friend of the Imperial household, and her husband died among the first days of the war on the battlefield with Archduke Oleg Konstantinovich. She saw that I recognized her, and the moment was painful.

Folk-kitchens have replaced the restaurants. The private purchase of food is forbidden, and citizens are compelled to resort to the public bread line, often waiting for hours with their meal tickets for their day ration.

The public kitchen affords a dish of hot water and dirty cabbage, sometimes potato or strong-smelling fish, for three rubles fifty copecks. It is indeed a pleasure to enjoy this after waiting in line through zero weather for five or six hours in company with thieves and beggars. But to have the privilege of eating in these kitchens one must belong to the first two categories.

#### WHAT IS THE WORLD'S TASK WITH REGARD TO BOLSHEVISM?

Ought the world to interfere in Russian interior affairs? It ought not—but it must! The Russian tragedy is international. And the intervention must come immediately, for every moment's delay adds to the enemy's strength, to his security and brutality.

It is most dangerous when the enemy begins to believe in his own strength, and it must not be forgotten that the Bolsheviks have gathered most wonderfully in the past few months an army of a million, an army which is young, powerful, and enthusiastic. These are fanatics, who have no concern for their lives, regarding death merely a sacrifice for the sake of humanity. From this terrible, brutal, and impractical Bolshevism they have derived a new religion, "a creed for the International Proletariat."

We know how harmful is such religious belief. But the half-developed workingman has more faith than knowledge; and in this lies the greatest danger, for faith and fanaticism go hand in hand. In short, Bolshevism is a religious sect, with a God called *Ruin*.

Like all sectarian movements, Bolshevism is quite infectious. With gigantic steps it is striding the world. To-day there is no country but shelters a nest of this sickly sect. And this is after only one year of its existence in the far north.

I am astonished at the world's indifference to this danger. We hear that what is happening in Russia will never happen here. This naive self-assurance is absurd. Why only Russia? Why only Germany? Austria? And the newly revolting Hungary? What mean the frequent labor strikes in England and France? Those outbreaks—how I know them! All three revolutions which I witnessed began with the same symptoms.

What now is the duty of the world? The first step is to send a big reserve of food, clothing, and other supplies to those in Russia who are fighting Bolshevism. Another step is to allow volunteers to be enlisted from the soldiers and citizens of the free countries of the world to go, not to fight Russia, but Bolshevism. Another step which I wish it were possible to persuade the Allied nations to take would be to send a mighty army under their own flags to aid the Russian armies that are fighting against Germany's agents and adventurers, the Bolsheviks; but if this step cannot be taken now, the other steps can be and ought to be taken. The purpose must be absolutely altruistic, for in this altruism lies the hope of the world.

The next step necessary is to start a world-wide movement against Bolshevism. An international bureau of talented, convinced, and competent anti-Bolshevik missionaries must be established in order to preach the gospel in factory, on battlefield, on ship, in church. Naturally, we must also start a special press to spread a wide, popular propaganda in all languages to enlighten the international proletariat on the Bolshevik danger to itself; start a propaganda against propaganda.

Russia was a sufficient experiment. The tens of thousands of idle, starving workers speak for themselves. The demoralization brought by the Bolsheviks into Russian industry will be transmitted into other lands rash enough to try a dangerous experiment too. You remember that neither Peace Treaty, League of Nations is possible while this perilous weapon of madmen threatens the world.

Last spring there was a moment when 50,000 to 60,000 men could have been sent to Bolshevism. Unfortunately the Allies did not profit by this opportunity. Now, as I have implied, we need an army—an army of at least half a million. And you must not forget that this is the last chance. After another year no power on earth will be able to conquer this venomous beast.



# PRAYERS

BY FLORA SHUFELT RIVOLA

I used to try to bring God close  
With words that I called prayers.  
Now words are like the tattered clothes  
A broken body wears :

For you are never far now, God,  
And words are useless things  
To a spirit that has learned at last  
That it has wings.

Now prayer is just a harmony  
Of bud and glow and breath,

With never fear's least tremor  
At thought of death.

Only, sometimes, so human I,  
Fear will come creeping in  
For one I love—then I grow old  
Again : God, is it sin

That I forget your nearness so ?  
And I reach out and try  
To wrap me in the broken words  
I thought I had laid by.

## THE SIGNIFICANCE OF HAMPTON'S FIFTY YEARS

SPECIAL CORRESPONDENCE

THE fiftieth anniversary of Hampton Institute, in Virginia (the pioneer industrial training school for the Negro and Indian races), celebrated on May 1 and 2, extended in influence far beyond the confines of the school, accentuating the necessity for good will and co-operation between all the races of mankind at this time when human relations throughout the world must be put to the ultimate test of friendship between—not master and slave any longer in name, but employer and employee. For, as one of the speakers said in extolling Hampton's type of industrial education, "any work into which a man can put his own heart and mind and say, 'This work is mine—the expression of my energy and my

will'—that work is the work of a free man and not of an industrial slave."

Hampton to-day is a fully equipped industrial village, as well as a training school for teachers; and as the anniversary visitors—who had come from all over the South and by special train from the North—wandered among the fine buildings and over the well-kept grounds it was hard to realize how dark had seemed the future of the penniless and pitiful freedmen gathered here a half-century ago, when Armstrong, almost alone in his educational campaign, challenged the incredulous with his faith in the possibilities of the Negro race. Hampton has grown beyond even its founder's dream, for, like a powerful wireless station, it now

sends its message to every part of the world.

Armstrong's Great Idea, the training of selected youth as teachers and leaders of their own people, founded on the conception of racial *self-help* and on the dignity and worth of work, has flashed its promise of progress to all so-called backward races. And the white world is just catching up with Armstrong, whose ringing motto, "Labor for the sake of character," is peculiarly applicable to present-day conditions. The war has indeed defined the trend of modern thought as a denial of those extremes in human relations which allow one group to lead lives of leisure without work while another group is forced to know only work with-



THE ROBERT C. OGDEN AUDITORIUM, HAMPTON INSTITUTE, HAMPTON, VIRGINIA  
Will accommodate about 2,500; cost about \$200,000. Ludlow and Peabody, of New York City, architects

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out leisure. The Rev. Dr. Ashby Jones, of Atlanta, Georgia, who spoke at the anniversary exercises, emphasized just this point of Hampton's service to the country at large (one of the many indirect fruits of Armstrong's genius): so had Armstrong's influence helped to dignify labor that Southern white men had come to feel no loss of social prestige in wearing overalls by day and evening clothes at night. "And," continued the speaker, "I will go so far as to say that the time is coming when no man will be considered to have the right to wear evening clothes at night who has not—metaphorically, at least—worn overalls by day."

Armstrong's practical application of

filled at this anniversary by the new Principal, the Rev. James B. Gregg.

The most important event of the first day of the anniversary was the dedication of the school's beautiful new auditorium, Ogden Hall, erected in memory of Robert Curtis Ogden, the lifelong friend of Armstrong and of education, of whom Mr. George Foster Peabody (the senior trustee of Hampton), who made the presentation of the hall, declared, "It is probably true that no one man has done so much personal work in bringing about an interweaving of minds and an intermingling of hearts of men and women of the North and men and women of the South as this true believer in all men,

both his loyalty and his ability in France, met with prolonged applause.

An address of great power was made by the Rev. Dr. Ashby Jones, who emphasized Hampton's encouragement of racial self-respect and the recognition of the talents of the Negro. Coming as it did after the stirring singing of Negro spirituals (the Negro's great offering to the music of this land), Dr. Jones's plea that the Negro in America develop his own gifts and consider himself a prologue to that racial speech which Africa's silent millions have yet to utter to mankind—this plea that the very name "Negro" be handed down as a blessing and a pride and not as a curse, seemed but to put in words what the eloquent and poignantly beautiful Negro songs had already spoken. Not to imitate the white man merely, but to *express himself*, and thereby to enrich through his own self-expression the civilization of the world—this was the climax of Dr. Jones's exhortation of his Negro hearers. It was an exhortation that could well be made at this time to all races who are seeking a self-determination not political merely, but emphatically spiritual as well. And it threw into even greater prominence the forceful speech of one of Hampton's graduates of this year, an African who had come to Hampton straight from the Dark Continent, and who told of the condition of his people while pleading for the future of his country. The sounding of this new note of hope for Africa and the emphasis of the mission of the Negro in America as the prophet of the potentialities of his brothers on the Dark Continent—this welding of the solidarity of the black race in a long chain of development seemed to offer to Hampton's next fifty years an even deeper responsibility and loftier promise. This promise found a fitting symbol in Kamba Simaño, whose patient and determined quest of an education had led him to walk two hundred miles through the jungle to a mission station, whose past had been a primitive pagan kraal, but whose future was to be that dedicated service to his race which in him becomes an international incorporation of Armstrong's Great Idea.

For us in America the value of the Negro's cultural contribution was abundantly proved by a performance in Ogden Hall of a Negro play which closed the anniversary exercises. In characterization, dramatic values, and a subtle interweaving of humor and pathos these amateur black actors approached real art and clearly revealed the great talent of the Negro race in oratory, drama, and music. "We saw these same people," said a visitor, "demonstrating on the farm this morning the virtues of some improved incubators. They put the same enthusiasm into that demonstration that they have into their acting and singing to-night. To infuse industry with the quality of self-expression that inspires art, and to be able to turn from industry to art for recreation, is to have learned truly how to live."

Hampton, Virginia. NATALIE CURTIS.



THE FIVE GRADUATES OF HAMPTON INSTITUTE'S FIRST CLASS—THAT OF 1871. ALL WERE PRESENT AT THE SEMI-CENTENNIAL

"labor for the sake of character" has not only founded the principle for the sound advance of the Negro and Indian races in this country, but has served as a guide or comparison station for educational enterprises in India, in Africa, and in the Far East. Also it is safe to say that within the last fifty years the example of Armstrong's success has had much to do with an approximation to some ideal of "education for life" and the introduction of vocational training in the schools for white Americans. And perhaps one of the most significant tributes paid to Hampton on its semi-centennial was the enthusiasm of a Russian visitor, who exclaimed: "Here at Hampton I find the answer to the problem of Russia's uneducated millions and her vast peasant population. America could help Russia immeasurably by inviting a group of Russian educators to stay at Hampton and study Hampton's methods of correlation in academic, moral, and industrial training. Here is something definitely constructive in principle that should find wide application throughout my country."

For the widening of its influence throughout the country and across the seas Hampton has to thank Armstrong's successor, the late Hollis Burke Frissell, whose place as head of the school was

who had faith in the real unification of his country and in the sure result of patience in well-doing." Those spiritual values at Hampton that have helped to mold thousands of lives owe much to Robert Curtis Ogden, for many years Chairman of Hampton's Board of Trustees, who through his formation of the conferences for education in the South and his work as Chairman of the General Education Board was one of the most constructive forces for the education of both whites and blacks throughout the South. His character and his career were the subjects of addresses by the Rev. Wilton Merle Smith, of New York; Chancellor Kirkland, of Vanderbilt University; Mr. Isaac Fisher, of Fiske University; and Dr. Francis G. Peabody, of Cambridge, Massachusetts.

The next day Dr. Moton, Principal of Tuskegee (himself a Hampton graduate), and ex-President Taft, the present Chairman of Hampton's Board of Trustees, dwelt upon the necessity at this time of reconstruction in race relations throughout the world for an increase of interracial good will in America. The hall was packed with white people and black, and it was hopefully significant that Dr. Moton's plea for justice and an equality of opportunity for the Negro, who had proved

# CURRENT EVENTS ILLUSTRATED



International Film Service

**CARDINAL LUÇON, OF RHELMS, AMID THE RUINS OF HIS CATHEDRAL, TELLING ENGLISH OFFICERS THAT IT WAS NOT A MILITARY BASE**

The wonderful Cathedral at Rheims was bombarded by the Huns with the excuse that it was being used for observation purposes. The picture shows Cardinal Luçon solemnly avowing to Admiral Leveson, of the British Navy, and his companions that this assertion was false.



International Film Service

#### GUARDING THE GERMAN DELEGATES AT VERSAILLES FROM INTRUSION OR MOLESTATION

A high fence, as shown in the photograph, has been erected around the Hôtel des Réservoirs at Versailles to protect the German delegates lodged there from intrusion by the public and to restrict them to certain areas



(C) Western Newspaper Union

#### A ROOSEVELT MEMORIAL EXHIBITION AT COLUMBIA UNIVERSITY

A collection of books, pictures, busts, and other articles associated with Mr. Roosevelt has been placed on exhibition at Avery Hall, Columbia University. Two interested admirers of the late President are seen in the photograph



(C) Underwood & Underwood

#### JEWS OF NEW YORK CITY PROTESTING AGAINST ALLEGED MASSACRES OF JEWS IN POLAND, GALICIA, AND RUMANIA

In this parade of protest there were, it is said, nearly ten thousand Jewish soldiers in American uniforms, some of whom carried banners which called on the United States to use its influence to suppress the lawless mobs that are alleged to have murdered Jews in the countries named.





Paul Thompson

#### THE REVIVAL IN SPORTS—A POST-BELLUM COLLEGE BOAT RACE

Athletic activities are being resumed with the close of the war and the resumption of their normal life on the part of the great educational institutions. The picture shows a boat race on Carnegie Lake, Princeton, New Jersey, between Pennsylvania and Princeton, in which Pennsylvania won after an exciting contest



Paul Thompson

#### THE SALVATION ARMY "DRIVE" FOR A SUPPORTING FUND OF THIRTEEN MILLIONS

One of the methods of raising money for the fund is illustrated above. The famous doughnuts which helped to win the war, or duplicates of them, are seen as they are being sold at a dollar apiece at the Sub-Treasury in New York City.



Copyright by Dr. T. W. Kilmer

#### THE LATE BISHOP DAVID H. GREER, OF NEW YORK

This photograph was taken by Dr. Kilmer only a few weeks before Dr. Greer's death. Almost the last official act of Dr. Greer was to invite ministers of other denominations to preach in the Cathedral of St. John the Divine during Holy Week. See The Outlook of May 28 for an appreciation of Dr. Greer



(C.) Press Illustrating Service

#### GENERAL HORVATH, RUSSIAN LEADER IN SIBERIA

General Horvath, it is announced, has received full command of the troops of the All-Russian Government in Eastern Siberia, following the recall of General Ivanoff-Kinoff. He is also Civil Governor of this territory, which is under the control of the All-Russian Government at Omsk



(C.) Lou L. Fiske

#### EVANGELINE C. BOOTH, HEAD OF THE SALVATION ARMY IN THE UNITED STATES

Miss Booth is a daughter of the founder of the Salvation Army, the Rev. William Booth. For five years she commanded field operations of the organization in England, and for eight years in Canada, before assuming command of the Army in this country



(C.) Harris & Ewing

#### HOMER L. FERGUSON, PRESIDENT OF THE UNITED STATES CHAMBER OF COMMERCE

Mr. Ferguson was born at Waynesboro, North Carolina, in 1873. He is a graduate of the U. S. Naval Academy at Annapolis. He is President of the Newport News Shipbuilding and Dry Dock Company, of Newport News, Virginia



(C.) Harris & Ewing

#### COMMANDER J. H. TOWERS, OF THE NAVAL AIRCRAFT TRANSATLANTIC EXPEDITION

Commander Towers and his crew on the flagship of the aircraft fleet, the NC-4, made a plucky fight for life after they were forced to descend when over the Azores. They finally made their way safely into harbor without assistance

# THE WAR'S EFFECT UPON OUR ECONOMIC PHILOSOPHY

BY THEODORE H. PRICE

EDITOR "COMMERCE AND FINANCE"

**J**EAN BAPTISTE SAY, one of the ablest, if not the ablest, of the French economists, writing at the commencement of the nineteenth century, remarked that "the history of political economy is of little value, being for the most part a record of absurd and justly exploded opinions." Certainly he who has read even a few of the books upon economics that have been published since Xenophon wrote his "Economist" will be disposed to admit that the economic orthodoxy of to-day is often the heterodoxy of tomorrow, and that what our fathers considered radical frequently seems conservative, if not reactionary, to us, and will probably be regarded as utterly untenable by our children.

But as we run through the literature of economics it is nevertheless interesting to observe the reversion to the Socialistic ideals of Plato that is periodically manifest as the cruelty that individualism, logically developed, works to those not well endowed becomes recurrently apparent.

Plato's "Republic" may indeed be regarded as the first example of this revisionary tendency, for it was probably written after the "Economist," and advocates a community of property, and even of wives, that was in marked contrast and opposition to Xenophon's precepts for the judicious management of private estates. From that time on the philosophy of Socialism and that of individualism have been alternately in the ascendant.

The creeds in which these opposing philosophies have been expressed differ in words—for fashions in language as well as in clothes differ from age to age—but in the last analysis the ideals of Plato and Karl Marx are not widely dissimilar, nor is there in principle much to choose between Herbert Spencer's doctrine of the survival of the fittest and Aristotle's famous argument in support of slavery. The militaristic Roman Empire was logically materialistic, and, though its thinkers paid but little attention to economics, Pliny deploras the great estates, the *latifundia*, and the huge armies of captured slaves that were, in his judgment, responsible for the luxurious demoralization of the Caesarian age in which he lived. When the Empire fell, the unopposed concentration of wealth had become such an evil that the Christian Church of the Middle Ages inveighed against great fortune, and in the *Corpus Juris Canonici* (the body of canonical law) a community in the ownership of property is approved and is, in fact, decreed for ecclesiastical bodies, the care of the poor is made a religious duty, avarice is defined as idolatry and a violation of the second commandment, cupidity is forbidden as the root of all evil, usury is prohibited, and money-lending is discouraged as likely to lead to financial enslavement.

In the fifteenth century the Franciscans established the *monts-de-piété* or charitable pawnshops for making loans to the poor, and two centuries earlier St. Thomas Aquinas, while reluctantly conceding that trade was lawful because it was necessary, laid down the dictum that a seller could not ask more than an article was worth or omit to reveal its defects. The idealism thus inculcated was, however, soon found to be an impediment to the industrial progress that involved the use of either individual or borrowed capital, and so guilds came into existence, trade corporations were formed, loan and deposit banks were invented and established, and men commenced to study the mechanics of commerce and industry and codify the laws to which they were subject.

In this work Adam Smith, David Ricardo, Jeremy Bentham, and John Stuart Mill were the leaders in England.

From the economic laws which they thought they had discovered they deduced the doctrine of *laissez-faire*, meaning literally, let people do or make what they choose. They were therefore opposed to governmental interference with labor or manufacturers and in favor of free trade, as well as the widest latitude in the accumulation and use of wealth. Toward the end of his life John Stuart Mill seems to have glimpsed the hardships for many that would result from the unrestrained application of the doctrine of individualism, for in his autobiography he claims to have "seen a little further than the old school of political economy into the possibilities of fundamental improvement in social arrangements." In the eyes of that "old school," said he, "private property and inheritance appeared the *dernier mot* of legislation." The notion of attempting to redress the injustice "involved in the fact that some are born to riches and the vast majority to poverty" had, he admits, seemed chimerical to him in his youth. But "now," he asserts in his autobiography, his views would "class him decidedly under the general designation of Socialist," for he had come to believe that the whole contemporary framework of economic life was temporary and provisional, and that the time would come when "the division of the produce of labor, instead of depending as in so great a degree it now does on accident of birth, would be made by concert on an acknowledged principle of justice." "The social problem of the future," he asserts, will be "how to unite the greatest individual liberty of action with a common ownership in the raw material of the globe and an equal participation in all the benefits of combined labor." In writing this, Mill, though he does not admit it, was probably influenced by the philosophy of Karl Marx, who was almost a contemporary

and lived in London from 1850, where he died in 1883, ten years after Mill had passed away. Mill was, however, a subjunctive and expectant rather than an unconditional Socialist, and it was during his lifetime (1806-73) that the English and American industrial organization made possible by the steam-engine came into existence and created the capitalistic class against whose economic domination Marx was such an aggressive protestant.

There are, in fact, but few who realize the comparative novelty of what Marx calls capitalism, meaning thereby the individual or corporate control of large wealth. When George Washington died, he was the richest man in America, being worth, it is estimated, \$500,000, chiefly in land and slaves. In Europe, prior to the nineteenth century, the great fortunes, none of which would be considered large to-day, were also mainly in land and were in the hands of the aristocracy and monarchs.

Corporate property was almost unknown, for the act permitting the formation of "limited" companies was not passed by Parliament until 1855, prior to which time the unlimited liability of a shareholder put his entire property in jeopardy and made stocks an unpopular form of investment.

In 1850 the entire National wealth of the United States, including slaves (said to have been valued at \$2,000,000,000), was estimated at only \$7,000,000,000, as against \$250,000,000,000 to \$275,000,000,000 to-day, and, though I have not been able to find any dependable estimate of the wealth of Great Britain prior to 1860, the collateral figures of the public debt and revenue seem to indicate that eighty per cent of the national capital or wealth of the United Kingdom, estimated at \$130,000,000,000 in 1914, had been accumulated since 1850.

In 1800 London had a population of less than one million souls, and the total foreign trade (exports and imports) of Great Britain was only £68,000,000, or less than one-twentieth of what it was in 1913, when it reached £1,403,000,000. Statistics without end could be adduced to show the tremendous rapidity with which the world's wealth has been increased within the last one hundred years, but they would be wearisome, and the figures given will suffice to make it clear that great wealth, as we and our children know it to-day, is almost entirely the result of man's discovery that a machine driven by steam, electricity, falling water, or gasoline can be made to do the work for which the energy of hundreds or thousands of persons would otherwise be required, and that the labor thus saved, again multiplied by the aid of power-driven machinery, can be used in the production of additional wealth. This may seem very elemental, but there are so

many who think of wealth as the result of buying and selling that it is necessary again and again to reiterate the economic definition which asserts that "wealth consists of all consumable utilities which require labor for their production and can be appropriated or exchanged."

With this definition before us, we can better understand why it is that the world's wealth has increased so enormously since it became possible to multiply the efficiency or productivity of labor by the use of power-driven machinery.

No one will deny that an increase in the aggregate wealth of society is desirable. It is against the seemingly inequitable distribution of the increase by accident of birth or opportunity that the Socialist rebels, and it is because the war has weakened some governments and made others more conscious of the fact that their existence depends upon the consent and support of the governed that there is throughout the world to-day a general uprising and protest against any system which permits a single individual to amass in his lifetime or inherit a fortune which runs into the millions or billions and represents the labor product of thousands or hundreds of thousands of men and women.

While, as I have pointed out, similar resurgencies of Socialistic idealism are discernible in the history of the world's economic philosophy since the time of Plato, the present reversion seems likely to have a wider swing and to find a more definite expression in legislation than any that have preceded it. One reason for this is that there never was a time when the contrasts between wealth and poverty were so striking. It is probably true that the masses live in greater physical comfort to-day than ever before in the world's history, but their intelligence and their desires have grown and they have become correspondingly anxious to improve their condition.

Therefore it is that the man who, though working hard, is unable to do more than support his family feels that it is unfair that another should be able to make millions and enjoy the luxury or power that their possession implies.

Those few who have the millions may try to justify their financial pre-eminence upon the ground that they are cleverer than their fellows, but this explanation will avail but little in a democracy where the impecunious majority rule, and so it happens that our legislation tends constantly toward conformity with the Socialistic creed, which as formulated by Karl Marx included:

(1) Abolition of property in land and the application of all rents to public purposes.

(2) A progressive or graduated income tax.

(3) Abolition of all rights of inheritance.

(4) Confiscation of all property of emigrants and rebels.

(5) Centralization of credit in the hands of the state by means of a national bank with state capital and an exclusive monopoly.

(6) Nationalization of the means of communication and transportation.

(7) Extension of productive enterprises by the state.

(8) Compulsory labor, with the establishment of industrial armies, especially for agriculture.

(9) Combination of agriculture with manufacturing and a more even distribution of the population between town and country.

(10) Free education in public schools and the abolition of child labor in factories.

Those Americans, and there are many, who mistakenly think that Socialism and Anarchy mean the same thing will be surprised at the degree in which the Marxian programme has already been adopted. We have the graduated income tax and an inheritance tax that some regard as confiscatory. We have free public education, and child labor is abolished in England and in most States of the Union. In this country credit has been centralized by the establishment of the Federal Reserve banks, which are under the control of the Government, and in South Dakota the experiment of a State Bank is about to be tried. In Great Britain and most of Europe the telegraph as well as the mails are under Government control, and there is every prospect that the British railways will be nationalized, while we in this country are considering whether it is wise to pursue the same policy in respect of our own transportation system.

While the abolition of private property in land has not yet been attempted either in this country or in Europe, there has been during the war more or less extension of productive enterprises by the state, and it is but a short step from military conscription to the conscription of men for agricultural labor, which step, if taken, would probably be approved by a large majority of the people who are apprehensive over the cityward tendency of the population, by which Karl Marx was so alarmed. This review of the progress that has been made toward the realization of the Socialistic ideal and the degree in which that progress has been accelerated by the war will, I think, convince even the most stolid reactionary that it is idle to oppose a movement that has acquired such momentum or a tendency that reflects the hopes of so large a majority in a world that is constantly becoming more democratic. While it is inevitable that there should be mistakes and excesses—such as those for which Lenin and Trotsky are responsible in Russia—the revolt against the injustices of individualism is in the main intelligent and likely to succeed.

The question for the business man and the statesman to consider is, not how they can suppress or defeat this revolution, but how they can adjust themselves to it and direct it so that its just demands may be satisfied and the absurdity of those which are unjust may be made apparent. Writing in a recent number of the "Atlantic Monthly," Don D. Lescohier says: "If the war had ended

two years ago, its issues might have been confined to international politics; but in the last two years the thought of the Western world has grappled with fundamentals. The laborers and peasants of Russia, the factory hands of England, and the common laborers of America have been fired with a vision of a new world in which their past sufferings will be replaced by a greater degree of welfare than they have yet enjoyed.

"Many people believe that America's reconstruction labor problem is a struggle between capitalists and organized labor over the question whether or not labor will retain the advances in organization and wages which it has obtained during the war. In my judgment, that struggle is but the opening skirmish of a much further-reaching contest. Millions of workers have been aroused to ask whether democracy is a reality when it is accompanied by the amount of unemployment, low wages, bad housing, and the like which have existed up to the present time. The peasants of Russia and of other countries are asking whether the land-systems of the past are compatible with democracy. In a word, the aroused self-consciousness of classes heretofore submerged will force a widespread struggle over fundamentals of social organization and social policies.

"The world has neither comprehended nor felt the full power of the forces underlying the radical Socialistic movements shaking Europe to-day. These movements are due to the cumulative discontents of generations. The Bolsheviki, the I. W. W., and similar organizations may be crushed as organizations, but this will not stifle the revolt they express. These organizations are concrete manifestations of the economic discontent of the peasant and laboring classes, and discontent is not cured by force. In ancient times the control of society was in the hands of landlords. During the later Middle Ages the capitalistic class emerged and compelled the landlords to divide social control with them. During the eighteenth and nineteenth centuries the skilled mechanics and small farmers forced a place for themselves in the political and economic control of society. Now the laborers of Europe and America, with the peasants of Italy and Russia, have emerged into self-consciousness, and demand participation in the management of the world's life. The uprising of these groups is due to causes that have been operating over a long period of time in Russia, Germany, France, England, Italy, the United States, and lesser nations—causes too fundamental to be dismissed with superficial concessions or crushed by political or economic force. Though they may lose in their early efforts, they will continue the struggle until they win self-government and justice.

"Those of us who believe in democracy, as contrasted with autocracy and anarchy, should waste no time. It is our task to discover the real causes of these movements, and to point out the social reconstruction which will remove them. It is



idle for us to waste time denouncing Trotsky, Lenin, or other leaders. Those leaders have simply focused heartaches. It is the causes of the heartaches which should interest scientific men who believe in democracy and justice. We do not defend the excesses which accompany these movements—excesses due in part to a long-repressed sense of injustice, in part to ignorance, in part to criminal leadership, in part to the fact that criminal and tough elements gravitate into such movements to use them for their own ends. But we do insist that an uprising involving so much of the world's area and so many millions of men could arise only because of widespread, common grievances. One of those grievances, though it will be formulated by them in language which describes its results rather than the causes of those results, has been the labor-supply policy of modern capitalism.

"Capitalists, and too many economists, have thought of labor as a commodity, and of labor supply as one of the instrumentalities conveniently provided to help the capitalist grind out products and profits. Labor has been a factor in production. Their thought has conceived the workman as a laborer rather than as a father, husband, and citizen. The human has been subordinated to the economic. But the worker has seen himself in an opposite fashion. To him his home and personal life were the important things, his labor but an incidental, necessary experience of his life. They saw him as a tool in production; he saw himself as a citizen. They saw no reason why he should not be satisfied when he got his wages;

he saw no reason for being satisfied unless he shared in the determination of the conditions, economic and political, under which he lived.

"It is this fundamental conflict in point of view which has made it so difficult for the employer and the worker to reach a common ground of agreement. One has thought in terms of business; the other in terms of human nature."

The statement that "one has thought in terms of business, the other in terms of human nature" reveals at once the fallacy of our economic philosophy in the past and the corrective that we must apply if our captains of industry are to retain their leadership in the future.

It is the human factor in the problem that has hitherto eluded us.

Perhaps we did not try to see it, perhaps we felt that an impairment of discipline might follow its recognition, perhaps it is impossible for the man who lives in luxury and whose children are well provided for to understand the craving and regrets, the hopes and fears, of him whose weekly earnings are spent before he receives them; but, whatever the reason, the fact is that there is a wide gulf as yet unbridged between those who must work to live and the class who control or distribute the capital out of which wages are paid. Sometimes it happens that the ranks of the latter class are recruited by a wage-earner who is able by superior strength to swim across this gulf, but the acclamation that greets the self-made man when he lands on the shore of wealth attests his rarity, and a very large majority of those who put on overalls in their youth wear them to the end.

This is perhaps inevitable. Most men are mediocre, and it is hard for mediocrity to rise above its source. We cannot hope to make millionaires of all men, and a condescending charity only increases the discontent of those who are its recipients.

How, then, are we to bridge the gulf? The answer is an old one. We must apply the Golden Rule. We must do unto others as we would have them do unto us were our relations reversed. This is extremely difficult, for it requires a facile imagination and an abundant sympathy to put ourselves in another's place and get his point of view, but it can be done, and when it is done most of life's misunderstandings are cleared up and we learn to love one another. I heard a soldier talking about the general of his division in France the other day. He said, "The boys would go through hell for him." I asked him why. He answered, "Because he messed with us when he could and took a personal interest in us—most generals never allow you to see them." Profit-sharing schemes are good, provided they do not restrict the employees' liberty of action. It is all right to encourage men to save and try to educate them to be thrifty.

Every stimulant to industry and ambition that can be devised is desirable, but without the personal touch and the sympathetic word that bespeak a consciousness of brotherhood and equality mere money, whether it be bestowed or saved, will not lessen the harshness of the eternal struggle between the few who are well placed or strong and the many who are less fortunate.

## WHAT IS THE GERMAN THINKING ABOUT TO-DAY?

STAFF CORRESPONDENCE FROM ELBERT F. BALDWIN

THE Germans with whom I have talked are unrepentant at having caused the war. They still think it a conflict purely in the Fatherland's defense. They still believe that on August 1, 1914, the Russians crossed the Boche border and committed deeds of war in three places, hence Germany's declaration; and if France had to come in because bound to Russia, so much the worse for France.

They do admit, however, as did their Chancellor, that their violation of Belgian territory, made inviolable by treaty, was an international crime. But they still cling to the Chancellor's protest that "necessity knows no law." As to their soldiers' atrocities in Belgium, they either deny them with cool bluff or declare them to be no worse than those committed by others.

As to the U-boat murders, they regret them, as a man said to me, "only because they brought you Americans into the war."

As to the Lusitania horror, in particu-

lar, a Coblenzer had the effrontery to query, "Well, were not you warned?"

And as to the result of the war in general, the Rhinelanders do not seem dissatisfied with their performance. They did what they set out to do—preserve their country from invasion.

Ah, the supremely tragical thing about the war is that, aside from a bit of German Alsace, Germany was *not* invaded!

The other night I traveled with an American sergeant-major. (If you want to talk to our officers, travel first-class; if you want to talk to the non-coms., travel second-class; and to the men, third-class. I tried all three.) Well, my sergeant-major took issue with me. "Let Foch and those of us in the front trenches be the judges," he said. "I have spent two years there and in this area and in getting ready, and I know what war means. It means that some lives may have been sacrificed through green officers' mistakes. We don't want any more of that."

"Of course not," I replied; "but when the Germans asked for an armistice they did not really acknowledge themselves beaten, only checked on *foreign* soil."

"You would have had them pushed back over the border," said my sergeant-major. "Would Lorraine have seemed real German soil to them? No; we would have had to go to the Rhine, perhaps to Berlin. Would it have been worth the sacrifice?"

In that instant before my mind's eye there came the spectacle of what I had seen in France—roofless houses, whole orchards and forests annihilated, the very soil of the fields scorched deep down and still encumbered with great stretches of rusty barbed wire. And here everything untouched! Whether the fighting stopped too soon or not, I felt the everlasting rightness of France in demanding barriers and guaranties that shall defend her against another onslaught.

Coblenz, April 14, 1919.

# WEEKLY OUTLINE STUDY OF CURRENT HISTORY

BY J. MADISON GATHANY, A.M.

HOPE STREET HIGH SCHOOL, PROVIDENCE, R. I.

Based on *The Outlook* of May 28, 1919

Each week an Outline Study of Current History based on the preceding number of *The Outlook* will be printed for the benefit of current events classes, debating clubs, teachers of history and of English, and the like, and for use in the home and by such individual readers as may desire suggestions in the serious study of current history.—THE EDITORS.

[Those who are using the weekly outline should not attempt to cover the whole of an outline in any one lesson or study. Assign for one lesson selected questions, one or two propositions for discussion, and only such words as are found in the material assigned. Or distribute selected questions among different members of the class or group and have them report their findings to all when assembled. Then have all discuss the questions together.]

## I—INTERNATIONAL AFFAIRS

**Topic:** Will Germany Sign? Ludendorff Speaks; Edith Cavell.

**Reference:** Pages 138, 139, 144, 145.

### Questions:

1. Write out a list of German complaints over the Peace Treaty. Tell, with reasons, whether in your opinion the German editors are rendering service or disservice to the German people in making such complaints.
2. A few people in America consider the peace terms unjust to Germany and think the German delegates should not sign the treaty. Tell what you think of this position. (See *The Outlook* of May 21, 1919, for a summary of the peace terms.)
3. Many think that the Peace of Versailles makes militarism in Germany an impossibility. The Outlook is not of this opinion. Give your opinion of this question, submitting reasons.
4. What, in your opinion, does the treaty mean for the United States? Discuss.
5. Write about two hundred words on the peace terms and Edith Cavell.
6. State four or five lessons which individuals and nations should learn from the World War and the Great Peace.
7. Those who are looking for a valuable and readable one-volume history of the Great War will find it in "The Battle of the Nations," by F. A. Kummer (The Century Company).

## II—FOREIGN AFFAIRS

**Topic:** In the Grip of the Bolsheviks.

**Reference:** Pages 148-150.

### Questions:

1. What important things does Dr. Carasso tell us about Russia and the Russians up to the 1905 Revolution?
2. Can as much be said in favor of American music, letters, and art as Dr. Carasso says in favor of Russian music, letters, and art? Submit names and facts. How does he account for the power of the Russian artist?
3. Write out a list of the evidences which the writer gives in defense of his statement: "The Russia of to-day is entirely different." Why, according to Dr. Carasso, do the Bolsheviks persecute foreigners?
4. What is your explanation of Bolshevik beliefs and actions? Write about two hundred words on this question.
5. Make a careful comparison of the French Revolutionists with the Russian Bolsheviks. Discuss which are worse, in your opinion.
6. What does the writer mean by class "categories" in Russia? Tell what you think of this arrangement.
7. Present some political, social, and

economic aims that the truly Russian people should adopt.

8. Read: "The Russian Democracy in the Struggle Against the Bolshevik Tyranny" (Russian Information Bureau, Woolworth Building, New York City).

## III—NATIONAL AFFAIRS

**Topic:** Misrepresentation; A New Income Tax; The Short Ballot.

**Reference:** Pages 173, 143, 144.

### Questions:

1. For what reasons does The Outlook consider the present condition of the meeting of a new Congress undemocratic and dangerous? Discuss whether, in your opinion, The Outlook takes the right stand on this question.
2. Explain why the present condition exists.
3. Tell why The Outlook considers the new New York State Income Tax Law a bad one and explain the recommended reform suggested by The Outlook.
4. Supply the proof to The Outlook's statement: "There are plenty of examples in history of civilized countries being hampered and halted in their national progress by unequal and excessive taxation."
5. If the budget system is all that The Outlook claims for it, what reasons can you give why all the cities, all the States, and the Federal Government have not adopted it?
6. Explain how this reform can be effected. What other reforms in city, State, and National Governments would you recommend? Reasons.
7. Explain carefully just what is meant by the Short Ballot Reform. Compare it with the ordinary ballot arrangement.
8. Give a brief history of the origin and growth of the Short Ballot idea.
9. Discuss the advantages of the Short Ballot principle. Do you think that the rights of citizens would be more sure of being properly protected by such a measure? Reasons.

## IV—PROPOSITIONS FOR DISCUSSION

(These propositions are suggested directly or indirectly by the subject-matter of *The Outlook*, but not discussed in it.)

1. Democracy suffers most from the follies of its friends.
2. Perpetual peace will always be a problem.
3. There will never be another war between democracy and autocracy.
4. The days of the Bolshevik reign are numbered.

## V—VOCABULARY BUILDING

(All of the following words and expressions are found in *The Outlook* for May 28, 1919. Both before and after looking them up in the dictionary or elsewhere, give their meaning in your own words. The figures in parentheses refer to pages on which the words may be found.)

Ameliorate, predicament, doughboy (138); reactionary (148); ballet, human realism (149); staccato, ruble, copeck (150); procedure, national progress, financial fabric (143).

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# EVERYONE IS INTERESTED IN PERIOD FURNITURE

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The history of artistic furniture design began several hundred years ago and perhaps it is not too much to say that it ended with the eighteenth century. Progressive phonograph manufacturers for several years have offered their phonographs in expensive period cabinets running into thousands of dollars in cost. The

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can now be obtained in artistic and authoritative period cabinets from \$155 to \$6000. The new line of moderately priced period models ranges from \$155 to \$300. NOTE: When you buy the New Edison in Mahogany, you get genuine mahogany and when you purchase it in oak, you get selected quarter sawed white oak of the highest quality.

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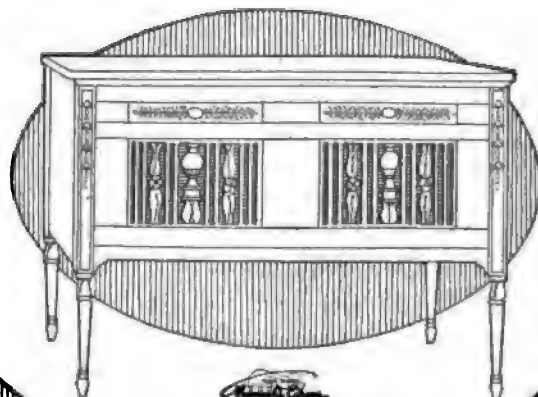
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AMERICA'S most celebrated designer of household interiors has placed the stamp of her approval on these new cabinets:

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"THE LINEN STORE" has long made a special feature of furnishing appropriate Linens for Summer Homes and of supplying outfits of Linens for Yachts and Clubs.

Our stocks of Damask and Fancy Table Linens, Bed Linens, Towels, etc., are very large. The greater part of these goods was purchased many months ago, before the prices of Linens advanced to their present level.

McCutcheon prices are, therefore, lower in general than the prevailing market prices, and indeed, in many cases, are as low as the prices now asked by wholesale Linen merchants for these same Linens.

### Damask Linen Table Cloths and Napkins

These Linens were just received from bond. Linens of these qualities are not procurable from manufacturers today except at considerably higher prices, if at all.

**Breakfast Napkins**, \$7.00, 7.50, 8.00, up.

**Dinner Napkins**, \$8.75, 9.00, 10.00, up.

**Table Cloths**, 2x2 yds., \$7.00, 7.25, 8.00, 8.50, 10.50 and up. 2x2½ yards, \$8.50, 8.75, 9.50, 10.00, 12.00 and up.

We have also received from bond a variety of Cream or half-bleached Irish Damask, which is especially recommended for Yachts, Clubs, Bungalows, etc., as it stands very hard wear.

**Cloths**, \$6.75, 7.75, 8.50, 9.00, 9.75 each.

**Napkins**, \$7.75 per dozen.

72x72 in. piece goods, \$4.25 and 4.50 yd.

### Fancy Linen Suggestions

Moderate-priced Linens from Ireland, Madeira, France, Spain, Italy, China and Japan. Hemstitched, Lace-trimmed and many kinds of embroidery.

**Luncheon Sets** in White and dainty-colored Embroidery. 25-piece sets \$6.50 to \$75.00 set. Fine Lace sets up to \$285.00 a set.

**Scarfs** for dining-room and bed-room, in all popular sizes, and also in unusual sizes, \$1.25 to 65.00 each.

**Afternoon Tea Cloths and Napkins**, round and square, made in plain Linens, figured Damask, embroidered and lace-trimmed.

**Oblong Luncheon Sets** of seven and thirteen pieces. A very attractive assortment \$21.60 to \$95.00 set.

Also a choice selection of Tray Cloths, Breakfast Sets, Chair Ties, and Table Covers.

*The Luxury Tax does not apply to Linens*

**MAIL ORDER SERVICE:** Any of the merchandise described above may be ordered with complete satisfaction through our Mail Order Service

**James McCutcheon & Company**  
Fifth Avenue, 34th and 33d Sts., N. Y.

## THE NEW BOOKS

This department will include descriptive notes, with or without brief comments, about books received by The Outlook. Many of the important books will have more extended and critical treatment later

### FICTION

**Cricket (The).** By Marjorie Benton Cooke. Illustrated. Doubleday, Page & Co., Garden City.

**Gallant Lady (A).** By Percy James Brebner. Duffield & Co., New York.

**Labrador Days.** Tales of the Sea Toilers. By Wilfred Thomason Grenfell, M.D. Houghton Mifflin Company, Boston.

**Our House.** By Henry Seidel Canby. The Macmillan Company, New York.

Written with thoughtful care and also with a sense of humor. It deals as a problem with the puzzlement of a young man forced by circumstances into business when he has literary ambition and with his attempts to be honest with himself and fair to others. There are distinct quality and substance in this novel.

**Tale of Mr. Tubbs (The).** By J. E. Buckrose. The George H. Doran Company, New York.

The laughable adventures of an over-modest man pursued by misunderstanding and absurd suspicions. Farcical but amusing.

**Wooden Spoil.** By Victor Rousseau. The George H. Doran Company, New York.

A stirring tale of the fight against fraud, collusion, and violence made by a young American who has left to him by will a Canadian timber tract. There are dramatic scenes of action and a love romance with the daughter of a French "seigneur," a survival of the old régime.

### POETRY

**Without the Walls.** A Reading Play by Katrina Trask. The Macmillan Company, New York.

No event in history is more full of dramatic possibilities than the martyrdom of Jesus, even when bereft of its divine significance. Yet we do not know that, except in the Oberammergau Passion Play, its dramatization as an acting play has ever been attempted. Ben Hur is not a real dramatization of the culminating tragedy of the life of Jesus; Parsifal only portrays a symbol of the great sacrifice. Bach's Passion Music comes the nearest to a dramatic interpretation, and Bach largely uses the Scripture narrative and depends upon music to interpret its emotional meaning. The title of Mrs. Trask's dramatic poem hints to the reader her method. It is distinctly a reading, not an acting, play. The love story is made to bring out vividly the contrasted Pharisaic and Roman characters, and the simple Hebrew piety of that age is effectively portrayed in Alcada and her nurse-companion. The effect of the crucifixion on Jew, Greek, and Roman is the more effectively indicated because the scene itself is not put upon the stage, but the story is narrated by Nicodemus, and the effect of the narrative on different characters is brought out in their responses. Mrs. Trask has accomplished with simplicity and dignity her difficult task to make human and real this greatest of all dramas. If she had attempted more, she would have accomplished less.

### WAR BOOKS

**De la Sympathie à la Fraternité d'Armes.** Les États-Unis dans la Guerre. Par Maurice Barrès. Librairie Félix Alcan, 108 Boulevard Saint-Germain, Paris.

The author dedicates this volume to his fellow-Lorrainer and friend, M. Fernand Baldensperger, who is now, we are glad to say, a professor at Columbia University.



**THE BRUSHES OF THE WAR**  
**WHITING-ADAMS**  
**BRUSHES**

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Brush Manufacturers for Over 106 Years and the Largest in the World



*The New Books (Continued)*

To realize the volume's full force, one should see on French soil the many proofs of the advance from sympathy to friendship between French and American armies and peoples. If there is one thing to-day which seems even more assured than Anglo-American friendship, it is Franco-American friendship. The latter rests upon the instinctive, spontaneous understanding of each other by two peoples, speaking different languages, it is true, and with strikingly contrasted traditions, but with an elasticity of mutual comprehension which no power can prevent coming to abundant and fruitful results. The present volume well deserves translation.

**Curtain of Steel (The).** By the Author of "In the Northern Mists." The George H. Doran Company, New York.

A graphic description of the work of the British Grand Fleet and the campaign of its watch over the North Sea.

**Navy and the Nation (The).** War-Time Addresses. By Josephus Daniels. Introduction by John Wilber Jenkins. The George H. Doran Company, New York.

Most readers will be surprised that a man who has been as busy as a Secretary of the Navy must have been during the war could find time to write and deliver so many dignified, appropriate, and occasionally inspiring addresses as are here collected. Most of them, indeed, are short; but this is a virtue that is not the less welcome because it is an unusual characteristic of this kind of discourse.

## MISCELLANEOUS

**Food Crisis and Americanism (The).** By William Stull. The Macmillan Company, New York.

In this volume the author shows that we must shun the tendency towards impoverishing our rural population; otherwise we may have Bolshevism sooner than we think. He also shows that our farms are more heavily mortgaged than ever before. Nor is it because some men are tenants and others labor for a wage that the situation is pathetic, but because most men, so the author alleges, labor with little hope of ever acquiring a competency.

**Twelfth U. S. Infantry, 1798-1919. Its Story.** By Its Men. Illustrated. G. P. Putnam's Sons, New York.

Great pains and skill have been taken to make this history of this veteran regiment of Regulars both complete and entertaining. In every war since the Revolution the Twelfth has done its part, and, although it did not reach France as a body in the great war, many officers and many hundreds of men trained in the Twelfth did fine service abroad. The scores of articles, sketches, and pictures in this handsome volume all are the work of members of the regiment.

**World's Classics (The).** The Oxford University Press, New York.

New volumes in this collection of books of permanent value are constantly being added; some of those which have just reached us are numbered in the third hundred of the series. The volumes are of pocket size, on thin paper, and have portrait frontispiece wherever possible. It is said that a million and a half copies of these little books have been sold. Looking over the list, one is impressed with the variety as well as the real value of the books included. Like the Oxford "Books of Verse" and other series published by this house, "The World's Classics" is a real contribution to knowledge of literature and encouragement of taste in reading.

# Murphy Da-cote

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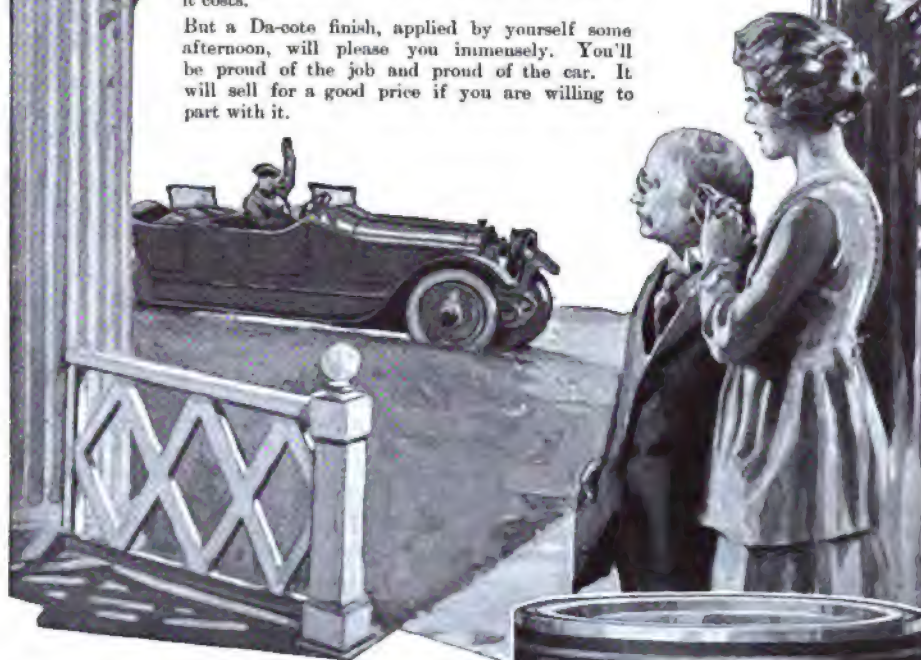
Mechanically, a car ought to be a good performer for two or three years at least, if properly handled.

But if it *looks* like junk, it will fetch junk prices. Perhaps the only reason you think of selling it is because it needs about two dollars worth of Da-cote Motor Car Enamel.

Would you enjoy much self-respect in clothes you had worn for two years, day and night, in mud, rain and dust? Then how can you take real pleasure in a car that badly needs a new dress?

Go to a professional painter if you can spare the car for a couple of weeks. His fine work is worth all it costs.

But a Da-cote finish, applied by yourself some afternoon, will please you immensely. You'll be proud of the job and proud of the car. It will sell for a good price if you are willing to part with it.



Da-cote consists of the finest Murphy Varnish and best pigments ground to the smoothness of cream. It flows on so evenly that no brush marks show. It dries over night.

Let us send you the name of a merchant who sells Da-cote, and a book of colors which will aid your selection.

## Murphy Varnish Company

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## THE NATION'S INDUSTRIAL PROGRESS

Believing that the advance of business is a subject of vital interest and importance, The Outlook will present under the above heading frequent discussions of subjects of industrial and commercial interest. The department will include paragraphs of timely interest and articles of educational value dealing with the industrial upbuilding of the Nation. Comment and suggestions are invited.

## THE GOVERNMENT AS A TRANSPORTATION SURGEON

BY WALTER F. EVERARD

WHEN a blood-clot forms and clogs the human arteries, a skillful surgeon applies the knife and relieves the congestion. In the same manner to-day the Government is endeavoring to prune the Nation's transportation arteries, eliminate wasteful duplication, and bring the various commercial carriers into their proper sphere.

To accomplish this aim the Highways Transportation Committee of the Council of National Defense has been authorized to make an intensive survey of the country, to determine the relative provinces of the railways and commercial vehicles, with especial reference to the so-called "short haul." Twenty of the largest cities in the country are being used as the basis for the investigation.

The Committee undertakes its work, with the co-operation of the United States Railroad Administration, on the assumption that the short haul is a losing venture for the railways, owing to the costs of loading and unloading, which, it is claimed, are inadequate to compensate for the charges in such a short transit. If it can be established that such hauls can be handled as cheaply or cheaper by the motor trucks and at a profit, then one sphere of this mode of bulk transportation has been established.

Before such a contention can be upheld the figures of motor-truck costs must be ascertained; and this covers a wide field, because no concerted effort along this line has brought results. Where an effort has been made by operators of motor trucks to establish a cost system it has usually been on the basis of operating costs per day, without discrimination in regard to classification of goods. But even such cost systems have been scarce and comprise the first step in the Commission's task.

The greatest question for the Commission to solve is: Will the railways be able to abandon the short hauls entirely to motor-truck service, and, if so, can the motor trucks handle them exclusively?

Since the railways have taken short hauls, they solicit all of this business they can obtain, as every item decreases the net loss. Naturally, further inroads would only increase their losses. It would be an imposition to ask them to abandon any part unless the whole burden could be removed.

That brings up the other side of the question. Could motor trucks handle commodities like coal, grain, produce, or peat? Before any definite conclusion can be reached this query must be thoroughly sifted.

The last point, and one that will vary according to locations and density of population, is: What should constitute a proper

radius from the city for motor-truck transportation?

In some cases the motor-truck short haul could be beneficially placed at from five to ten miles from the center of a city. In other places it might be fifteen miles.

The urgency of a settlement on the question is aggravated by the fact that gigantic road-building preparations for this year and ensuing years will tend to double, and perhaps triple, motor-truck transportation. The number of automobiles and motor trucks in operation in this country to-day is estimated at 6,146,617. During the past year 149.86 miles of roadway were completed under the Federal Aid Projects at a cost of \$2,074,585.50. At the present time there are 536 Federal Aid Projects of highway construction under way, estimated to cost \$39,017,066.33, of which the Government will pay \$15,615,086.05.

Immediately available for highways construction under the Federal plan is Government money aggregating \$40,000,000, to which must be added \$48,500,000 appropriated by a recent amendment. On July 1 another \$72,750,000 becomes available, being the total of the original and the amended appropriations. This is exclusive of some \$7,300,000 appropriated for the so-called "forest roads."

To meet their share in these expenses nineteen States have already passed or else prepared for legislation good roads bond issue bills aggregating \$589,300,000.

Of the many road-building projects now under construction with Federal aid, the largest is the Chicago-Clinton road, a part of the Lincoln Highway. On completion this road will be seventy-five miles long and will cost about \$1,175,545.

The most expensive stretch under construction is the so-called Philadelphia Pike along the Delaware State line, a thoroughfare five miles long, which, it is estimated, will cost \$111,774 per mile. In this case a part of the cost is involved in the building of car lines and will later be refunded to the State.

No definite time has been set for the completion of the investigation instituted by the Highways Transport Committee. It may take months. It may require a year or more of study. The mere fact that the Committee realizes the enormity of its task and the necessity for scrutinizing study emphasizes the place motor transportation has assumed in the Nation's commercial world.

## "WHAT WILL AMERICA'S POOR ROADS COST THE PUBLIC THIS YEAR?"

BY G. A. KISSEL

President Kissel Motor Car Company

If a community does not improve its roads over which goods, supplies, foods, farm produce, and other necessities must be transported, then the people of that community are responsible for a part of the high cost to the consumer of such goods.

During the month of June the 1919 record winter wheat crop of over 900,000,000 bushels will begin to move. The spring and early summer fruits and garden produce will begin to appear at the markets: the first result of America's increased manufacturing programme for domestic and export consumption will be ready for transporting to shipping points; the Nation's building, expanding, and developing programme will be well under way.

With the constantly increasing number

To understand the Eastern Question read

## JAPAN AND WORLD PEACE

K. K. Kawakami's New Book

Mr. Kawakami is a Japanese of progressive ideals. In his new book he describes Japan's place in the League of Nations. He defines Japan's attitude towards democracy and the Monroe Doctrine and explains her policy with regard to China and Siberia. What he writes is of the utmost importance to every thinking American reader who would understand the future policy of Japan and her probable relations with the United States. \$1.50

By the Same Author

## JAPAN IN WORLD POLITICS

"Not often does one find a discussion of Japanese and American relations that will compare with this book in sanity, reasonableness, judicial temper, and ability to see the rights and wrongs of all sides of a question."—*N. Y. Times*. \$1.50

THE MACMILLAN COMPANY  
Publishers NEW YORK

*Nobody ever Changes from RAMESES*  
*Because the wealth of Midas couldn't buy a better cigarette*



*"What Will America's Poor Roads Cost the Public This Year?" (Continued)*

of motor trucks being produced by the manufacturers to meet American industries' demand for rolling equipment; with thousands of expert drivers and mechanics of invaluable experience being released from the army; with the hundreds of motor truck transportation, express and rural routes being formed—it would appear that the only weak link in this Nation-wide transportation chain is that of poor roads.

Poor roads have proved to be the brakes on the wheel—the sand in the gears—of progress, creating chaos and stagnation in transportation and shipping.

The people of the United States eliminated those conditions that tended to slow up the pace on the way to Berlin. Are they going to stand for poor roads that slow up the industrial expansion of their own country? The percentage of increase in good roads and decrease in poor roads is the only answer worth while.

### A DESERVING APPEAL

The Lebanon Hospital for the Insane, on the mountain above Beirut, Syria, in the establishment of which, under Theophilus Waldmyer, my father [Mr. Jessup's father was Dr. Henry H. Jessup, a distinguished American missionary-educator who lived and worked at Beirut, Syria, for half a century—THE EDITORS] was so deeply interested, has weathered the war with difficulty. It was made a center of Red Cross relief to the starving people in the Lebanon until stopped by the Turks. The Red Cross supplied the hospital with sheets, pillowcases, and blanket bags, so that it was able to continue its care of some of its patients, and in May, 1916, the Turks sent a lot of patients from the asylum in Damascus and paid for their keep in wheat. The men and women sent from Damascus were in a terrible state of dirt and disease, and brought dysentery with them, and many of the other patients caught it and died. The attempt to Ottomanize the hospital was successfully resisted.

The cost of supplying the hospital with bread during the war was estimated at 1,500 Turkish pounds a month. Dr. H. Watson Smith, the head physician, is sailing from London for this country on May 21. He remained at his post throughout the entire time of the war. The institution was stripped of almost everything that could be carried off, including the telephone equipment, but the buildings are undamaged, and the urgent need at present is for renewal of supplies, such as medicine, furniture, linen, and general hospital necessities. No money having been available for repairs and alterations during the war, this must also be provided. After the British occupancy moneys were advanced from the Foreign Office for keeping the institution going, but this amount must be repaid, as well as payments made for the supplies of wheat, rice, coffee, sugar, etc., supplied by the courtesy of the French and English authorities.

Persons interested in this unique work, who would be willing to confer with Dr. Watson Smith after his arrival, are earnestly asked to communicate with Henry W. Jessup, New York Treasurer, 55 Liberty Street, or with Mr. R. B. Haines, Jr., Secretary, 119 South Fourth Street, Philadelphia.

HENRY W. JESSUP.

New York, May 15, 1919.

Equip YOUR old-fashioned steel  
needle phonograph to play



## PHONOGRAPH RECORDS

MILLIONS of people have been disappointed because their records are quickly scratched and worn out by steel needles, and no longer give the same pleasure.

You will double the fun-power of your talking machine if you fit it with a Pathé Sapphire Ball and play Pathé Records that last almost forever. Any Pathé dealer will show you how. Costs very little.

No needles to change. No scratching. No frogs in the singers' throats. No friction, because the Pathé Sapphire Ball is rounded to three-thousandth of an inch. The music flows off, isn't scratched off.

Get all the hits while they are hits on Pathé. The latest Jazz from Broadway—first and best, and remember—every Pathé record is guaranteed to play one thousand times.

See the nearest Pathé dealer to-day, or write to us for full particulars.

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*Eugene A. Widmann, Pres.*

**Brooklyn, N. Y.**

The Pathé Frères Phonograph Company, Ltd., Toronto, Canada

*Pathé plays all makes of Records*

## Are You Seeking a Position?

The Classified Want Department of The Outlook is widely read by men and women in all lines of business who are seeking Teachers, Nurses, Housekeepers, Business or Professional Assistants, Secretaries, etc.

A small advertisement in this department will reach these people.

The rate is only ten cents a word. Twenty-five cents additional if Outlook box number is used. Address

Department of Classified Advertising  
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Brooks' Appliance, the modern scientific invention, the wonderful new discovery that relieves rupture, will be sent on trial. No obnoxious springs or pads.



MR. G. E. BROOKS

### Brooks' Rupture Appliance

Has automatic Air Cushions. Binds and draws the broken parts together as you would a broken limb. No salves. No lies. Durable, cheap. Sent on trial to prove it. Protected by U. S. patents. Catalog and measure blanks mailed free. Send name and address today. Brooks Appliance Co., 4719 State St., Marshall, Mich.

## The North Jersey Shore At Its Best

The utmost in resort hotels. Absolutely unrivalled, on the North Jersey Coast, for comfort, equipment, guest facilities and general environment.

**New  
Monterey  
Hotel**

**North  
Asbury  
Park,  
N. J.**



Opens  
June 28th, 1919.

Accommodates 500. All rooms outside ones. Hot and cold salt water in all bathrooms. Perfect service by white employees.

### BEAUTIFUL NEW GRILL

Opens July 1st. Exquisite furnishings. A la carte service.

Thé Dansant daily, 3-6, special music; supper, 8-12 with dancing.  
Largest and finest restaurant on North Jersey Coast.

New York Booking Office: 8 West 40th Street.  
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The Hollenden offers a combination of central location, splendid service, and cuisine of super-excellence.

#### RATES:

European plan, with Bath:  
Single \$2.00 to \$4.00  
Double 4.00 to 5.50  
With Twin Beds 5.00 to 7.00

*The Hollenden  
Cleveland*



### FOR SALE OR RENT

To Close An Estate

Charming Sea-Shore Property  
On Lower Maine Coast

**C**AN you picture a more glorious place to live—summer or winter, or the year round?

Picturesque, strongly built house of 16 rooms with modern appointments; garage or stable; 35 acres along the half-mile ocean front; 110 acres of woodland, pasture and field.

The surroundings of this wonderful home run the gamut of appeals—from the vigorous, rock-studded shore to the more peaceful greensward and velvety sand beaches.

This property is situated 2 miles south of Ogunquit, 3 miles north of York Beach; is 36 miles from Portland and 3 hours from Boston.

The price is surprisingly appealing. For particulars please address—

**ROBERT N. SIMPERS**

44 North Fourth Street, Philadelphia, Pa.



"Half mile of wonderful ocean front"

## BY THE WAY

Apropos of the Peace Treaty, two remarks overheard on the subway may be quoted. No. 1: "Strange! this treaty doesn't appear to satisfy anybody completely—even the Germans don't like it!" No. 2: "The Germans object to the terms as too drastic; but if they had won, what terms would they have imposed? Why, they'd just have made frankfurters out of us!"

The fiftieth anniversary of the driving of the golden spike which marked the completion of the first American transcontinental railway was celebrated at Ogden, Utah, on May 10. A replica of the "Jupiter," an engine which was used in the building of the road, was driven by the engineer of the original engine, and several other men who were engaged in the work of construction were present. These included three Chinamen, each over ninety years old. In the accounts of the driving of the golden spike no mention is made of the final disposition of that spike. Was it "lifted" by some impecunious prospector, or has it been placed in a museum of industrial curios?

A batch of letters from Mrs. Thrale, Dr. Johnson's friend, was recently sold at auction. One of them contains this anecdote: A neighbor's maid came to her with the request from her mistress for the loan of a book, which the maid said was "Milk and Asparagus Lost." Mrs. Thrale says: "I did immediately comprehend her meaning, and sent her Milton's 'Paradise Lost.'"

"Collier's" prints a picture of a Christ-like figure under which are the words: "Ever since I heard there was such a dream as a League of Nations I have prayed on my knees each night that it come true." The figure is that of Anton Lang, of Oberammergau, who takes the character of Christ in the Passion Play. He was recently interviewed by a correspondent of "Collier's," and expressed himself as above quoted, and added that he hoped that the Passion Play might be produced again in 1920, as "it might help bring the nations together again."

"A dressmaker recently back from Paris," the London "Sphere" says, reports that "black satin is all the rage in the Ville Lumière. Coats and skirts of it are worn with almost unvarying monotony. But one fairly gasps at the brevity of the skirts, though the Parisienne is undismayed and continues her progress in a skirt barely two inches below her knees with a calm and unblushing air of conviction."

"The number of sailors who during the war were dropped at the port of New York with no possessions but the clothes on their backs was much larger than could be publicly known," says "Shipping." These men, victims of the German methods of warfare, became guests of the American Seamen's Friend Society, and that Society's war records tell some strange stories. One of the remarkable incidents recorded is that of three survivors from one vessel who had each been at sea since boyhood, one thirty-five years, one thirty years, and one twenty-seven years, but had never been shipwrecked before.

An American newspaper man writes from Berlin that real leather shoes are kept in glass cases in the shoe stores there and labeled "250 marks" (about \$62.50). He says that when he saw these prices he



*By the Way (Continued)*

understood why he had seen this sign in the rooms of every German hotel: "Do not put your shoes outside the door for polishing. Give them personally to the *Hausdiener*."

Story writers are often at a loss to know what themes to employ; the editor of a popular magazine tells them what *not* to write about, as follows: He does not want "stories in which the man and the girl meet in a Pullman car, or in a Greenwich Village eating-house; stories of politics, of the occult, of college life, of the cow-country, or of A.D. 2000; stories and poems dealing with death"—of these last he says he "already has four hundred and three on hand;" which looks as though he had weakly accepted contributions he doesn't want or is unaccountably slow in returning them.

A correspondent discredits the quotation, "Many a little makes a mickle," and says that the real Scotch proverb is, "Monie mickles mak' a muckle." Mickle and muckle, however, are defined as the same thing—"a large amount or quantity; abundance." The Oxford English Dictionary says, under "mickle:" "Chiefly in proverb, Many a little (or pickle) makes a mickle."

An English clergyman, according to a humorous weekly, was astonished one day, while officiating for a friend in a remote moorland church, to see the old verger abstract a half-crown from the collection plate before presenting it at the altar rails. After the service he told the old man that his crime had been discovered. The verger looked puzzled. Then a sudden light dawned on him: "Why, sir, you don't mean that ould half-crown of mine? Why, I've led off with he this last fifteen year."

Social reformers will be encouraged by reading a passage on cretinism in a book called "How to Live." In 1900, it says, a traveler who visited Aosta, in Italy, found many cretins among the beggars in the streets, in the asylums, in the homes—"everywhere he ran across these awful apologies for human beings." But in 1910 he found only one! What had happened? "Simply a few resolute, intelligent reformers had changed the entire situation." An isolation institution had been established by the state; no marriages were permitted; and as cretins do not live long, they had become practically extinct.

When the fires of war have cooled down somewhat, salvage parties to hunt for scuttled treasure will doubtless begin to be active. One of the places to hunt for vanished gold will doubtless be North Keeling Island, where the Emden was beached when the Sydney ended the German raider's spectacular career. One of the Emden's crew, as recorded in a book entitled "Stories of the Ships," has confessed that when the raider was beached sixty thousand gold sovereigns, part of the spoils from captured English merchant ships, were swept from her decks into the sea. The coral reef where the Emden was stranded may yet give up this treasure.

The advertiser quoted below has lost his "Henrietta," but he might win a prize for having owned the queerest pet on record. The advertisement is from the columns of the "Evening Capital and Maryland Gazette," of Annapolis:

LOST—Pet turtle with hand-painted back; answers to the name Henrietta. Reward if returned to Capital office.



## Take One!

and use it for Health and Pleasure this Summer

The out-of-door season is here. Get away to the Mountains or the Beaches. Live a while close to Nature. Breathe a deep breath of the pine woods. Get the tang of the Sea. Forget business! Welcome Peace.

The United States Railroad Administration has issued illustrated booklets, as shown here, to help you decide *where to go*. Each contains authoritative information, list of hotels, etc. Your local ticket agent will assist you; or apply to the nearest Consolidated Ticket Office, or write to the nearest Travel Bureau, naming the booklet desired.



• UNITED STATES RAILROAD ADMINISTRATION •

Travel Bureau  
143 Liberty Street  
New York City

Travel Bureau  
646 Transportation Building  
Chicago

Travel Bureau  
602 Healey Building  
Atlanta

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## Tours and Travel



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Direct rail connections to the Catskills, Berkshires, Adirondacks, Saratoga, Lake George, Lake Champlain, Niagara Falls and all points North, East and West

All through rail tickets between New York and Albany accepted

FOUR FAMOUS STEAMERS Service Daily, including Sunday

### Hudson River Day Line

Desbrosses Street Pier, N. Y.

## JAPAN CHINA

Limited Party Sailing  
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**EGYPT AND PALESTINE**  
Spring and Summer 1920  
**The Battlefields of France**  
in the Summer of 1920  
H. W. DUNNING & CO.  
6 Beacon St., Boston, Mass.

Go to EUROPE or CALIFORNIA at MY EXPENSE or elsewhere by forming a small party as soon as conditions will allow. BAROCK'S EUROPEAN and AMERICAN TOURS, 1137 Dean St., Brooklyn. Est. 1900.

## Hotels and Resorts

### CANADA

**MYRTLE HOUSE**  
Digby, Nova Scotia  
Queen of Canadian Resorts  
Ideal Climate  
Golf, fishing, boating, bathing.  
Cuisine the best. Booklet.  
HERRICK & SELLMAN

## MAINE

### THE HOMESTEAD

Bailey Island, Maine  
Open June 15 to Sept. 15. Air, scene and table all of the best. Illustrated booklet on application. Thomas E. Hasell, Summit, N. J.

**Robinhood Inn and Cottages**  
Bailey Island, Me., will open June 15. Bathing, fishing, sailing. For circular, Miss Massay.

**"THE FIRS"** Deer Isle (Summit P. O.), Me.  
Penobscot Bay Resort Region. Inn, cottages, tents. A summer home of comfort and a beautiful outdoors. Rates moderate.  
B. B. KNOWLTON, Haverford, Pa.

## YORK CAMPS LOON LAKE, MAINE

In famous Rangeley region in heart of mountains facing lake. Private log cabins with open fires and baths. Central dining room. Golf within easy reach. Garage. Boating, bathing, fishing, mountain climbing. Farm one mile from camp furnishes fresh vegetables, eggs, poultry, certified milk. Booklet. J. LEWIS YORK, Prop.

**THE OCEAN HOUSE, YORK BEACH, ME.** Leading hotel. Fine location. All conveniences. Excellent cuisine. Comfortable and homelike. Golf, tennis, beautiful drives, bathing and fishing. Ideal spot for children. Booklet. W. J. SIMPSON.

## Hotels and Resorts

## MAINE

## OGUNQUIT, MAINE

### HIGH ROCK HOTEL

Cottages, Studios, Bungalows.

## MASSACHUSETTS



**HOTEL PURITAN**  
Commonwealth Ave. Boston  
THE DISTINCTIVE BOSTON HOUSE  
Globe travelers call the Puritan one of the most homelike hotels in the world.  
Your inquiries gladly answered and our booklet mailed.

## Brooks Mansion

89 Mt. Vernon St., Boston, Mass.  
American plan. Select family hotel; quiet, residential section; excellent table; elevator; near theatres and shopping district; homelike. Tourists accommodated—\$3.50 per day and up. Suites—Two rooms and bath; single and double rooms.

## CAPE COD | THE PINES

Cotuit, Mass.  
Boating, bathing. Booklets. N. C. MORAN.

If You Are Tired or Not Feeling Well you cannot find a more comfortable place in New England than

## THE WELDON HOTEL

GREENFIELD, MASS.  
It affords all the comforts of home without extravagance.

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**The Leslie**  
A quiet, cozy little house by the sea  
OPENS JUNE 7, 1919. PRIVATE BATHS.  
Descriptive booklet.

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**NANTUCKET ISLAND**

Golfers' Summer Paradise  
Best 18-hole seashore course in U. S.  
Tennis, surf bathing, etc.  
No Malaria No Hay Fever No Hot Days  
American Plan Moderate Rates

MERWIN J. BULKLEY, Proprietor

## NEW HAMPSHIRE

GOLF, tennis and mountain climbing.  
Fourteenth Annual Lawn Tennis Tournament for New Hampshire State and White Mts. Championship, auspices of United States National Lawn Tennis Association, July 29 and following days.  
One of the Ideal Tour Hotels

## CRAWFORD HOUSE

Crawford Notch  
WHITE MTS., N. H.  
SEASON, JUNE 25—OCT. 11  
Address BARRON HOTEL CO.  
Crawford House, Crawford Notch, N. H.

## NEW JERSEY

## The ENGLESDIDE

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Opens June 20. The best combination of seashore features on the coast. Matches bay for sailing and fishing, perfect beach and bathing. Five tennis courts. The Engleside has all the modern conveniences, private baths with sea and fresh water. Booklet. R. F. Engle, Mgr.

SURE RELIEF FROM HAY FEVER

## NEW YORK

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and COTTAGES  
IN THE ADIRONDACKS  
Hurricane, Essex Co., N. Y.  
Season opens June 14th. Comfortable, homelike. Altitude 1,800 ft. Extensive verandas overlooking Keene Valley. Kept green. Campus. Golf links, nine well. Fresh vegetables. Fine dairy. Furnished cottages, all improvements. Terms \$18 to \$30 per week. Special rates for season. Address K. BELKNAP, Mgr., Hurricane, Essex Co., N. Y.

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On Pine Lake, Includes 500 acres of wild-est Adirondack Mountains. Hunting, fishing, swimming, canoeing, tennis, saddle horses. Tramps to surrounding mountain peaks. Lake George and Lake Champlain. Dancing. Excellent meals. Spring water. Cabins and tents \$14, \$16 and up. Private parties entirely isolated. References required. Manager, ROYDEN BARBER, Clemons, N. Y.

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On direct trail to Mt. Marcy, very heart of Mts. Illustrated booklet giving description of Keene Valley and the Lodge sent on request. \$15 and \$18 a week. M. E. LUCK.

## Hotels and Resorts

## NEW YORK

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Where there are congenial neighbors and all of the conveniences of home. Where the breeze seldom stops blowing; where boating, bathing and fishing are daily pastimes and where the cost is reasonable. Do you know that **POINT O' WOODS, L. I.**

only 50 miles from New York, is such a place? Direct inquiries to C. W. NASH, Sept., Point O' Woods, L. I.

**Sunset Camp** Cottages, Bungalows, and Tents  
Modern improvements. Write for booklet and reference. R. Bennett, Raquette Lake, N. Y.

## NEW GRANT HOUSE

Stamford, N. Y., in-the-Catskills  
Famous for its cuisine, select clientele, and home atmosphere. Suites with private baths. Orchestra. Golf, tennis, swimming pool. Saddle horses. Booklet. E. L. JONES, Mgr.

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If Coming to New York  
Why Pay Excessive Hotel Rates?

## THE CLENDENING

202 W. 103d St.  
New York  
Short Block from Broadway Subway Station. A Hotel of Quality and Refinement. Rates are Per Suite; Not for Each Person.  
PARLOR, BEDROOM, AND BATH  
\$2.50, \$3.00 (1 or 2 Persons)  
Parlor, 2 Bedrooms and Bath, \$3.50, \$5.00.  
(2 to 4 Persons)  
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(4 to 6 Persons)  
Write for Booklet C and Map of N. Y. City.

## Hotel Le Marquis

31st Street & Fifth Avenue  
New York  
Combines every convenience and home comfort, and commends itself to people of refinement wishing to live on American Plan and be within easy reach of social and dramatic centers.  
Room and bath \$4.50 per day with meals, or \$2.50 per day without meals.  
Illustrated Booklet gladly sent upon request.  
JOHN P. TOLSON.

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53 Washington Square  
adjoining Judson Memorial Church. Rooms with and without bath. Rates \$2.50 per day, including meals. Special rates for two weeks or more. Location very central. Convenient to all elevated and street car lines.  
PENN-PAVANIA  
Glen Garrieff, Mt. Pocono, Pa.  
Special rates for June and September.  
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FISHING IS ALWAYS GOOD  
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AVERILL, VERMONT  
Let COLD SPRING CAMPS accommodate you!  
Main Camp and Twelve Cabins comfortably furnished.  
NO mosquitoes! NO black flies!  
An IDEAL spot for ladies, gentlemen, and families to spend their vacation!  
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C. M. QUIMBY, Prop. H. A. QUIMBY, Mgr.  
CHESTER, VT. "The Maples" Delightful summer home. Cheerful, large, airy rooms, pure water, bath, hot and cold; broad piazza, croquet, fine roads. Terms reasonable. Refs. exchanged. The MISSISS SAEGANT.  
"The Dorms," Poultney, Vt.  
Three modern buildings with all improvements, located in beautiful village in Green Mts. Fresh milk, fruits, and vegetables from farm. Attractive walks and drives. Mountain climbing.  
Box O, Poultney, Vt.

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Beautiful, quiet, restful and homelike. Over 25 years of successful work. Thorough, reliable, dependable and ethical. Every comfort and convenience. Accommodations of superior quality. Disorder of the nervous system a specialty. Fred. W. Seward, Sr., M.D., Fred. W. Seward, Jr., M.D., Goshen, N. Y.

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Greenwich, Ct. First-class in all respects, home comforts. H. M. HIRSHCOCK, M.D.

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The Ideal Place for Sick People to Get Well  
Dorchester, Pa. An institution devoted to the personal study and specialized treatment of the invalid. Massage, Electricity, Hydrotherapy. Apply for circular to ROBERT LIPPINCOTT WATSON, M.D. (late of The Walter Sanatorium)

## Health Resorts



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Private Hospital  
For Mental and Nervous Diseases

Comfortable, homelike surroundings; modern methods of treatment; competent nurses. 15 acres of lawn, park, flower and vegetable gardens. Food the best. Write for booklet.  
Sanford Hall Flushing New York

**Dr. Reeves' Sanitarium**  
A Private Home for chronic, nervous, and mental patients. Also elderly people requiring care. Harriet E. Reeves, M.D., Melrose, Mass.

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**WANTED**—Apartment in New York City containing living-room or studio dining-room, kitchen, two bedrooms with bath and maid's room. Also in same building apartment containing living-room or studio bedroom with bath. Location preferably out of the usual beaten paths, something not usually rented, if possible, and preferably in a private house altered for such purpose. Nothing south of Greenwich Village need be submitted nor north of Seventy-second St. Address Charles H. Davis, 1822 Pine St., Philadelphia, Pa.

To Let—5 or 6 rooms and bath. Morningdale Hts., facing Park, near Columbia University, Cathedral, river. Cool, quiet, accessible. July 1-Sept. 15. Ref. essential. 558, Outlook.

Apartment five rooms and bath to sublet for the summer, furnished, a few minutes from Columbia, 40 Morningdale Ave. cor. 118th St., Apartment 11, 575. Telephone 3447 Morningdale. E. R. BIRKINS.

## Board Wanted

**WANTED**—in New England or New York State, by the sea or in the mountains, for one month or longer, during July and August, a house for four adults, where no other guests are taken. Only persons need reply who have nice, comfortable, airy houses, with all modern conveniences, where fresh vegetables, fruit, milk, eggs, etc., can be provided daily. Liberal compensation for special and exclusive arrangements. Address B. G. FORSYTH, Box 245, Morristown, N. J.

## Country Board

## COUNTRY BOARD

For middle-aged women. Colonial home on hilltop. Delightful view of country and Lake Ontario. Electric lights, bathroom, excellent table. On State road, three miles from Oswego. Open June 2d. Miss ALICE K. PERKINS, Fruit Valley R. F. D., Oswego, N. Y.

A Few Guests Accommodated in a refined home. Address "Country," West Cornwall, Conn. 553, Outlook.

## Real Estate

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**FOR RENT in MADISON, CONN.**  
SUMMER HOME on Boston Post Road, on breezy hill top. Fireplaces, sleeping porch, 3 baths. \$1,000 for season. Apply to Owner of Oak Hill, Madison, Conn.

**FOR RENT—FURNISHED**  
"The Sumacs," Washington, Ct. A southern slope; extended view down a beautiful wooded valley. 13 rooms, upstairs sitting room, 1 acre, garage, town water, reasonable rent. Address GIBSON, Room 222, 36 Wall St., N. Y. City.

## MAINE

**TO LET for SEASON**, new 8-room furnished cottage, with bath, fireplace, large porch. Beautiful sea view. Also 6-room cottage \$150; also 4-room cottage \$100. A. A. BOULE, Augusta, Me.

**To Let at Boothbay Harbor, Me.**  
Furnished cottage, 7 rooms, fireplace, city water, broad piazza, \$150 for season. Address Emma E. Jones, 63 River Ave., Gardiner, Me.

## CASCO BAY, MAINE

For Sale—Estate of 50 Acres  
Slightly location for colony or summer home. 2 large, 7 and 10 rooms, 2 stables, barn, etc. Located 12 miles from Bath, Me., accessible by land and water. GEO. L. HARRIS, 3 Free St., South Portland, Me.

**NEW HARBOR, ME.** To rent, 6-room furnished cottage, fireplace, city water, beautiful view of ocean from porch. \$100 per season. Geo. E. Little, New Harbor, Me.

## Real Estate

### MAINE

#### MOOSEHEAD LAKE, MAINE

##### Camp Caribou

Summer cottage on lake shore, facing mountains; large, fully furnished, seven chambers, hot and cold water, spring water, bathing. Through Pullmans to lake. Trout, salmon and togue. Daily mail. Rental \$600, includes ice, fuel and complete equipment. For references, photographs and particulars address F. S. Snyder, 55 Blackstone St., Boston, Mass.

#### For Sale—Penobscot Bay Region

Charming old estate—14-room house. About 300 acres, 60 acres tillage; shore frontage; two barns, poultry, ice and tool houses; 20 head cattle, horses, 200 hens. Bargain \$10,000. Jones Sisters, West Brooksville, Me.

**\$200. Maine Coast** Directly on the water, furnished bungalow, 8 rooms, bath, open fireplace, hardwood floors, piazza, beautiful scenery. Mrs. J. T. BUTLER, Floral Park, L. I., N. Y.

### MASSACHUSETTS



#### MANOMET, PLYMOUTH, MASS.

Shore cottage, furnished, to let or for sale. Piazza, electric lights, hot and cold water, conveniences, open fireplace. Terms moderate. Wm. H. Hawley, Room 16, State House, Boston.

**NANTUCKET, MASS. Furnished** Cottage. Ocean front. 6 large rooms, piazza, fireplace. Fine bathing. \$200 season. Inquire Room 1005, 20 E. 27th St., N. Y. C.

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### NEW YORK CITY

To let, furnished, Brooklyn, N. Y., 10-room house, Park Slope, attractive neighborhood, for 3 months. Half hour from ocean. References exchanged. 627. Outlook.

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**TWO FAMILY, Fourteen Room** Dwelling. Nice residential section, suburbs of New York City. Half hour Grand Central; also near subway. Hot water heat, gas, etc. Plot 50 x 100. Garage. Price \$9,500. Full particulars from owner, 4815, Outlook.

### NEW YORK

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## Real Estate

### NEW YORK

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**For Rent At Crater Club, Essex-on-Lake Champlain**, a fully furnished housekeeping camp, five bedrooms, for June and July. For particulars apply to F. HALPIN, 770 Broadway, New York.

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**For rent—Modern 7-room cottage** on lake, Greenboro, Vt. Golf, tennis, canoeing, garage; high altitude, no mosquitoes. Address Mrs. DAWSON, 50 Morningside Drive, N. Y.

## BOOKS, MAGAZINES MANUSCRIPTS

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**VEGETABLES, fruits, home grown, home** canned in glass. Choiceest possible product. Alma Hibbard, Gansevoort, N. Y.

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**Professional Situations**  
**WANTED—Physician, also councilors, for** boys' camp, Maine. Box 79, Station L, Brooklyn, N. Y.

**Business Situations**  
**RAILWAY traffic inspector, \$110 a month** to start and expenses. Travel if desired. Unlimited advancement. No age limit. Three months' home study. Situation arranged. Prepare for permanent position. Write for booklet CM27 Standard Business Training Institute, Buffalo, N. Y.

## HELP WANTED

### Business Situations

**WANTED, September first, superintendent** (Protestant) children's home, New York City. Woman qualified by experience and personality for the work. 7,001. Outlook.

**Companions and Domestic Helpers**  
**WANTED—Capable woman, desiring per-** manent position to do housework in family of three ladies; three other maids. References required and experience in private home desirable. Address P. O. Box 224, Elmira, N. Y.

**WANTED—Assistant housekeeper** for boys' boarding school. Must be efficient and practical. 6,986. Outlook.

**WANTED for summer on Maine island,** serious person for two children, 8 and 4 years. 6,981. Outlook.

**REFINED young lady as mother's helper.** One child. Summer at the seashore. 6,992. Outlook.

**WANTED—Experienced, practical nurse** for small home for aged women in western Massachusetts. Answer with references. 6,993. Outlook.

**WANTED—A capable young Protestant** woman as girl's matron in orphanage. Health essential. Salary \$30 month. Comfortable home, laundry. References. 6,998. Outlook.

**WANTED—Mother's helper and nursery** governess. Care of two children, ages 15 months, 4 years; mending. Answer Mrs. E. Romeys, 46 Germania St., Flushing, N. Y.

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**GOVERNESSES, cafeteria managers, dietitians, tutor, housekeepers.** Miss Richards, Box 5, East Side Station, Providence, R. I.

**WANTED—Competent teachers for public** and private schools. Calls coming every day. Send for circulars. Albany Teachers' Agency, Albany, N. Y.

**INQUIRIES already coming in for teachers** in all subjects for 1919. International Medical and Educational Agency, Carnegie Hall, N. Y.

## SITUATIONS WANTED

### Professional Situations

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**VERSATILE, capable young woman, col-** lege graduate, thorough secretarial experience, desires position as traveling companion or secretary for summer. 7,009. Outlook.

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### Business Situations

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**OWNERS OF FLORIDA CITRUS** GROVES. If dissatisfied with your holding or with management address 6,967. Outlook.

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**YOUNG WOMAN, graduate bookkeeper,** good sewer, efficient houseworker, wants position in home or institution. Burd School, 63d and Market Sts., Philadelphia, Pa.

**PASTOR'S assistant, experienced, college** woman, stenographer, wishes work in East or Middle West. 6,990. Outlook.

**PRIVATE secretary on vacation wishes** similar summer work or as tutor or companion to boy. 6,996. Outlook.

### Companions and Domestic Helpers

**WANTED, by nurse, competent of giving** massage, position as companion to Christian woman who wishes to travel. References given. Address E. B. M., care Mrs. Lyon, 324 Chestnut St., Philadelphia, Pa.

**A woman of refinement would like care of** gentleman's home. Capable of taking entire charge. Best of references furnished. 6,967. Outlook.

## SITUATIONS WANTED

### Companions and Domestic Helpers

**FRENCH lady (Parisian), refined, good** school experience, excellent references, wishes position for summer, chaperon or teacher. 6,942. Outlook.

**WANTED—Position as companion of house-** keeper overseas by refined, intelligent lady. 6,965. Outlook.

**LADY desires position as companion or** social secretary. 7,002. Outlook.

**GRADUATE nurse wishes position during** summer as companion. Would travel. 7,003. Outlook.

**YOUNG woman, disengaged July and Au-** gust, wishing to visit Western State via Western Coast of Canada, will go as lady's companion, or other capacity—for fare. 7,006. Outlook.

**POSITION—Companion or governess by** young Canadian woman. Educated, capable. Lived three years abroad. 7,004. Outlook.

**WANTED, by cultured, capable lady with** executive ability, position of trust and responsibility: companion, chaperone, managing housekeeper. Fitted to take charge affairs on big scale—would travel and take care of invalid, etc. Can bring well trained domestic help with her. References exchanged. 7,007. Outlook.

**REFINED Southern girl, college graduate,** desires position travel, companion, secretary. 7,010. Outlook.

**GRADUATE nurse, orphan, desires positi-** on useful companion with elderly couple or invalid gentleman, army officer preferred. Highest credentials. 7,012. Outlook.

### Teachers and Governesses

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**KINDERGARTNER wishes position as** governess for summer months. Seven years' experience. 6,912. Outlook.

**WANTED—Out of town position as tutor,** secretary, or companion by young man of college training and five years' practical experience. 6,998. Outlook.

**WANTED—Summer work as companion or** tutor to boy. Proficient in tutoring and athletics. Fond of children and outdoor life. 6,997. Outlook.

**REFINED young girl, fond of children and** outdoor sports, three years' successful teaching experience, desires position as tutor or companion. Best of references. 7,000. Outlook.

**COLLEGE girl desires position as gover-** nress or companion during summer. 6,990. Outlook.

**KINDERGARTNER (practice teacher),** folk dancing, song-games, wishes summer position, hotel, camp. 7,013. Outlook.

**PRINCETON undergraduate desires posi-** tion as tutor in secondary school subjects, mathematics in particular. Address 7 M Dod Hall, Princeton, N. J.

**FRENCH teacher, diplomée, experienced.** Summer position, governess, companion, tutor. English, music. References. 7,019. Outlook.

## MISCELLANEOUS

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**EXPERIENCED mother offers happy home** for children during summer on poultry farm, safe bathing, near New York. 7,015. Outlook.

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**A**LL the office was talking about it, and we were wondering which one of us would be the lucky man.

There was an important job to be filled—as Assistant-to-the-President. According to the general run of salaries in the office, this one would easily pay from \$7,000 to \$10,000 a year.

The main requisite, as we understood it, was striking personality and the ability to meet even the biggest men in their offices, their clubs, and their homes on a basis of absolute equality. This the firm considered of even more importance than knowledge of the business.

You know just what happens when news of this sort gets around an office. The boys got to picking the man among themselves. They had the choice all narrowed down to two men—

Harrison and myself. That was the way I felt about it, too. Harrison was big enough for the job, and could undoubtedly make a success of it. But, personally, I felt that I had the edge on him in lots of ways. And I was sure that the firm knew it, too.

Never shall I forget my thrill of pleasure when the president's secretary came into my office with a cheery smile, looked at me meaningly, handed me a bulletin and said, "Mr. Frazer, here is the news about the new Assistant-to-the-President." There seemed to be a new note of added respect in her attitude toward me. I smiled my appreciation as she left my desk.

At last I had come into my own! Never did the sun shine so brightly as on that morning, and never did it seem so good to be alive! These were my thoughts as I gazed out of the window, seeing not the hurrying throngs, but vivid pictures of my new position flashing before me. And then for a further joyous thrill I read the bulletin. It said, "Effective January 1, Mr. Henry J. Peters, of our Cleveland office, will

assume the duties of Assistant-to-the-President at the home office."

Peters! Peters!—surely it *couldn't* be Peters! Why, this fellow Peters was only a branch-office salesman. . . *Personality!* Why, he was only five feet four inches high, and had no more personality than a mouse. Stack him up against a big man and he'd look and act like an office boy. I knew Peters well and there was nothing to him, nothing at all.

January the first came and Peters assumed his new duties. All the boys were openly hostile to him. Naturally, I felt very keenly about it, and didn't exactly go out of my way to make things pleasant for him—not exactly!

But our open opposition didn't seem to bother Peters. He went right on with his work and began to make good. Soon I noticed that, despite my feelings against him, I was secretly beginning to admire him. He was winning over the other boys, too. It wasn't long before we all buried our little hatchets and palled up with Peters.

The funny thing about it was the big hit he made with the people we did business with. I never saw anything like it. They would come in and write in and telephone in to the firm and praise Peters to the skies. They insisted on doing business with him, and gave him orders of a size that made us dizzy to look at. And offers of positions!—why, Peters had almost as many fancy-

figure positions offered to him as a dictionary has words.

What I could not get into my mind was how a little, unassuming, ordinary-to-look-at chap like Peters could make such an impression with everyone—especially with influential men. He seemed to have an uncanny influence over people. The masterly Peters of today was an altogether different man from the commonplace Peters I had first met years ago. I could not figure it out, nor could the other boys.

One day at luncheon I came right out and asked Peters how he did it. I half expected him to evade. But he didn't. He let me in on the secret. He said he was not afraid to do it as there was always plenty of room at the top.

What Peters told me acted on my mind in exactly the same way as when you stand on a hill and look through binocular glasses at objects in the far distance. Many things I could not see before suddenly leaped into my mind with startling clearness.

A new sense of power surged through me. And I felt the urge to put it into action.

Within a month I was getting remarkable results. I had suddenly become popular. Business men of importance who had formerly given me only a passing nod of acquaintance, suddenly showed a desire for my friendship. I was invited into the most select social circles. People—even strangers—actually went out of their way to do things for me. At first I was astounded at my new power over men and women. Not only could I get them to do what I wanted them to do, but they actually anticipated my wishes and seemed eager to please me. But let me tell you some of my experiences.

One of our biggest customers had a grievance against the firm. He held off payment of a big bill and switched to one of our competitors. I was sent to see him. He met me like a cornered tiger. A few words and I calmed him. Inside of fifteen minutes he was showering me with apologies. He gave me a check in full payment, another big order, and promised to continue giving us all his business.

For certain reasons it became necessary for the firm to obtain a signed letter from a prominent public man. Three of our men had tried, and failed. Then I was given the job. I felt I had been made the "goat." But I got the signed letter, and with it an inside tip which enabled us to land a prize order about which our competitors are still guessing and wondering.

Then trouble sprang up at one of our factories. The men talked strike. Things looked ugly. I was sent to straighten it out. On the eve of a general walkout, I pacified the men and headed off the strike. And not only this, but ever since then this factory has led all our other plants in production.

I could tell you dozens of similar instances, but they all tell the same story—the ability to make people like you, believe what you want them to believe, and to do what you want them to do. I take no personal credit for what I have done. All the credit I give to the

method Peter told me about. We have told it to lots of our friends, and it has enabled them to do just as remarkable things as Peters and I have done.

Which reminds me: One of my wife's close friends moved to another town where she was a stranger. My wife of course knew of my method. She told it

to her friend with the idea that it might be of assistance to her in meeting new people. It helped her so wonderfully that in a very short time she won the close friendship of many of the "best families" in the town. Every one wonders how she did it. But WE know.

But you want to know what method I used to do all these remarkable things. It is this: You know that every one doesn't think alike. What one likes another dislikes. What pleases one offends another. And what offends one pleases another. Well, there is your cue. You can make an instant hit with any one if you say the things they want you to say, and act the way they want you to act. Do this and they will surely like you, and believe in you, and will go miles out of their way to PLEASE YOU.

You can do this easily by knowing certain simple signs. Written on every man, woman and child are signs, as clearly and as distinctly as though they were in letters a foot high, which show you from one quick glance exactly what to say and to do to please them—to get them to believe what you want them to believe—to think as you think—to do exactly what you want them to do.

In knowing these simple signs is the whole secret of getting what you want out of life—of making friends, of business and social advancement. Every great leader uses this method. That is why he IS a leader. Use it yourself and

you will quickly become a leader—nothing can stop you. And you will want to use it for no other reason than to protect yourself against others.

What Peters told me at luncheon that day was this: "Get Dr. Blackford's 'Reading Character at Sight.'" I did so. This is how I learned to do all the remarkable things I have told you about.

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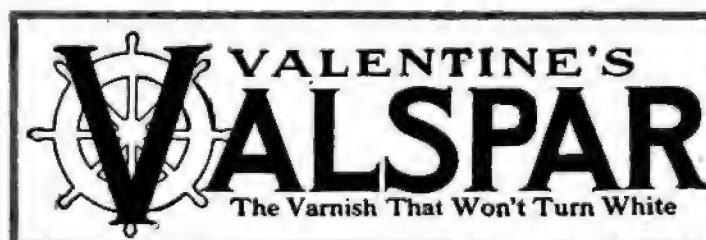
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# The Outlook

JUNE 11, 1919

## AUSTRIA BEFORE THE JUDGES

FEW events in history have the dramatic significance of the scene at St. Germain, France, on Monday of last week. True to the canons of all great tragedy, there were in that scene elements of comedy. It was as if some great playwright had conceived and written a drama into which he introduced elements of farce to heighten the tragic effect.

The actors in this scene were delegates from many nations. The central figures were Austrians, though no less conspicuous was the short gray man who is called by his countrymen Father Victory—Clemenceau, the embodiment of the indomitable spirit of France.

The Austrian delegates came as representatives of one of the little nations. When the Austrian Chancellor, Dr. Karl Renner, stood in that assembly, he spoke on behalf of some seven million people and addressed the representatives of several hundred million; and among the people to whose mercy he appealed were the Serbians.

Thus began the last act of the play on which the curtain first rose five years ago this month. Then the name Austria was commonly used to designate one of the most powerful and most arrogant empires in the world. It was Austria that found in the murder of the heir to her throne a pretext to crush her small neighbor Serbia; and, as if to increase the terror which her aggression had produced, she brought to bear upon those who would oppose her the military might of her powerful neighbor, the German Empire. Like many another criminal, she was the dupe of her own intrigue. Of course it was not Austria, but what is known as the Austro-Hungarian Empire, that was the instrument in precipitating the war; now there are but two fragments of that Empire left, the two nations that together held the rest in subjection—Austria and Hungary—and it was Austria that stood last week before her judges at St. Germain.

And yet there is something in Austria that saves her from the opprobrium and contempt directed against Germany. There is an element of suavity, of humanness, which has always distinguished the Austrians from their northern German cousins, and has made them, even when arrogant and intriguing, likable. Austria has played the part of bandit more than once, but she has not been a thug, like Prussia.

The very manner in which the Aus-

trians appeared before the other delegates at St. Germain was characteristically in contrast to the way in which the Prussians and their heelers from the other German states appeared at Versailles. Both the Germans and the Austrians were received by their captors standing; and when they were addressed the presiding officer of the Conference, the spokesman, stood. It was characteristic of the Germans that when Count Brockdorff-Rantzau replied he remained seated, while the Austrian spokesman, Dr. Renner, stood as Monsieur Clemenceau had done. A little thing, but a sure indicator of the difference between the German and the Austrian.

The comedy elements were supplied by a photographer who fell from his stand, shattering the glass in one of the museum cases, and by the translator, who made some forgivable slips which created amusement and relieved the tension.

## THE AUSTRIAN TERMS AND THE RHINELAND

In many respects the terms which the Allied and Associated Powers presented to Austria were virtually identical with those presented to Germany. For instance, the article of those terms embodying the Covenant of the League of Nations is unchanged, and such clauses as those which refer to territories outside Europe, to penalties for the violation of the laws and customs of war, etc., and to freedom of transit are the same in the Austrian as in the German treaty except for such obvious modifications as change in name and in certain particulars that clearly apply to only one of the nations. By this treaty Austria is reduced to what may well be considered her lowest terms. Territorially she is now one of the smallest of the countries in southern Europe. She ceases to have any seacoast, and becomes, like Switzerland and Czechoslovakia, a purely inland state. What will become of Vienna, which has been one of the centers of European civilization, is a question to which there is no answer that is very hopeful.

According to the terms of the German treaty Austria will not be permitted to unite with the German Empire except by consent of the League of Nations. As we understand it, that means that such a union would have to have the unanimous approval of the Council, in which France will be represented. It is most improbable that France will ever consent to the

union of Austria with the other German states. If this provision is retained and observed, the world will be saved from one of the perils which at times seem very near and which not even the defeat of Germany removed. There has been the chance that a sentimentalism disguised as liberalism, combined with the natural desire to collect all possible damages from Germany, might induce the Powers to permit Germany to come out of the war strengthened by the addition of Austria. It seems as if it were obvious that the interest of Europe lay not in strengthening but in reducing the power which the Germans have so persistently misused. Fortunately, the union of Austria with Germany seems to be prevented.

And now comes news that may indicate dissolution within the German Empire. Last week there was proclaimed the establishment of the autonomous Rhenish Republic, composed of the Rhenish Province, Old Nassau, Rhenish Hesse, and the Palatinate, with its capital at Coblenz. It is announced that this new state is "founded in the bosom of Germany." Whether it will remain in the bosom of Germany, whether it will continue at all, it is a sign of the natural tendencies of the German people. The Rhenish Republic is anti-Prussian. There is reason to believe that if artificial pressure from outside were removed, and if the nations of the world decided to deal with Bavaria, for example, directly rather than through her mistress Prussia, Bavaria would welcome the release. It is said that the disintegration of Germany into its component parts would be a catastrophe for Europe and for the rest of the world; but that argument rests upon the assumption that the rest of the world wants from Germany chiefly, if not only, indemnity and reparation. Really what the world needs from Germany is a new spirit. It wants a revival of the spirit that had a chance for expression before the repressive and stifling power of Prussia was exerted to bind these German states into an aggressive and materialistic empire. If the Rhenish Republic is a sign of disintegration, the civilized peoples of the world can very well reconcile themselves to the prospect.

## THE MEXICAN REVOLUTIONISTS

Armed resistance to Carranza continues in both the northern and southern parts of Mexico, led by Felix Diaz in the south and by Villa in the north. Villa is

said to be at the head of some thirteen thousand men in the State of Chihuahua, and may move against the towns of Torreon, Chihuahua, and Juarez, or any one of them. Despatches, as we write, say that an attack on Chihuahua is imminent.

Comparative political respectability has been lent to the Villa bandits by the leadership of General Felipe Angeles, whom Villa has proclaimed Provisional President. Angeles has been considered a man of ability and moderation. He has issued a document denouncing the present Constitution and promising to maintain law and order and to protect foreigners in their rights.

That protection is needed is shown by such an incident as that lately reported by an American engineer, Mr. F. B. Harding, whose mine was attacked by Villa bandits. He was beaten and abused and forced to march barefoot for over two hundred miles before he could reach a safe refuge.

Our Government will certainly not recognize Angeles in any way. Nor will it aid Carranza; indeed, it has just refused to allow Carranza to move troops through Texas in order to get at Villa, on the ground that if this were done the removal of the troops would leave our border towns exposed to attack from bandits in what is now Carranza territory.

Three years of Carranza's rule have not made Mexico safe for foreigners nor removed the constant threat of danger for American towns. As the election of a new President comes nearer, the prospect of quietude and peace is far from satisfactory.

#### CLASS WARFARE BY BOMB

In a handbill or circular found in the vicinity of three of the atrocious bomb explosions of last week the declaration is made that "Class war is on. . . . The proletariat has the . . . right to protect itself. Since their press has been suffocated, their mouths muzzled, we mean to speak for them, the voice of dynamite, through the mouth of guns." If this handbill, entitled "Plain Words," was the platform of the assassins who wrecked, or tried to wreck, homes in eight cities within twenty-four hours, their murderous acts indicate a concerted plot to make war upon the guardians of law and order. That these attacks in eight cities, reported on June 3, should have taken place simultaneously by mere chance would be a coincidence altogether unbelievable.

It is the positive and all-important duty of Federal, State, and municipal authorities, therefore, to search for the roots of the conspiracy; to find out, not merely what hands executed these crimes, but what leaders taught followers that, to quote the leaflet again, "We will

kill, because it is necessary," and that the dynamiting of innocent people is righteous class warfare.

There is a similarity between these bomb outrages and those which were attempted by mail several weeks ago. In both cases the men whose lives were attacked have incurred the hatred of Anarchists because of judicial or other public acts alleged by the Anarchists to have been injurious to the proletariat. As a matter of fact, what Attorney-General Palmer and Judge Charles C. Nott, for instance, stand for is public order, fair dealing, and the lawful suppression and prevention of crime.

It is too close to the commission of these crimes as we write to know completely all the facts. The reports indicate that one man, probably a watchman, was killed outside of Judge Nott's house in East Sixty-first Street, New York, while in front of Attorney-General Palmer's house in Washington a man was blown to pieces who is supposed to be the dynamiter who planted the bomb. It is astonishing, in view of the terrible explosive power of the bombs (or perhaps sticks of dynamite) used, that the fatalities were so few. In addition to these two crimes there came almost simultaneously reports of the dynamiting of several residences in Pittsburgh, including that of Judge W. H. S. Thompson, of the United States District Court, while similar attacks were made on the home of Mayor H. L. Davis, of Cleveland; of Judge A. E. Hayden, of Boston; of Max Gold, a silk manufacturer of Paterson, New Jersey; and on one or two buildings in Philadelphia.

It is probably useless to call attention to the fact that such outrages as these indicate loose methods of selling explosives. That has been done over and over again, but it seems to be the easiest thing in the world for an Anarchist to buy dynamite. No doubt all the resources of the Government will be employed to trace out the perpetrators of these dastardly crimes. Whether these efforts succeed or not, there must be at least equal effort to prevent the teaching of murder and the promulgation of the insane dogma that the way to liberty lies through class war.

#### FROM ROCKAWAY TO PLYMOUTH

When the American seaplane the NC-4 smoothly dropped to the water of Plymouth Sound on May 31, she completed a memorable journey, and one marking an epoch in the history of the conquest of the air. Under Lieutenant-Commander Read's direction, and as part of a planned and carefully thought out undertaking by our Navy, the NC-4 had traveled in all from Rockaway to Plymouth a distance of 3,925 nautical miles,

or over 4,500 geographical miles. The actual flying time for the whole distance (adding together, of course, the different times made in the different stages) was a little over fifty-seven hours, and the average speed was a little over sixty-eight nautical miles an hour. It is interesting to note also, as bearing on future transatlantic flights, that the distance from Newfoundland to Portugal, which might be called the transatlantic flight proper, was 2,150 nautical miles, and that the average speed for this main part of the voyage was a little over eighty nautical miles an hour.

The welcome accorded the NC-4 when she thus reached England was cordial and enthusiastic. Both the naval authorities and the people of Great Britain received the American aviators with every token of appreciation and with hearty praise for the first accomplishing of the Atlantic passage by air. The English press was united in recognizing the importance of the American success and in regretting, but without carping or belittling, that English aviators had not scored the victory.

Among the first to welcome the Americans when they reached London was Harry Hawker, the bold airman who so narrowly escaped death in his attempt to cross the Atlantic under power of a single engine. No one can doubt his sincere recognition of the great feat accomplished by the Americans. He was evidently anxious also to show that he had been misunderstood, or possibly misreported, in his comments at a luncheon given in his honor in London. By a reporter he was interpreted as discounting the American transatlantic flight by saying, "If you put a ship every fifty miles, it shows you have no fight in your motor." Mr. Hawker has since declared that in saying this he did not have in mind any criticism of the American Navy's arrangements. What he meant to convey evidently was the idea that he did not sympathize with the criticism that had been directed against the British Government for failing to place a line of steamship sentinels along his line of flight, as the American Navy had done for the American naval seaplanes; for if he had consented to such an arrangement it would have indicated that he did not have the faith in his motor that he professed. The difference in the nature of the two attempts accounts for the difference in the arrangements. The American attempt was official. The men who piloted the machines were under orders; the men who made the arrangements were responsible for providing for every practicable safeguard for the lives of the flight officers and their crews. The attempt by Mr. Hawker and Lieutenant Grieve was a private venture, in which the men who made the arrange-

ments took the risks themselves. The American fliers could not have refused the ship sentinels even had they chosen to do so. It need not be pointed out that the American Navy was not engaged in a competitive adventure, but was seriously performing a naval duty which had in view, not merely the crossing of the ocean, but the gaining of scientific knowledge to be of avail in the development and expansion of the art of aviation, and in particular the capability and management of seaplanes.

#### ROBERT BACON

Financier, diplomat, soldier, and patriot, Robert Bacon, who died on May 29, was a man of the finest American type. General Pershing, on whose staff Lieutenant-Colonel Bacon served in France, has said that through his death "the country loses a great soul and his friends an intimate and loyal companion." His actual war service was recognized by the Distinguished Service Medal and the French Croix de Guerre. But probably of even greater value than his military activity was the influence he exercised before America entered the war in urging preparation and military training and in advocating a bold and firm stand against German aggression. As President of the National Security League and in connection with the Army League and Navy League he was foremost in leading the way toward the assertion of the country's dignity and valor.

Few men have been so fully successful and useful in varied fields of public work. He was an overseer and a fellow at Harvard, where he was graduated in the class with Theodore Roosevelt, whose friendship for him continued strong and fine for thirty-eight years thereafter. As a banker and financier he took part in many great economic undertakings, such as the organization of the United States Steel Corporation. As diplomat his career culminated when President Taft in 1909 sent him as Ambassador to France after he had been Assistant Secretary of State and, for a brief time, Secretary of State. Always he was a force in whatever field he worked, a courteous and considerate gentleman in manner, vigorous and persistent in action, invariably clear-headed and unfaltering in his devotion to the interests of his country.

#### A VILLAIN UNHANGED

It is ardently to be hoped that the recent despatch reporting the capture of Enver Pasha in some remote corner of Trans-Caucasia is true. With the exception of his accomplice Talaat Pasha, no greater scoundrel ever lived unhanged. He was the real head of the Turkish

government which, with unconscious irony, called itself for a time the Committee of Union and Progress. The control was in the hands of Enver, Talaat, and Djimal. Together they were responsible for the massacre of perhaps a million Armenians, Syrians, and Greeks. Enver was the brains of the crime; the others were the brutal directors of its execution. The three wholesale murderers have been denounced by the present Sultan and he has hanged one of their accomplices. If Enver is not tried and executed by the now cringing Turkish Government, he should be dealt with by the Allies. Mr. Morgenthau describes Enver thus: "His nature had a remorselessness, a lack of pity, a cold-blooded determination, of which his clean-cut, handsome face, his small but sturdy figure, and his pleasing manners gave no indication."

Enver and his accomplices betrayed their country into the hands of the Germans. Enver, in particular, simply drove the Turks to war without authority to act for them. When defeat and disgrace came, Enver and Talaat fled, after first robbing the treasury of many millions of dollars. They were mean scoundrels as well as murderers on a colossal scale.

#### ALL QUIET ON THE QUINNIPIAC

What might have been a serious riot was averted in New Haven the other day by good municipal management, by equally sensible conduct on the part of the Yale Faculty, and by the moral restraint of most citizens and students. When we read in the headlines that troops had been called out to curb riots, that insults had been offered by students to soldiers, that "collegians challenge soldiers just back from France to battle," we knew that there were mistake and misrepresentation afloat.

So it proved. Yale sent eight thousand men to the war. She had men in the parade of the 102d Regiment, the parade of which had led to the misunderstanding. Yale is loyal and patriotic. She is also enthusiastic—and some of her enthusiasm was mistaken by an equally patriotic but thick-headed mob element for insult. Interchange of greetings between friends in the ranks and on the campus became noisy; "joshing" may have been taken for jeering; the undergraduate sense of humor is peculiar, and a street mob has no sense of humor. Evil and bad-tempered reports stirred up excitement and ill will. Perhaps a little of ancient "town and gown" feud spirit exists. For a time things looked badly, but the closing up of the college gates, a little cold water from fire hose, a season of reasonable explanation, and the little war was over.

The moral seems to be: Don't fight

until you know what you are fighting about; and don't be foolish enough to believe rumors without evidence—even if they get into sensational newspapers.

#### A RECONSTRUCTION SUMMER AT SMITH COLLEGE

The Smith College Training School for Social Work is a graduate professional school, offering work that falls into three divisions: a summer session of eight weeks of theoretical instruction combined with clinical observation; a training period of nine months' practical instruction carried on in co-operation with hospitals and settlements; and a concluding summer session of eight weeks of advanced study.

Last year The Outlook reported the plan for training in the rehabilitation of sufferers from shell shock which Smith College adopted at the request of the National Committee for Mental Hygiene. It consisted of an intensive course in psychiatric social work, and its success may be judged by the fact that every one of the forty-six graduates has immediately upon her graduation secured a position in her chosen field. But Smith College is going to do more this year than repeat this course. The urgency of many other lines of social work has suddenly become so strong that a general demand has been created for trained workers in certain special fields.

In addition to psychiatric social work, there are courses in medical social work, community service, and child welfare work. After two months of study, students in all but the latter course, which is completed in one summer session, will go to various hospitals, clinics, settlements, and social agencies in Boston, New York, Philadelphia, and Baltimore for nine months' supervised field work, to be followed by a second summer session in Northampton. The emphasis on psychology and on the scientific approach to social problems is a distinctive feature of the new school. Its founders believe also that discussion is a better medium than lectures for dealing with vital social issues.

This year Dr. E. E. Southard and Dr. Walter E. Fernald will again act on the advisory committee for the psychiatric course, and Miss Mary C. Jarrett will direct the course and act as associate to the Director, Dr. F. Stuart Chapin, of Smith College. Dr. Richard C. Cabot will be chairman; Miss Ida M. Cannon a member of the advisory committee; and Miss Anne P. Hincks and Mrs. Ada E. Sheffield will serve on the committee for child welfare. Miss Grace T. Wills, associate director of Lincoln House, will supervise the course in community service. With them are associated Dr.



Catherine Brannick, of the South Framingham Reformatory, Dr. Edith R. Spaulding, late psychopathic director of Bedford Reformatory, Miss M. Antoinette Cannon, chief of social service at the University Hospital of Philadelphia, and Miss Carrie A. Gauthier, of the Massachusetts Society for the Prevention of Cruelty to Children.

Altogether the school offers exceptional opportunities to college graduates and women of equivalent preparation, to whom full courses are open, and to social workers and teachers who may under certain conditions be admitted to the summer sessions.

#### AN EDUCATIONAL TOUR OF OUR NATIONAL FORESTS AND PARKS

The Massachusetts Forestry Association will repeat this year its effort in 1917 to make known to Eastern people the public parks and forests of the West. From its first excursion of this kind the Association's guests came back with enlarged ideas and pleasant memories of a notable tour. The work is strictly of an educational character, the Forestry Association making no profit whatever on the expedition.

To those who have never seen the Great West the tour offers the most alluring kind of a vacation. Starting from Boston on June 26, the trip will include a visit to Estes Park, in Colorado, after a halt at Denver—or, as an alternative, a journey by automobile through the heart of the Pike National Forest to the summit of Pike's Peak; then a week in the Yellowstone National Park—the first of our great public parks to be opened—which will be traversed by the new automobile service that has taken the place of the old-fashioned stages; this is to be followed by a week in one of the most recently opened of our public recreation grounds, Glacier National Park, in Montana, in which is to be found probably the wildest scenery of any of our parks, and in which the use of the saddle-horse is still an agreeable necessity in climbing the mountain trails; then comes a visit to Seattle, Puget Sound, and Rainier National Park and Forest—a trip that, if the season chances to be backward, may require the giving up of automobiles and the use of sledges for a part of the distance; a glimpse of Portland and of the Columbia River Highway follows; two days are then to be spent in seeing Crater Lake National Park and Forest, with a view of the logging operations at Klamath Lake. San Francisco, the next point on the itinerary, is seen *en route* to the Yosemite National Park and the Sierra National Forest, this section of the tour also including a visit to the giant sequoias of Mariposa Grove. Los Angeles, San

Diego, Riverside, Mount Roubidoux—the names suggest delightful memories to those who know these places, and delightful anticipations to those who are to see them for the first time on this tour.

This comprehensive trip will conclude with a visit to the Grand Canyon National Park, which became such (instead of a National Monument) on February 26 of this year; while an extension trip through the Tusayan and Coconino National Forests will be afforded, with an opportunity to visit the cliff dwellings of the past and the Indian pueblos of to-day.

The tour will occupy nearly two months and its cost will be about seven hundred dollars for each person, but to those who can afford the time and money exceptional value is offered. The primary purpose of the tour is to foster public knowledge of our great parks and forests, and to promote a public spirit that will help their conservation and development. Almost every session of Congress is confronted with some suggestion of change or alteration in these public domains, and the more friends the parks and forests have the less likelihood will there be of any harmful encroachment on these picturesque areas of public land. The Massachusetts Forestry Association is to be commended for this endeavor to widen the circle of intelligent friends of our great public park and forest systems.

#### THE BAPTISTS AND CHURCH UNION

At the meeting of the Northern Baptist Convention at Denver, May 21-28, the Baptists of the North expressed themselves unequivocally as averse to organic union, while at the same session voting to unite in the Interchurch World Movement to co-operate with other denominations in common Christian tasks. To the invitation extended by the Presbyterian General Assembly to send delegates to a Council looking toward organic union of the Protestant denominations the Convention adopted unanimously a formal reply courteously declining to send delegates, and expressing the belief that organic union is impossible. The reply pointed out that the Baptist denomination is a collection of independent democratic churches, and that there is no centralized body that exercises any control over any one of them, or that is capable of delivering them to any merger or corporate unity. "If Baptist churches do not have organic unity among themselves, they obviously cannot have organic unity with other denominations." "We are convinced," the reply declares, "that our fundamental conception of the church, the nature of our organization, the democracy which is the very basis of our denom-

inational life, make any organic union with groups of Christians holding opposite views unwise and impossible."

The statement is of interest also as forecasting the attitude of Baptists toward the proposals of the Episcopal and Anglican Churches of unity on the basis of the acceptance of Episcopal orders. Baptists believe in "the complete competence of the individual to come directly into saving relationship with God." To them a church is a local community of believers, and the only Church Universal is a spiritual fellowship of souls thus related to God. All sacerdotalism and sacramentarianism is thus denied, and all ecclesiastical orders rejected, since all believers are on a spiritual equality and all Christians equally priests of the Most High. Ordination is only a formal recognition on the part of some local church that one of its members is judged worthy to serve as pastor.

Baptists nevertheless find no inconsistency in entering heartily into federal and co-operative relations with other bodies of Christians, as in the Interchurch World Movement. The Convention, however, imposed certain conditions upon its co-operation, reserving the right to appoint its own representatives in the Movement, to present its own budget to its own constituency and raise its own funds, and to administer its own programme of expansion, and it prescribed that evangelical denominational bodies only should be included.

Together with this reassertion of the independence of the local church, the denomination at Denver established, for the first time in its history, a truly representative and National executive board, to be known as the Board of Promotion, to which a larger degree of authority is committed than Baptists hitherto have been accustomed to. A broad survey of Baptist tasks and responsibilities, arising from the present world situation, carefully prepared by a committee that has been long at work, was presented to the Convention and adopted by it, calling for an expenditure within five years of \$100,000,000; and for the raising and expending of this amount, and for the widening work of the denomination at home and abroad, the organization of such a board of representatives of every State and each missionary, educational, and benevolent organization within the denomination seemed obviously necessary. Thus the democracy of Baptists is seeking that integration and superintendence that spells efficiency.

The six-million-dollar Victory Fund which Baptists have been raising within the last few months was reported to be within \$500,000 of success, and a gift of \$2,000,000 endowment from John D. Rockefeller for home and foreign mis-

# CARTOONS OF THE WEEK

*Kirby in the New York World*



**THE PACEMAKER**

*Bronstrup in the San Francisco Chronicle*



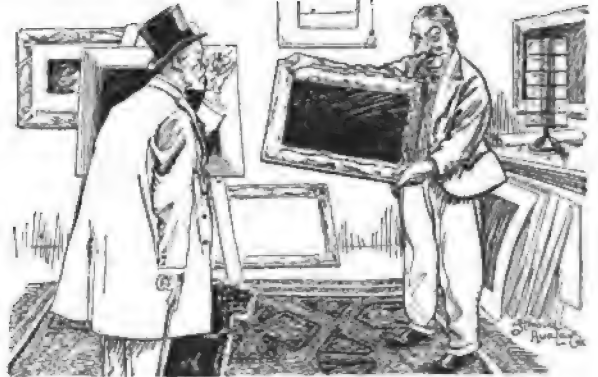
**THE LIGHT THAT FAILED**

*J. N. Darling in "Collier's"*



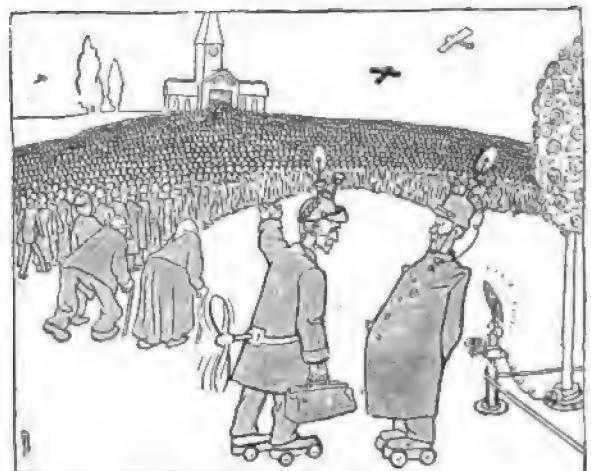
**BUYING A HAT WITHOUT CONSULTING THE LADY**

*Hurley in "Blighty" (London)*



Purchaser (who is selecting a wedding gift): "Yes, I rather like that. What is the title?"  
Picture Dealer: "'The Coming Storm'—would make a splendid wedding present."

*Forsaa in Hvepsen (Christiania, Sweden)*



"Why are all those people going to church?"  
"Don't you know that the Soviet has established a law against church-going? That's why."

sions was announced, conditioned upon the early completion of the Fund.

### TRAINED NURSES AND RECONSTRUCTION

Public health nursing, which promises to become one of the great social forces of reconstruction in the future, was first organized in the large cities, notably New York, Chicago, Providence, and Boston, perhaps forty years ago. Smaller towns, and especially rural communities, however, have not shared in this development, and the Red Cross Department of Nursing is now particularly desirous of placing public health nurses in these localities.

The public health nurse, with her general and post-graduate training, is now recognized as the most efficient instrument for promoting a high order of community health. Her duties are of the most direct and practical form of social service. Striking at the root of epidemics by teaching prevention of the spread of contagion, she organizes classes of women who study the first principles of household sanitation, home nursing, and home dietetics.

A neighborhood nurse also inspects school children, separating the sick from the well and discovering faults of development, such as defective eyesight, "bad tonsils," and "fallen arches." That such inspection is also greatly needed is evident by the six hundred thousand men rejected in the recent army draft for preventable physical disqualifications. She gives instructions to expectant mothers so that the yearly death rate of fifteen thousand women from childbirth alone may be reduced and the child be given more than a possible five chances out of seven to live. She is also the constant enemy of tuberculosis and other communicable diseases.

The Red Cross hopes to offer instruction in home hygiene and care of the sick to every woman and girl in the United States. In urban communities, Red Cross Teaching Centers have already been established, where the course is offered to factory operatives, girl scouts, nursemaids, "little mothers," and other specialized groups as well as to women who wish certificates for completion of the standardized course.

In working out this programme, perhaps the greatest obstacle which confronts the Red Cross is the lack of available public health nursing personnel. At the beginning of the war there were approximately six thousand public health nurses in the United States. Some of these, however, have since entered military service. The Red Cross has therefore appropriated one hundred thousand dollars in Public Health Scholarship Funds, with an additional five thousand

dollars Loan Fund, to prepare nurses for public health work, and hopes to interest many of the twenty thousand nurses now being released in large numbers from the Army and Navy Nurse Corps to take post-graduate training for public health nursing. As an initial effort to launch this educational programme, the Department of Nursing is assigning Red Cross nurses on the various Chautauqua Circuits covering the length and breadth of the country during the summer of 1919—veterans of the great base hospitals behind the lines of Château Thierry and the Argonne, who shall become "wandering troubadors of health."

### THE KAISER AND THE LAW

**D**ISTURBING reports come from Paris that the influence of the American delegation there is in effect pro-German. It is said that the American delegates are inclined to agree with the German contention that the Allies have no right to demand the surrender and trial of the Kaiser and the rest of the gang that brought on the war. These reports are unfortunately credible.

Somebody has said, very pertinently, that a good many of the Americans connected with the Commission to Negotiate Peace act and speak as if the war had been fought on paper. At the Crillon, where our commissioners and their experts have been indefatigably and usefully busy, there is a very large element of the academic mind. In any group that element is a very desirable ingredient except when it becomes disproportionately large. We have seen what the academic mind can do when it gets hypnotized by militarism. It can be equally dangerous when it becomes hypnotized by any other theory. There is a body of doctrine that seems to fascinate men who see life chiefly through books. In this body of doctrine are such beliefs, quite contrary to normal human experience, as that it is possible to have peace without victory; that forgiveness is always a virtue; and that, whereas it is permissible for mobs to fight, for individuals, if they are poor enough and degraded enough, to assassinate, and for a down-trodden class to make war, it is an inexcusable offense against humanity for a nation to fight, even for liberty, particularly if it does so in an orderly and efficient way.

Now one of the beliefs that seem to have seized upon a certain kind of academic mind is that a crime is not a crime if you call it political. If a man commits a gross libel and injures the reputation of another without cause, he is not to be treated as a criminal, according to this academic doctrine, if he committed his

crime in order to secure a political advantage. One of the most despicable crimes of this sort was committed a few years ago; the perpetrator fled to this country, and was seized for deportation. Whereupon from some of those who are academically disposed there rose a loud outcry because the man's victim happened to be a ruler. Now the same kind of belief applies to the case of the Kaiser and his gang. It is said that, although they committed crimes, including rape, cold-blooded murder, torture, and what is even worse, the attempted and in part successful assassination of a people's soul (for *qui facit per alium facit per se*), they did it all for a political purpose and in the capacity of political leaders, and therefore they cannot be touched and ought not to be punished or even tried.

Of course this is equivalent to adopting, perhaps unconsciously, the German view. That view is that the state can do no wrong; that the ruler of a people is above the law, not only of his own land, not only of other lands, but also above international law, and even the moral law. The Germans said there was no international law, no public law of nations. They proceeded to act upon what they asserted to be the fact. The Germans were not fighting for autocracy; they were fighting for the same reason that a criminal fights. They wanted booty, and they professed to believe that they were doing only what everybody else would do in their place. That is what the pickpocket believes. The reason why the world rose up against the Germans is that the German belief offends the instincts and conscience of mankind.

The nations of the world fought against Germany and her partners in crime because the nations of the world believe that there is such a thing as international law, that there is a public law of nations, both written and unwritten, and that men and states who willfully violate it can and should be held accountable.

### POPULAR FALLACIES

#### I—THAT WHAT'S MINE'S MY OWN

**W**HY is it yours?

Because I made it.

Any one help you?

No! I made it myself.

Is that true? Can it be true of anything? Does any man ever make anything without any help?

An author writes an article for *The Outlook*. All the machinery he needs is a pen, a bottle of ink, and some writing paper. It is apparently wholly the product of his labor.

But can it be said, No one helped him? He could not write it without paper on



which to write. Did you ever go into a paper mill? Did you ever trace the history of the linen rag from its entrance into the mill at one end to its issue from the mill as a clean white sheet of writing paper at the other? How many processes does it have to go through, how many men and women take a part in these processes, before the author can have the sheet of paper on which to write his article? They are all co-laborers with him in its preparation.

But not only is it necessary to prepare his paper and pens and ink; it is necessary to prepare him. His ideas are transformed into words through his brain and put upon paper by his hand, and others have helped him prepare the brain and fit the hand for their tasks. Last night he was tired out and could not have written. A good night's sleep and a good breakfast have set him up, and now his pen flies as fast as his fingers can drive it. How much of the vigor, the wit, the wise judgment of his contribution is due to that night's sleep and that good breakfast? Who can tell how much of the piety in the minister's sermon and the caustic humor in the editor's article are due to the cook, and how much to the preacher and the writer?

Nor is his indebtedness only to the contemporaries who have equipped his brain with new power to perform its new task. Unnumbered men and women have contributed to the store from which he is drawing as he writes. Dr. Lyman Beecher once sat in the pew and heard a young and dishonest minister preach a sermon which Dr. Beecher himself had preached elsewhere a few months before. After the sermon Dr. Beecher went up to the thief and asked him, "How long did it take you to prepare that sermon?" "Oh, about a week," was the reply. "Indeed!" said Dr. Beecher; "it took me forty years." Into our contributions go the experiences, the observations, the reading, the studies of a lifetime. Paul and Plato, David and Dante, Beecher and Brooks, are a few of the philosophers, the poets, the preachers who have been bringing to the minister the stores of material on which he draws for his sermon, and to the author on which he draws for his article. He could no more trace the sources from which he has derived his inspiration than he could trace the water he drinks to its original source in the clouds which bestowed it on the mountains.

Moreover, the article when it is written has no economic value if it is only written. The writer of this Essay on Fallacies has only succeeded in spoiling some sheets of clean white paper unless some other person will co-operate with him in giving to it a value. In fact, it will first go to the typewriter to be made into a typewritten copy; then to the composing-

room to be set up in type; then to the pressroom to be printed; then to the mailing-room to be prepared for the mail; and then to the post office to be carried by railway or steamboat or carriage to readers all over the country.

Half a century ago a then famous minister in New York preached three sermons on the fifteenth chapter of St. Luke, and gave them to a publisher to be printed under the title of "The Lost Coin, the Lost Sheep, the Lost Son." The book was sent to The Outlook for notice, and a conscientious and sympathetic writer wrote a commendatory review. But his handwriting was obscure and the compositor was not familiar with the Bible and of course never saw the book, and the notice came out in the columns of the paper under the title of "The Lost Cow, the Lost Sheep, the Lost Sow." Unwittingly the compositor had turned the review, if not the book itself, into a joke. So true is it that upon the intelligent co-operation of the compositor depends the real value of the article which the author proudly calls his own.

Whether we like it or not, we are all members of a joint stock company. Society is a great factory in which each workman does his little part in making the completed product. "Economic independence" is nothing but a phrase; it represents no reality. No one is independent. The present generation inherits its materials and its tools from past generations whom it cannot repay, and bequeaths materials and tools to future generations from whom it can never receive pay. Money is what the political economists call it, a "medium of exchange." Dollars are simply counters which we use to facilitate the exchanging of services.

And the payments we make are very inadequately adjusted to the value of the services rendered to us.

Probably the most valued service is that of the doctor, for he keeps us alive. Next are the services of the teachers and the ministers, for they make us worth keeping alive; and the teachers and the ministers are the poorest paid of all the professions. We habitually pay little sums for great services and great sums for little services and sometimes for none at all. The best books are rarely the best sellers; the Bible is the one exception that proves the rule. We pay four hundred dollars to an artist who has painted the picture, and, after he dies, four thousand dollars to the dealer who happens to possess it.

Neither making nor buying gives us, according to a standard of absolute justice, a perfect title to property. Such title as we possess is given to us by the laws and the customs of society.

This fact is amply illustrated. Society

recognizes your right to a horse, but not to a bear, for wild beasts are not subjects of personal property. At least they were not in Blackstone's day. If the circus, the menagerie, and the zoölogical garden have changed the law, that fact would still further emphasize the truth that social custom, not individual production, gives ownership. If a man builds a house, he and his heirs own it as long as it lasts. If an author writes a book, his ownership lasts twenty-eight years, and is renewable for fourteen years more. In most communities the owner of land owns it to the center of the earth; but in mining communities he owns it only a few feet down. Under a limited depth prescribed by law it may belong to a mining corporation; and the law regulating the ownership of rival corporations is so complicated that only an expert mining lawyer can understand it, and he not very well. In England and America a man at death may leave his property as he chooses, with certain exceptions in favor of his wife. But in France he cannot unqualifiedly disinherit his children.

The sum of the whole matter is this: Life is not designed for individual acquisition, but for mutuality of service. Society has always, in a blind and opportunist fashion, recognized this truth, and from time to time has altered its customs and its laws in order to promote an approximately just and equitable exchange of services.

LYMAN ABBOTT.

## A NOVELIST'S NOVELIST

WALT WHITMAN has been called the poet's poet. With better reason Leonard Merrick may be called the novelist's novelist. A new edition of his novels, thirteen in number, has been called for by the spontaneous and concurrent action of thirteen of his contemporaries, modern novelists and dramatists, many of whom are better known to the novel-reading public than Mr. Merrick. These thirteen authors combine in introducing one whom Sir James Barrie, speaking for them, calls "our man." "There have been," says Barrie in his introduction to "Conrad in Quest of His Youth," "many 'authors' editions," but never, so far as I know, one quite like this, in which the 'author' is not the writer himself, but his contemporaries, who have entirely engineered the edition themselves and have fallen over each other, so to speak, in their desire to join in the honor of writing the prefaces."

Among these contemporaries who have thus combined in this quite unique testimonial of regard for the writer and affection for the man are such popular authors as Sir J. M. Barrie, H. G. Wells, W. J. Locke, and W. D. Howells, and such

dramatists as Sir Arthur Pinero and J. K. Prothero. We make no attempt here to give any characterization of Merrick's qualities as an author of fiction; that must come later, when more of the volumes have been issued from the press; and though we are sorely tempted to quote at length from Mr. Barrie's charmingly

keen analysis of the merits of his favorite, we must content ourselves with a single sentence: "There is no one with a greater art of telling a story, if that art consists in making us forever wonder what we are to find on the next page."

We do not recall any event in the history of literature quite like this edition,

in which better, or at least more widely known, authors have combined in introducing to public favor one of their own competitors. It indicates that in the Republic of Letters there is an absence of that jealousy which gossip attributes to the two great interpreters of letters, actors and singers.

## THE BRITISH BUDGET

### HOW GREAT BRITAIN WATCHES HER EXPENSES

BY P. W. WILSON

Mr. P. W. Wilson is American correspondent of the "London Daily News," and was a member of the British Parliament from 1905 to 1910. For twelve years he was Parliamentary Correspondent for his paper, and he has heard twelve budgets introduced in the House of Commons. During the great struggle over Mr. Lloyd George's Budget of 1909 Mr. Wilson was in almost daily contact with the present British Prime Minister.—THE EDITORS.

BY consulting Whitaker's Almanac any Englishman can tell you in five minutes precisely what his country receives by taxes, and pays away on expenditure, and owes in national debt. The war has complicated matters, but even to-day the system stands good. In the United States I confess that I have not found it so easy to arrive at the corresponding figures.

Let me explain the British system. The financial year begins on April 1, ending the following March 31. Each of such years is made complete in itself. One year is not allowed, as it were, to overflow into another year.

In the autumn every department prepares an estimate of what it would like to spend in the following financial year. These estimates are laid before the Cabinet, and are approved with or without amendment. Over the cost of the Navy, for instance, there has often been a severe struggle at Downing Street.

When Parliament meets in January or February, the printed estimates are handed to members. They are then public property, and by adding up the totals any one can discover what the nation is likely to spend. The Chancellor of the Exchequer assumes that these estimates represent the expenditure which he will have to meet. Here and there the House of Commons may alter a figure, or there may be a supplementary estimate presented later in the year, but substantially the situation is defined. There is this further safeguard, that no private member can propose expenditure except through the Government. Here, as elsewhere, I am avoiding technical language and confining myself to the actual effect of the standing orders. What the House wishes to avoid is the danger of some irresponsible member forcing a vote on an item which might be very popular but none the less extravagant.

A certain number of days are given to discussing estimates, or, more accurately, the subjects which arise thereupon. For instance, in voting the salary of the Chief Secretary for Ireland, the House would probably debate the personality of "President" de Valera. It is only in form that the proceedings are financial, and most

votes are carried by closure, without any discussion at all. When carried, they are gathered together into one appropriation bill, which cannot be amended, and this bill when passed authorizes the money to be paid out. For reasons of convenience there may be two or three such appropriation bills in the year, but they all fall within the above general scheme.

So much for expenditure—how about revenue? This is arranged by one department, namely, the Treasury, over which the Chancellor of the Exchequer presides. Let me repeat that the financial year begins on April 1. On that date the Chancellor knows exactly what money he has received from all sources in the previous twelve months, and on March 31 the account is cut as if by a knife. Every penny received on April 1 is reckoned in the new year.

The Chancellor of the Exchequer surveys his taxes and other sources of income, like the post office or the Suez Canal shares. He says to himself, "I have just received so much money from these sources. My advisers tell me that in the next twelve months, if I leave things exactly as they are, I shall receive a different sum." It may be more, it may be less, but in either event it is compared with the probable expenditure. Every Chancellor is expected to provide enough money in time of peace to cover what he expects to spend, with the addition of a small margin for safety.

If his taxes are sufficient to do this, he need not put on more. But he may take off a tax, if it is safe so to do, or he may reduce a tax and substitute another tax; but, whatever detailed proposals he makes for altering taxes, he must present a scheme which, taken as a whole, furnishes the revenue required.

Like the estimates, the budget is discussed and incorporated into a bill which, when carried, authorizes the collection of revenue. The bill may not receive the royal assent until August, but it is an established principle that revenue may be collected in advance on the basis of the estimated tax when first proposed. In other words, the actual statute is retrospective to that extent.

At the end of the year the Chancellor may find that he has made a miscalculation. Either he has in hand a surplus or there is a deficit. In times of peace such realized deficits have been almost unknown in British finance, but if they occur they are met out of balances and cleared up by the following year's revenue.

A surplus, however, is handed at once to the commissioners who deal with national debt and is used as repayment. This plan must be pursued unless the House by special legislation provides otherwise. Such repayment of debt would be additional to the regular sinking fund already provided for in the previous budget.

The House appreciates the fact that it cannot as a body scrutinize individual items of expenditure with a view to economy. A committee for this purpose is therefore established, and this committee issues a report, but only after the money is spent. It is a safeguard against gross misuse of public funds; but of course economy is often a matter of large policy with which such committee could not deal. For instance, it could pronounce upon an improper contract for armor-plate, but it could not pronounce upon the design of a battleship.

There has been established by Mr. Gladstone an important officer called the Controller and Auditor-General. Like our High Court judges, this official is virtually irremovable, and it is his duty to make certain that the accounts are properly presented. He is undoubtedly out of reach of political or other influence.

In the United Kingdom we have no separate States, but we do have local authorities, some of which, like the London County Council or the Glasgow Corporation, approximate in importance to a State Legislature. All these bodies prepare their accounts annually, and have to render balance sheets to the local government board. The rate-payers may, and often do, demand Local Government Board inquiries into what they consider to be unsuitable objects of expenditure. The spirit of our national finance thus permeates municipal administration.

For education and other purposes local

expenditure is assisted by grants from the Imperial or, as Americans would call it, the Federal Treasury. The Treasury enters those grants as expenditures just as it would enter payments for the navy. And the local authority enters the grant as a receipt, just as if it came from a local tax.

It may be interesting if I illustrate the above explanation by a brief statement of Mr. Austen Chamberlain's Budget of this year. He assumes that he will have to spend £1,434,910,000, and that he will receive £1,201,100,000. This means that he must face a war deficit of £233,810,000. The figures are colossal, but you will notice how simply the result can be stated. Even the difficult item of money received for sale of war stores and munition factories is brought into the account by treating it frankly as revenue. Strictly it should be called capital, but the result of handling it as income is quite accurate, for it simply means that the deficit on the other side, which means new debt, is reduced.

For years the annual statement has

included the Post Office, and here again the system is free from complication. All postal receipts of whatever kind, except, of course, deposits in the savings bank, are entered as revenue, just as if they were a tax on beer. All payments, whether for buildings or wages or material, are treated as expenditure. A private firm could not do this, because the buildings are assets. But the state goes on forever and represents the whole community. To raise special capital for buildings would be therefore merely to duplicate the national debt. For the same reason, we never insure our public buildings, because taxation is already paid by the whole community, and is thus a premium.

If we take over the railways, it will be comparatively simple to change their stock into national debt, and to treat their expenditure and revenue precisely as we treat that of the Post Office.

I take it that the American system is derived largely from British practice in the eighteenth century. Since then our methods have been molded as a result of the struggle between Commons and Lords.

There are two distinctions between the American procedure and ours. First, our finance now depends on one House alone, whereas in the United States the Senate has its say. Secondly, our Finance Minister sits in Parliament, whereas in this country he is excluded from Congress.

Possibly the consolidation of American finance could be achieved by a committee of one or both houses in Congress, which would receive estimates of revenue and expenditure, just as these estimates are received by the British Cabinet, and would afterwards submit them to Congress once a year as a coherent scheme. In the British Parliament there are men who think that such an Estimate Committee, working with the Government, would be an improvement at Westminster. The plan somewhat resembles the custom in the French Parliament. I am not certain myself that such a committee would improve matters at Westminster, but the mere fact that it is advocated suggests how comparatively simple it would be to supply it at Washington, provided always that statesmen were so minded.

## PUTTING A COMMUNITY ON THE MILK WAGON

BY HELEN JOHNSON KEYES

OF THE STATES' RELATIONS SERVICE, UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE

IN one of our Northwestern States lies a district where four months ago community activities scarcely existed. It was a dairying country, with wide distances separating its comfortable homes. The school, however, reflected none of the prosperity which was shown by the houses and farm buildings; it was a dismal, two-room structure, built on one of the most barren areas which the neighborhood possessed. Yet it was a very expensive school; expensive because its attendance was so small that the cost was exceedingly high per capita. Its average attendance was ten pupils, and, as its teacher received six hundred dollars a year, the tuition of each child amounted to over five dollars a month, and was met of course by the taxpayers. These, not unnaturally, grumbled over the high cost of education, and were inclined to seek a remedy in lowering the salary of the teacher instead of in augmenting the value of the school and promoting a larger attendance. Had there been fifty pupils, the school would have cost no more and it would have demonstrated its value five afternoons a week by the throng of boys and girls who clamorously escaped from it.

The mothers of the district, however, were overwhelmed with the work which they had to do and found it necessary to keep their children at home to assist them. Moreover, every household seemed to be a nest of physical ailments. Nobody ever felt strong, apparently, and the children were continually unwell.

The farmers of this district were members of the county farm bureau, but their wives and daughters took no part in it.

Finally, a group of husbands who had seen something of home demonstration work elsewhere interested their wives in having an agent visit their community and show them ways to prepare more nutritious meals without increased labor. The farm bureau, therefore, asked the State College to furnish some one for this purpose.

The agent who came in response to the appeal saw that faulty meal-planning was the cause, not only of excessive labor, but also of poor health. She called on the doctor, who confessed that lack of nutrition and neglect of general hygiene prevailed. He said that even the children drank very little milk, and that many of them took coffee for breakfast and little else besides hot bread. She saw the teacher, who complained of her pupils' sluggishness. They seemed tired and sleepy even in the morning, she stated, and by afternoon had no concentration at all. In answer to a question, she replied that she had never noticed what they brought with them for lunches, but guessed it was mostly ham sandwiches and pickles, and perhaps cake or crullers.

Connected with the churches were three women's societies, and the agent asked the co-operation of the clergymen in announcing and advertising the meeting among their members. One church offered its parlors for the demonstration, which she gladly accepted. Realizing that she had a long-established inertia to overcome, she solicited the use of two automobiles and volunteered to bring to the meeting any women who would leave their names at the post office. Nine women did so.

The agent drove one car herself. To collect the women at their homes and bump over the roads which curved and dipped and rippled past golden fields and flaming trees that October afternoon was a friendly prelude to co-operation. The agent, moreover, found in it an opportunity to gather impressions of her women.

She had hung on a wall of the church parlor a simple chart showing the nutritive value of milk compared with other foods and she had set up a small gasoline stove. First she asked the women what their difficulties were in planning and preparing meals. Out of their problems she spun her talk, showing what are the different elements which the body requires, the foods which must be combined in order to supply these, the comparative prices of them, and the high nutritive value of milk and its relative cheapness as a food, even at the prices which shock us. Toward the close of her talk she made junket, and by serving it to her audience turned the lesson into a party.

This was the beginning of what is known in the vocabulary of home demonstration work as a "project"—that is, an intensive study of one subject. In the present case the topic was milk. The school lasted for three days and held two sessions daily. Attendance leaped from twelve at the first meeting to thirty at the final one. It included demonstrations of the modification and pasteurization of milk for infants; a talk upon the care of milk and the importance of cleanliness and freshness; one on the value of skimmed milk in adult diet and the



making of cottage cheese and its use in soups, gravies, fillings, and salads. The weighing of babies and children was undertaken and results compared with standard charts and recorded. Nine mothers promised to have their babies weighed once a week, and the doctor's wife offered to take charge of it. The doctor himself opened a free clinic by volunteering to write milk formulas for all the infants brought to him. Eleven mothers promised to feed their children a quart of milk a day, at least until the next weighing, to deny them coffee and tea, and to serve fruit and cereals or eggs for breakfast. The ladies who were in charge of the next church social voted to give a cottage-cheese supper, and with the help of the agent prepared a menu.

When the agent left the community, she had not merely *taught* a project, but had brought forward and placed in charge of the continuation of her work women with ability for leadership, women who heretofore had not known their talent nor made it valuable to their neighbors.

One thing, however, which she wanted to do she had found impracticable during that visit. This was to arouse interest in the serving each day in school of one hot milk dish to add cheer and nutriment to the cold box lunches. The teacher felt that this would add to her burdens, and that her function was to hear lessons, not to feed her pupils. She was upheld by the apathy of the school board, which as an incentive to mental energy would have preferred the birch rod to hot soup. Even the mothers maintained that school should not be made a kitchen, and when the agent reminded them that the people at home ate their heartiest meal at the hour when the children ate meagerly out of

their boxes the parents compromised on the preparation of better boxes, planned according to written instructions of the agent's, but stubbornly declined to have the labors of the kitchen performed in an institute of learning.

Three months later this agent returned to the community. The local leaders whom she had aroused were carrying on successfully the measures which she had initiated. There was a marked subsidence of colic, and many mothers and babies were sleeping the night through. Some remarkable results of milk-drinking were shown by the weight chart, the most striking of which was the case of a boy seven years old who gained three pounds during the first month that he drank a quart of milk a day, two pounds the second month, and lost a pound the third month, when he no longer had milk.

The teacher candidly expressed her surprise at an improvement in the alertness and concentration of her children. Average attendance had increased from ten to fourteen pupils. Housewives were pleased with the economies in meat which the use of milk and cheese had made possible, and farmers were gratified because their surplus of skim milk left after the stock was fed had been proved an excellent human food and worth salvage from the drain-pipes, where formerly it had been poured.

Availing herself of the universal satisfaction which prevailed, the agent gave a demonstration in the schoolhouse of ways to prepare cream soups, creamed vegetables, and cocoa, suggesting again that the pupils would be benefited by the hot dish. One mother offered to furnish the milk for a week if her daughter were permitted to prepare and serve the food

during that time. The idea that to cook and serve was an honor stirred the other mothers, all of whom suddenly desired the privilege for their children. One of them offered the loan of a stove if her daughter could cook the next week. Even the washing of dishes was exalted into a knightly privilege, one mother offering two dish towels if her son might perform this useful service. Gradually, saucepan, plates, cups, and spoons were donated or lent, and finally the teacher, swept from her moorings by the high tide of enthusiasm, was seen by the agent frantically waving her hand as if she were herself a pupil seeking to interrupt the august progress of a recitation. Being called upon to speak, she offered the gift of a double boiler. The agent knew at that moment that her watched pot had boiled!

The results of this specific experiment are still coming in each month with the reports of the agent. They have been so satisfactory to parents, teacher, and pupils that there is no talk of discontinuing the "Eat-Milk Campaign" or the hot school lunch, which has been made self-supporting by the charge of three cents a dish. The mental work and the conduct of the pupils have improved as a result of a more sufficient diet, and average attendance has increased to twenty. The children are showing an interest in good house-keeping and in health laws, and there seems to be a new realization that education and schools are linked to life. Women who a few months ago labored cheerlessly, because they had only a limited conception of what a woman's work may produce in the way of health and the power of usefulness, now have a respect for their duties because they see their significance.

## THE QUESTION OF FIUME

STAFF CORRESPONDENCE BY ELBERT FRANCIS BALDWIN

THE Bay of Fiume looks like the Bay of Naples. In place of the island of Capri you have the island of Cherso; in place of Vesuvius and the Italian hills you have the Dinaric Alps and the Istrian Mountains.

The city of Fiume looks like a piece of Prague or Budapest—that is to say, it looks like a Slav or Hungarian city rather than like an Italian one. The Hungarians (in power here since last November) were jealous of Italian influence and took good care that building-permits should be granted only where the architecture of the new structures was less Italian than had been that of the old.

### THE CROATS

I am staying with a Slav family in Fiume. I could not get a room in any hotel; I went to them all. At the last one the manager kindly tried to obtain lodging for me in a private house, and, after some vain attempts, finally secured me a place with this Croat family. They

have given me much information concerning the general Slav side of the situation here and the attitude of that important branch of the Slav race, the Croats, in particular.

When my landlady heard that I was an American, she grasped my hands and said: "The Americans are our friends. Welcome to you!" Then she proceeded: "You will see some things here that you may not understand. For instance, all Fiume is beflagged. Every house flies the Italian colors. You doubtless assume that every one here wants Italy to rule over us. But it is not so. You do not realize that the Italian authorities have forced the Croats to fly Italian colors—why, even our big Croatian banks and steamship agencies were overawed. In this way the true number of Slavs, whether Croats or Slovenes, in the population is not evident. It is far larger than the Italians will admit. They have done everything possible to make their proportion of Fiume and Istria as to population

appear larger; for example, Slovenes and Croats have been deported on various pretexts, particularly sanitary pretexts. Then you have read in the Italian newspapers that there were many thousands in the pro-Italy procession two days ago. You probably thought them all men, and so doubtless did the simple Italian people in reading their papers. Yet half of this procession was made up of women and children—it was easy enough to get the children, as the Italians control the schools. But that is not all. Last winter, when we were starving, the Italians refused us food unless we would swear allegiance to Italy. We finally got some food from the French. Why, the Italians have even invaded the proper order of church services. Nor will they tell the truth about us in their newspapers over on the mainland. Time after time an Italian kills or outrages or maltreats a Croat. A week goes by. You find the occurrence reported in the Italian paper with the names reversed; it is always the

# CURRENT EVENTS ILLUSTRATED



(C) Harris & Ewing

**MRS. ALBERT C. READ WITH HER BABY**

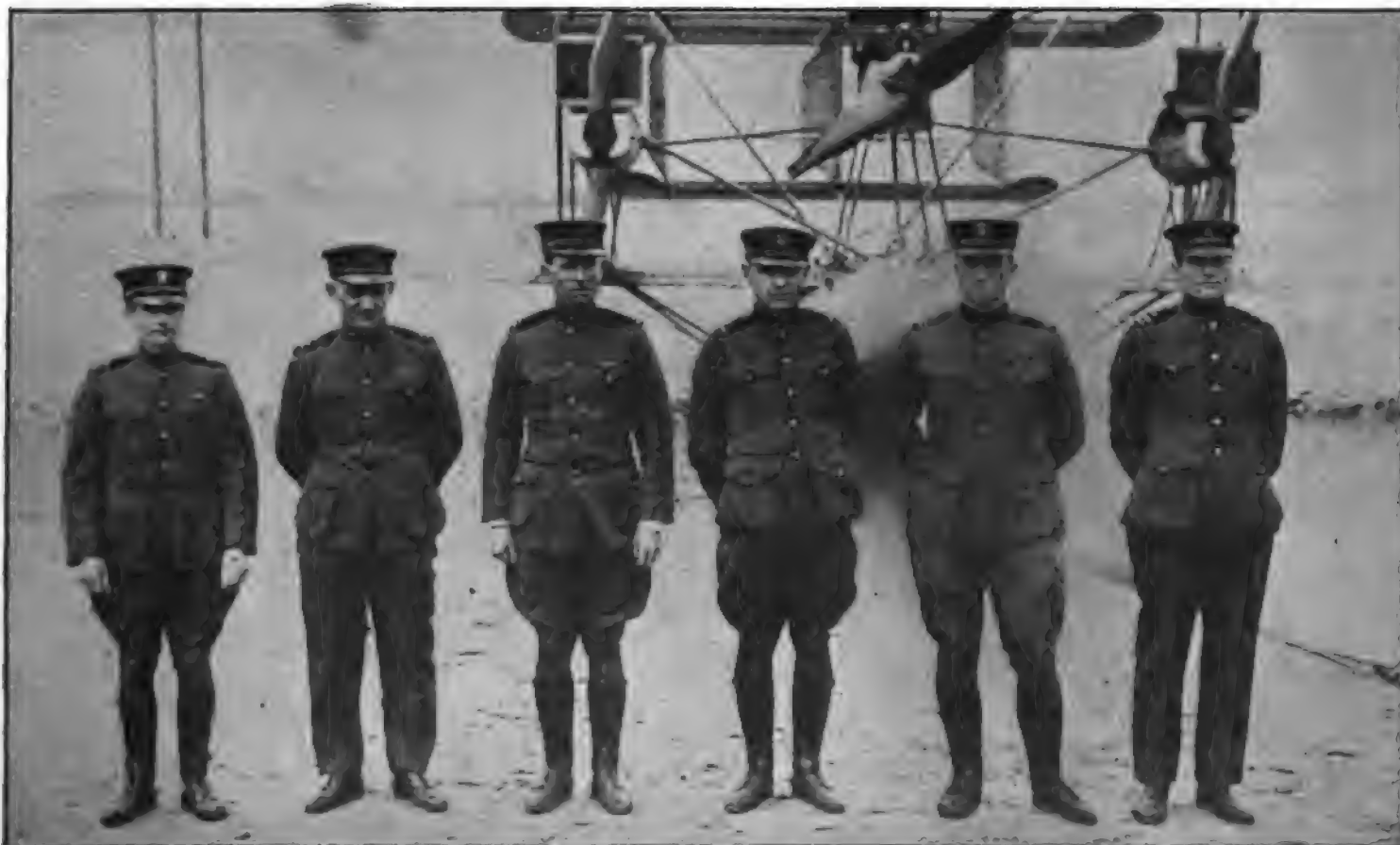


Paul Thompson

**MRS. HARRY HAWKER WITH HER BABY**

Lieut.-Commander Read and Mr. Hawker, as they set out on their ventures across the Atlantic in the air, had no greater need of faith and courage than these two women

**WIVES OF HEROES SHARE THEIR HEROISM**



(C) From Illustrating Service

**THE COMMANDER AND CREW OF THE FIRST AIRPLANE THAT CROSSED THE ATLANTIC, THE NC-4**

Left to right: Lieutenant-Commander A. C. Read; Lieutenant E. F. Stone, pilot; Lieutenant Walker Hinton, pilot; Ensign Charles Rodd, radio operator; chief machinist's mate E. S. Rhodes (who went only as far as the Azores); Lieutenant J. L. Breese, engineer

May, 1919



(C) Western Newspaper Union

#### CALLING FOR BOOKS FOR OUR SOLDIERS AND SAILORS

This pyramid of books, numbering about 100,000, has been built in front of the Public Library in New York City from books given for our men abroad and in hospitals at home

**THE AMERICAN LIBRARY ASSOCIATION HAS A BIGGER TASK THAN EVER**



Gilliams Service

#### WHERE BOOKS ARE NEEDED AND APPRECIATED

Our men abroad need books more than ever, now that the strain of fighting has given way to "watchful waiting" for peace. The picture shows how the men enjoy the library facilities that are offered in a town on the coast of France



(C) Press Illustrating Service

#### CELEBRATING GAUTAMA'S BIRTHDAY IN JAPAN

One of the many beautiful outdoor celebrations that are characteristic of Japan is illustrated in the picture. Gautama's birthday (April 8) is celebrated with processions in which children and flowers have conspicuous parts



Underwood & Underwood

#### THE "GOD OF ANGER" IN THE AFFLICTED ISLAND OF JAVA

According to the reputed belief of certain Javanese, this God of Anger beats with his mighty club those who stir him to wrath. The fearful natural convulsions prevalent on the island may have given rise to a belief in such a deity





(C) Underwood & Underwood

# **ADMIRAL KOLCHAK, HEAD OF THE ALL-RUSSIAN GOVERNMENT AT OMSK**

The success of Admiral Kolchak in overcoming the forces of the Bolshevik Government continues and may soon lead to the formal recognition of his Government by the Allies



Central News Service

# **SERGEANT ALVIN C. YORK, WHO WITH SEVEN COMPANIONS CAPTURED 132 HUNS**

Sergeant York, who is an elder of a church in his home town in Tennessee, recently returned from France, where as leader he carried out one of the most remarkable exploits of the war—the capture of 132 German soldiers



(C) International Film Service

# **CHAPLAIN CHIDWICK SPEAKING AT A GREAT FIELD MASS IN BROOKLYN IN HONOR OF THE NATION'S DEAD**

The Rev. John P. S. Chidwick is known and revered by hosts of Americans as the chaplain of the ill-fated Maine, sunk in Havana Harbor twenty-odd years ago. He has been President of St. Joseph's Seminary since 1909



(C) Harris & Ewing

# **MRS. MEDILL McCORMICK, CHAIRMAN OF A CONFERENCE OF REPUBLICAN WOMEN**

Mrs. McCormick is a daughter of the late Senator Hanna, of Ohio. She was chairman of a recent conference in Washington called by the Republican Women's National Executive Committee

Croat who has killed the Italian. We believe that our Trumbich has told your Wilson about these things and that the Signore Presidente sympathizes with the under dog."

"Certainly he does," I answered. "So do we all." But I could not help thinking that the Croatian plea of oppression—so appealing—would be far more so if all Croats were, physically, mentally, and morally, as attractive as is my landlady.

Slav opposition to Italian aims is even more economic than political. While some Slavs concede that the city of Fiume, taken by itself, might logically be under Italian political control, they contend that you cannot separate a city from its hinterland; and in this case, that hinterland, pure Slav in population, surrounds the city. Of course the inhabitants of the hinterland want to control Fiume. They come sharply against the boundary of the city proper. I am living on that boundary—that is to say, on a boulevard at the city's extreme southern limit, bounded by a river, along which runs our boulevard. Across the river lies the suburb of Susak (Italian, Sussak). The Croats pronounce it Shooshak. The Italians were much perturbed when they heard that the head of the American contingent was living in a boarding-house in the exclusively Croat suburb of Susak.

Fiume is the port for northern Croatia and much of Slovenia, still farther north, but specially for their former sovereigns, Hungary and Austria respectively. Fiume is entirely developed as a harbor. Practically as good Croatian harbors, Becari and Segna, exist farther south. Hence some Croats have proposed that, if the Peace Conference did assign Fiume to Italy, it should not do so until Italy agreed to give equal economic rights at Fiume to Croatia for, say, ten years, when one of the other harbors would presumably have been developed.

Jugoslavia should consist of Slovenia, Croatia, Bosnia, Herzegovina, Dalmatia, Montenegro, and above all Serbia. Some of these states are most directly served by Dalmatian, Montenegrin, and Albanian harbors.

But the Government of Jugoslavia is unfortunately as yet only a government on paper. Serbia—as if she were the Prussia of the combination—insists that Jugoslavia shall be apparently a Greater Serbia under her royal house, instead of a confederation under nobody's royal house—the only form of government to which many Montenegrins and many Croats will submit. Every one, the Italians included, wishes Jugoslavia well, and hopes that a new state, like Switzerland, may emerge. There can be no such assurance for its creation and continuance, however, as exists in the case of Czechoslovakia.

Croatian commerce consists mostly in the exportation of timber; Croatia is rich in it. But this trade, the Italians assert, amounts to less than ten per cent of the total. The principal use of Fiume is in the transit of goods to and from Central Europe. It thus occupies a distinctly international position. Recogniz-

ing this, some of the more broad-minded Croats would agree not to demand the port purely for themselves, but simply that it be made a free port under Allied control. Or, if not that, then a *modus vivendi* should be reached with Italy as above indicated.

#### THE ITALIANS

So much for the Slav. Now for the Italian. You journey from Venice to Trieste through villages ruined by the war, some of them indeed entirely shot away. You see immense heaps of rusty barbed wire. Along the Piave, Tagliamento, and Isonzo Rivers, which you cross, are hundreds of graveyards. Here it was where Italy lost half a million men, killed in defending humanity and decency and in regaining the lands which should be hers. The snowy Alps to the north are now Italy's frontiers. She has redeemed the province of Trent, where nine out of every ten men have always been Italian. She has redeemed the Italian-looking and Italian-speaking city of Trieste. She has gained possession of the provinces of Gorizia and Istria, where Italian influence is predominant. One might think that this would satisfy her. But no, she wants to unite *all* her children under one roof.

Hence she wants the city of Fiume, of whose 60,000 population, so a Fiuman municipal official told me, two-thirds are Italian, a sixth Slav, and the remaining sixth mixed. To confirm this preponderance, I walked everywhere in the city yesterday, specially in the sparsely settled quarters, where at least the little children would not be withheld from speaking their mother tongue. Yet everywhere I heard only Italian. I was well prepared, therefore, for my official's conclusion: "As between Italians and Croats there is no question as to where the city's political control should be. It should be with the Italians."

For three centuries this official's family has been prominent in Fiume. He continued: "Would that President Wilson could have visited Fiume before he decided against Italy! He would have seen that if a vote were to be taken here under his exclusive direction—and I wish it might be—the result would be overwhelmingly for union with Italy. He would also see that Fiume is not the only Slav outlet in these parts, as he seems to think. There is no reason why the Croatian ports south of us should not be developed; moreover, the Italians would doubtless grant compensating privileges to the Slavs of whatever nationality during the time of development."

He added: "Speaking of Slavs, you Americans often make the mistake of saying 'Slav' when you mean only Croat, Slovene, or Serb. Now our feeling in Fiume (and we sent many a man to aid the Entente) towards our allies in the war—the Serbs and Montenegrins—is perfectly friendly. But our feeling is of course the same as Italy's towards her Slav enemies—the Slovenes, Croats, and Bosnians—who fought fiercely and bar-

barously against Italy to the very last moment of the war. That feeling is naturally resentful and unfriendly. How would you like it, Signore, if your enemies, the Germans, after their atrocities with regard to the Lusitania and other boats, asked you to give them a port in America?"

Only comparatively recently have the Italians realized that, economically, the possession of Fiume by any one other than themselves might endanger the commercial existence of Trieste itself. Won by the advantages to be obtained from the Slavs, were they in control, or from the certain advantages to be obtained were Fiume a free port, the great Croatian banks and transportation agencies at Trieste would move to Fiume. (And the American gains a new opinion of Croatian power when he sees the number and size of its financial and commercial institutions at Trieste.) This new economic view of Fiume's potential importance, contrasted with that of Trieste, may possibly account for some of the government-fostered, rapid rise of Fiuman sentiment in Italy, which, of course, rests primarily on a question of honor to race loyalty.

When, in 1915, at a critical moment for the Entente forces, Italy entered the war, Fiume was hardly mentioned compared with the Trentino, for instance, as something to be redeemed. As soon, however as the Trentino and other districts were redeemed, the world in general learned that the Entente Allies would deny justice to Italy unless she had Fiume too. A street poster reads as follows:

#### AUGUST 1914

By Italian neutrality Italy saved France

#### MAY 1915

By entering the war Italy saved Europe

#### WINTER 1915

In Albania, Italy saved the Serb army

#### OCTOBER 1917

Italy saved herself

#### SPRING 1918

On the fields of France Italy stopped the invader at Bligny

#### OCTOBER 1918

At Vittorio Veneto Italy gave the decisive blow to the Austro-Germans

#### APRIL 1919

The Entente Governments deny justice to Italy!

#### THE FRENCH

Opposition to Italy has not come from the Slav alone. The other day at Rome a high governmental authority gave me a more comprehensive view of the situation. I was told that opposition to the Italian aim has also come from France and England.

That from France is due to the fact that the French have always been jealous of a possible Italian commercial preponderance in the Mediterranean. But Genoa went on gaining over Marseilles. Naples helped. Now Trieste has come in. Shall

Fiume be added too? "Not if those who run French finance can help it. They will secretly work to check Italy, no matter how smooth the French papers may be to us," said my informant, who then proceeded to pay respects to the British.

#### THE BRITISH

Fiume is an established port for British lines; I saw their offices here yesterday. Those British companies want to keep this port free from the oppressive harbor regulations and tariffs of other ports. My informant, who is close to the secrets of the Sonnino Cabinet, remarked: "In my belief, the English steamship lines have supplied the writers for at least two of the most powerful papers in Great Britain with money enough to spread abroad Slav propaganda, not because they like the Slav, save as he is more easy-going, but with the one aim of making Fiume as undisturbed a source of British profit as possible."

And yet, on the other hand, it might appear as if the British were working with the Italians. For the protection of law and order on the upper Adriatic, menaced by the Italo-Croatian situation, the Entente Allies assigned last November the guarding of the ports of Cattaro to the French, Spalato to the Americans, Pola to the Italians—the Allies being thus careful not to assign to the Italians Fiume, the place of greatest danger; Fiume was given to the English, and the English have had a long record of success in dealing with such situations. They have a battalion of a thousand men here. I hear the attitude and service of those men commended by Croats, Italians, and Americans alike. We have also had a supplementary force here headed by Major Furlong. In this capacity he was present the other day when, in the beautiful Palazzo Municipio, the city authorities solemnly proclaimed again the annexation of Fiume, in so far as they could sanction it, to Italy. General Grazioli, the ranking official among the Allies here, in his address of acknowledgment, thus alluded to the American official:

Without the slightest provocation to any one, and with absolute respect to the sentiments of others, I wish that the valorous American official, to whom I have the honor of offering the hospitality of my palace and whom I welcome here as a witness of your tenacious Italian determination, could telegraph to Paris and to the whole world that the Italy here in Fiume is only the pure and simple affirmation of an evident right entirely conciliatory with the rights and opinions of other peoples.

That the English have permitted the presence here of an officer of higher rank than any of theirs, the Italians thus being apparently in supreme command on shore (as the Italian admiral seems to be among the Allied war-vessels at anchor in the port), might indicate that the British Government does not altogether sympathize with the pro-Croat position taken by the newspapers mentioned, even though it might not consent to a complete Italian control of Fiume.

#### PRESIDENT WILSON

Finally, there is President Wilson. His proclamations have cheered the Croats and correspondingly embittered the Italians. A great Roman lady said to me the other day, "*Io vorrei gettarlo dalla rocca tarpeia*" (I would like to throw him off the Tarpeian Rock). But this is not all. The ignorant and simple interpret a minority President's personal opinion in terms of America as a whole. Hence we have been advised by some American officials not to go out more than necessary, and, when we do, not to speak English. I have heard of no American harmed, but I have overheard many unpleasant remarks. Even the usually courteous Italian officials were tart at first when I applied to the *carabinieri* (the military police) at Trieste for a permit to visit Fiume—of all places! The officer in charge, examining my passport, ironically said: "Ah, you come from the country of our friend Wilson," but quietly added: "Well, Wilson is not all America. We blame Wilson, not America. His is simply the personal opinion of an American unfamiliar with Europe but conscientiously trying to solve the most delicate of European problems. Of course your President doubtless wants to do justice all round. But we feel that your people, as a whole, do not accuse us, as he does, of imperialism just because we want to have an outlying part of real Italy in the same house with the rest of Italy."

On October 18, 1918, the month before the armistice came, Andrea Ossoinack, the last Deputy from Fiume to sit in the Hungarian Parliament at Budapest, reported to it the spontaneous decision of the people to belong to Italy. On October 30 the Fiumani repelled the Croatian attempt to conquer them, the Croatians still fighting for the Central Powers, and again proclaimed the Fiuman will to be annexed to Italy. "Indeed, they have always wanted to be united to the Italians," Signor Ossoinack asserted. "To deny to Fiume this right is to violate the principle of self-determination laid down by President Wilson himself."

Another remarked: "We have reason to believe that your President came to his decision months ago. He has been cruel to us in not making his opinion known sooner, and especially after ostentatiously coming to Italy as her friend and accepting the King's hospitality last January."

Another said: "That which Germany did not succeed in getting by war Signor Wilson thinks he can get by peace. If Italy had bowed to his word, she would not only have abandoned her proper right but would have sanctioned further American interference. We wish to check that interference. Why should you get mixed up in our problems, anyway? You would not like us to impose ourselves in America."

As to this particular issue, the President's proclamation to the Italian people was tantamount, they thought, to disputing the authority of their delegates at Paris. The net result at Rome is the convening of Parliament, which overwhelm-

ingly supports the Italian delegates. The net result is that the Italians, being on top because of greater numbers here, and the Slavs, expecting to be on top, not only because of greater numbers in the country but specially because of the Wilson encouragement, are more than ever ready to fly at one another's throats. Last night we had half an hour of shooting right out in the street below. My landlady came rushing into the parlor crying: "*La guerra è ricominciata! La guerra è ricominciata! Tutti in Susak si pian-gono*" (The war has begun again! The war has begun again! All Susak weeps and complains)—which meant an Italian onslaught. To-day it is hard to decide which side provoked the fray. Anyway, the Italians have increased their contingent here, and one of our officers from Trieste, who had just arrived, reports having seen Italian guns newly mounted on the outskirts of Fiume.

Fiume has long resisted Croatian aggression. In 1776 we Americans were not the only ones who struggled for independence. The Fiumani did too. In that year the Empress Maria Theresa of Austria assigned Fiume to Croatia—just as President Wilson would do to-day. After three years of resistance, the Fiumans obtained a charter from the Empress reuniting them to Hungary, but according them full autonomy. A century later Croatian domination was again imposed and thrown off. A Fiuman official showed me a Hungarian bank note and said: "See the Hungarian crown. It is supported by various coats of arms, and one of them is that of Fiume. Hungary thus saw the need of recognizing our independent spirit." I replied that Fiume impressed me as having the independent spirit of the old Greek and Italian cities, and asked, "Why not make it an independent republic under Italian influence, like San Marino?" "Ah, that would be the ideal solution," he answered. "*Una repubblica fiumana*—a Fiuman republic."

Mr. John Mitchell, a Scotchman, has lived sixteen years in Trieste. He is the director of the Jutificio Triestino, a great jute factory. He speaks from an intimate experience of the needs of the various people using Adriatic ports. He thinks that the only solution for the peace of the whole region lies in giving Italy political control of the city proper of Fiume, and in making its port free, like Hamburg, with advantages to all alike. This, I find, is also the general opinion among other foreign observers who enjoy any detached point of view from which they can see the whole situation.

The main thing is to do justice and to avoid another war. To do justice the Peace Conference must assure entire economic freedom to the new and untried Jugoslavia. To avoid another war it must not create any more Italia Irredenta. It can do both. Will it?

More than this, Fiume forms the first incident to prove whether a Society of Nations can be a going concern or not. Most of us are sure that it can be.

Fiume, April 28, 1919.



# VACATIONS WITH A CAMERA

BY HENRY HOYT MOORE

MEMBER EXECUTIVE COMMITTEE, PICTORIAL PHOTOGRAPHERS OF AMERICA

ILLUSTRATED WITH SIX PHOTOGRAPHS BY THE AUTHOR

ALL sorts of vacations are good, but the vacation that has an avocation attached to it is peculiarly delightful. There is a zest to such a vacation that unalloyed loafing fails to give. And of all the avocations, that of the devotee of the camera is perhaps the most alluring. If he doesn't take it too seriously, it is an unfailing source of amusement. The puzzles as to light and shade, proper exposure, focusing, etc., give him untiring themes for thinking and talking about. Getting "natives" to pose for him, or taking them unawares, gives him a chance to make acquaintance with their peculiarities which he would otherwise never have. And if he pursues the hobby long enough, he may even learn something about Art—at any rate, he may learn to look at pictures with a new interest. Inspecting art galleries is sure to take up considerable of one's time in foreign countries, especially if one has the advantage of seeing them with an art-loving wife. So that anything that helps to an appreciation of pictures is a gain. Even if the camera devotee always remains a mere snap-shotter, his prints will invariably bring vividly before him in after years the scenes of his outing trips. The cost—well, it will probably not amount to as much as the cigars or cigarettes that the average man burns up with complete nonchalance. If, however, he develops into a "camera bug," the devotee may amuse himself by spending anything within reason, or out of it, on boxes, lenses, enlarging apparatus, and equipment generally.

I started my vacations with a camera back in the days when that seductive announcement first began to appear—"You press the button, we do the rest." I bought a five-dollar camera that carried a roll of film, a dozen exposures in all, of about the size of a silver dollar. This I took with me on a trip on the Great Lakes from Buffalo to Duluth. This trip was something of a novelty then, and there were two great steamers that made it, carrying passenger traffic exclusively—the Northwest and the Northland. I took a lot of snaps of these ships and of the whalebacks and other strange craft that were encountered, the big docks at the Soo, etc. Some of these little photographs were accepted with an article that I wrote about the trip for a magazine—and I was fairly started on the picture-making road.

I have always carried a camera of some kind with me since that time. Sometimes I have taken one of the cheapest sort, and sometimes one of the expensive reflex variety; and I am bound to say that the photographs of the cheap camera are likely to turn out about as well as those made with the costly instrument. I refer, of course, to those depicting outdoor scenes. For indoor use a more elaborate apparatus is needed for serious work. With a three-dollar camera I once made a lucky snap that was valued so highly by one of the best known of American pictorial photographers that he offered to exchange any one of his best prints

for a copy of it, and then honored it by giving it a prominent place in his showcase. And I have made scores of photographs with the same camera that were "punk"—just as I have done with the high-priced reflex. For I believe that nobody can tell exactly what he has "got" when he uses his camera, of whatever price, until his exposure has stood the test of developing and printing. One of the pioneers of pictorial photography in this country—a woman—once remarked to me, "If I get one 'picture' out of a dozen exposures, I count myself lucky."

Of course experience helps a lot in this as in everything else, but there are so many factors in the making of a good photographic picture, of which the camera is only one, that the result of an exposure can never be predicted with certainty. "What a fine lens you must have!" is recognized by good camerists as a remark derogatory to their skill. It is not the lens, any more than it is a paint-pot, that produces a picture. A skilled photographer can, indeed, produce a charming picture without any lens whatever—using a pin-hole in a piece of cardboard to reflect the image on his plate.

Of course I am not decrying the use of the large, expensive camera with a high-priced anastigmatic lens—it is all right in its place and in the right hands. But for a vacation one ought not to be a pack-horse for carrying photographic equipment. So, I say, take with you a small camera using films, which you can expose freely without depleting your pocketbook too much, and then, if you get some "pictures," you can easily make enlargements from these small films that will bring them up to a respectable size. Use these films freely, study the effects of light and shade, see a good photographic exhibition occasionally to keep yourself from getting too greatly elated at your successes, read a good book on composition now and then, and your vacations with a camera will show photographic results that will give you genuine pleasure and make your friends keen for souvenirs of your skill.

The four years of war are over, and the camera-user will soon again be welcome in Europe. That is the land of picturesque castles, bridges, towers, fountains, and monuments, all waiting to be made into pictures by the American tourist. It is also the land of varied and pictorial costumes, worn by people who are usually well disposed toward the kodak carrier. I remember a kindly French priest, who, when he saw me trying to take a hurried snapshot of him, stopped and offered to pose for me at my leisure. One has many such joyous memories. But we have no need to travel abroad for good subjects for camera work. "The angel sought so far away is waiting at your door." Childhood is everywhere, waiting for a picture. So are summer girls. And America's scenery—ought we not to have a new "Picturesque America" made up of photographs? Why not begin one for yourself?



**A COOL DRINK FROM A PUBLIC FOUNTAIN IN VENICE**

Made with a Graflex 4 x 5 camera, film, 1-40 second exposure, enlarged with Goerz lens; printed on Japan tissue paper



**THE SWANS—ASBURY PARK, NEW JERSEY**

A snapshot with a Brownie 3¼ x 4¼ film camera, 1-25 second exposure ; enlarged with soft focus lens



**MOUNT PILATUS—LAKE LUCERNE, SWITZERLAND**

Made with a folding kodak, 4 x 5, film, 1-25 second exposure ; enlarged with soft focus lens





**A SUMMER GIRL**

Outdoor portrait made with a Graflex 4 x 5 camera, 1-25 second exposure ; enlarged with soft focus lens ; printed on Japan tissue paper



A SNOWY ROAD CANADIAN

Made with an 8 x 10 view camera, soft focus lens; printed on platinum paper



WASHINGTON BRIDGE

Made with an 8x10 view camera, soft focus lens ; printed on platinum paper



# THE STARWARD TRAIL

BY DANIEL HENDERSON

"Tennyson's dream of an aerial fleet—  
Pooh! An idle bard's conceit!"

Thus we mocked the pioneers  
Plotting highways to the spheres!

Thus we clung to humdrum things  
And scorned their lore of winds and wings!

Foolish it seemed to us to mark  
The sudden rise of the meadow-lark!

How could mankind hope to follow  
The falcon's swoop, the flight of a swallow?

While we grumbled, while we scoffed,  
Still, thank God, they looked aloft!

Seaward, where a gray gull clove  
Mists that curtained cape and cove,

They saw a new Columbus dare  
Illimitable seas of air!

The eagle breasting the coastwise gale  
Marked for them the way of the mail,

And where snow-fleeing bird tribes went  
To find a tropic continent,

They saw ethereal roads astir  
With many a human voyager!

"Cling to the old and flout the new!"  
Age through age, the law holds true,

Yet—the Dreamer again has won!  
Up, and follow his path to the sun!

## A DAY WITH A NATURE GUIDE

BY ENOS A. MILLS

ONE morning six variously attired people, four gentlemen and two ladies, started from a hotel in the Rocky Mountain National Park with a Nature Guide. An automobile whirled them to the end of the road far up the mountain-side, where they continued afoot. They were bound for one of the "eternal" snow-drifts on the Continental Divide.

The essence of Nature Guiding is to travel gracefully rather than to arrive. This Guide tactfully put two or three at ease by convincing them that in the United States the belief in ferocious animals is a superstition. "And no one," he continued, "in this locality has ever been attacked by a wild animal." The day was perfect, but so interestingly did the Guide describe experiences in storms that every one hoped to be Rain-in-the-Face before evening.

The Guide was jollied for being silent. The party asked for rubber-neck specialties and demanded where their megaphone artist was. They were climbing in a V-shaped canyon, traveling west. Presently the Guide pointed out that the right, or north wall, rises steeply in the sun and is covered with a scattered growth of stocky, long-armed pines. The left, or south wall, which faces north, has a crowded growth of short-armed, tall spruces. In the bottom of the canyon between these closely approaching, unlike forests is a lively stream with a few accompanying firs, willows, and flowers.

Each member of the party remembered something of plant distribution, and each contributed something to the discussion concerning plant zones, slope exposures, temperature, and moisture—the determinism of ecological influences. When the scraps of information ceased, the Guide added that each canyon wall also had its special kinds of insect and mammal life.

The Nature Guide is at his best when he discusses facts so that they appeal to

the imagination and to the reason, gives flesh and blood to cold facts, makes life stories of inanimate objects. He deals with principles rather than isolated information, gives biographies rather than classifications. People are out for recreation and need restful, intellectual visions, and not dull, dry facts, rules, and manuals.



MISS ESTHER A. BURNELL, THE FIRST NATURE GUIDE LICENSED BY THE GOVERNMENT

Many nature guides are women

What the Guide said was essentially Nature literature rather than encyclopædia natural history.

This party being interested in the distribution of life and in erosion, the Guide made these the features of the day's excursion. In a mountain region life zones are seen side by side; the wear and tear on the earth's surface by many forces stands out unmistakably, and two or three types of erosion may, in places, be seen from one view-point.

All that the Guide said concerning

erosion could be set down under the heading "The Biography of a Canyon." In this the various forces of erosion—running water, frost, ice, and acid—each at work in its respective place with distinctive tools, were prying, wedging, cutting the canyon wider and deeper. Roots wedged the rocks and dissolved them with acids. But at the same time they helped also to resist these tireless forces, placing a binding, holding network of fibers. Gravity handled the transportation of dislodged material.

Each species of plant and animal is of orderly distribution, is found in places that furnish the needed temperature and moisture condition. The Guide's discussion of each living species was its autobiography: "The Story of My Life: or, How I Came to be Where I Am and What I Am." In this he gave the adventure, the customs of plant or animal, the home territory wherein it lived, its climatic zone, and all the endless and insistent play of the radical and romantic forces of evolution, environment, and ecology.

A few popular and scientific names of species were learned, but the Guide was reticent about telling plant names. His chief aim was to arouse a permanent interest in nature's ways, and this by illuminating big principles.

Climbing out of the canyon up a moderate slope just under timber-line, this party halted among the trees and remained silent for a few minutes on the edge of a small grassy opening. A deer and her two spotted fawns walked out into this, then went across into the woods.

All followed a porcupine that was lumbering across the opening, ignoring their presence. The Guide remarked that there may have been a time when the porcupine threw his quills, standing up and hurling them, he imagined, as a primitive man hurled a spear, but that

the development of this animal would prevent the quills being thrown more than three or four inches. However, the other woods fellows made it their business to keep out of his way. He had long been known as "the stupidest fellow

moisture, and temperature conditions. The soil along the upper edges of the snow-field was coarse and dry, below fine and moist. Each species of plant was occupying the peculiar place in which it could best flourish or from which it could



ABOVE THE TIMBER-LINE

"They were above the altitude of eleven thousand feet"

in the woods;" he is the only one who never appears to play, who has no interest in natural history, or Nature Guides either, nor the world.

Up and on they went, except a lady and a gentleman who lingered to watch porky. In the edge of the woods the Guide stopped to wait for them. Plainly panic-stricken they were, just disappearing in the woods headed north. Asking the others not to stir until he returned, the Guide dashed after them.

On reuniting the party the Guide discussed the necessity of all staying together. "Most people," he said, "are easily confused and lost. It is thus bad for one to forge ahead, or to turn aside, or to stay behind. Moving together is absolutely necessary for the happiness of the party."

"Once," he continued, "a capable fellow said he would go ahead and wait for us at the foot of a near-by cliff. He never reached the cliff. While looking for him others of the party scattered, and each and all were lost and remained out overnight."

A little before noon the party walked out of the uppermost edge of the woods among the dwarfed trees and distorted groves at timber-line—an aged and battered forest of trees, small and strange. They were above the altitude of eleven thousand feet.

Before them on the edge of an arctic moorland lay a snow-field about two blocks long. It appeared somewhat like uncut marble. Stained with rock dust, inlaid with wind-blown beetles and grasshoppers, its granular material lay melting in the sun. A bright flower border encircled it. This was made up of flowers of many kinds and colors, flowers with and without perfume, flowers dwarfed, and flowers on tall, stately stalks. In small compass were a variety of soil,

exclude competitors. It was determinism—conditions determining the distribution.

It probably is true that many of these dwarfed flowers were developed around the Arctic Circle. The Guide recounted the great ice age story—how seeds and life had been swept southward by the ice and by retreating birds and animals who gave way before the irresistible slow-moving glacier. On the mountains the seeds grew—found a home; so too the ptarmigan, in somewhat similar conditions to the old one in the Arctic. In this new colony

party is absorbed in details. But a Nature Guided party is vastly different from these. In a Nature party its members have a common interest. They are not in a hurry, they are in a mood to be human. They make intimate friendships while getting acquainted with Nature and with themselves. They take on a wider, happier outlook. All are glad to be living.

Leaving the snow-field, these people rambled along the timber-line. They saw the dwarfed trees and the deformed trees, they noted the pines that held the forest front on dry, wind-swept ridges, and the spruces that triumphed in the moist places. Timber-line has a thousand interesting stories for the visitor. Here the party lingered till near evening.

At the foot of the mountain near the automobile they examined a beaver colony and saw where sediment-filled ponds had become beaver meadows; they watched the evening antics and activities of the few beavers that commonly came forth about sundown; and at last they started for the car, discussing the beaver in history and his place in conservation.

An acquaintance with Nature is worth while. A well-known university man says: "What I wish to bring out particularly does not concern the enrichment of botanical and zoölogical knowledge, greatly important as I regard this, but rather the enlarging and liberalizing influences which Nature has on the public mind generally."

The world is beginning to appreciate the necessity of an outside interest. Fortunate is the individual who has a Nature hobby. Such an interest is known to improve health, lengthen life, and increase efficiency. An excursion with a Nature Guide may give the individual a better hobby.

On other days the interest of the Na-



A FLOCK OF BIGHORN SHEEP

"Their wild environment has exacted of them alertness, positiveness, sharp eyes"

these birds and flowers still maintain the traditions of their respective old families.

A picnic party usually does much talking and more eating. A sightseeing party often does things by the book and talks by comparison. A botany or a birding

ture party was one of a varied range. Timber-line, what determines it, and the species of trees that compose it; beavers, their part in conservation and their influence on the settlement and exploration of America; parasitic plants; the story of



A BIGHORN IN THE YELLOWSTONE NATIONAL PARK

soil; the birth, life, and death of a lake; home territory of animals; wind, the great seed-sower, are among the themes sometimes discussed. Each person received a chapter in a natural history story which helped him to be eager for other chapters which he might find anywhere outdoors.

The bighorn, or wild mountain sheep, was frequently seen at close range. Why they lived in the heights among the peaks the year round was a story that ever stirred. Their scene-commanding, wild environment has exacted of them alertness, positiveness, sharp eyes, and the ability to safely play where there is much space and little substance beneath them.

In connection with schools and education field studies and classes afield are excellent. There is too little of this, and most of it is too serious and amounts almost to being an invasion of Nature, with the miserly intent of amassing facts. The romance and the vision possible usually are overlooked. Nature casts no spell, gives no new landscapes to the student's life. Field studies are chiefly concerned with acquiring facts; Nature Guiding, with giving new landscapes and reaching the imagination.

A few people for years have practiced Nature Guiding occasionally. It has made good, and it has a place in National life. It carries with it health, new ideas, and inspiration. Last year Nature Guiding was given a definite place in several of the National parks by the Government's licensing a number of Nature Guides to conduct people through the wilds. A Nature Guide is an interpreter of geology, botany, zoölogy, and natural history. Nature ever is liberalizing, and the Nature Guide is one of the forces moving for the newer education and for the ideal of internationalism.

Nature Guiding is a magnificent field for young people who are well equipped and who have a vision. Many Guides are young women. Some one has called the imagination the supreme intellectual faculty, and Nature Guiding aims chiefly to appeal to this. Thus rainy days and night

trips are recommended because on these the things seen are few and most strange, incomplete, and suggestive.

Nature Guiding is not like sightseeing or the scenery habit. The Guide sometimes takes his party to a commanding view-point or a beautiful spot. But views are incidental. The aim is to illuminate and reveal the alluring world outdoors by introducing determining influences and the respondent tendencies.

A Nature Guide should have imagination. He should be able to discuss the essentials in concise, suggestive statements, but generally remain silent. He should have a knowledge of human nature.

Children enthusiastically enjoy a day with a Nature Guide, and fortunate the child who can have a number of these excursions. They are thought-compelling, interest-arousing. Children are led after



AT THE TIMBER-LINE

"They saw the dwarfed trees and the deformed trees"

the manner of old people. They must not be talked down to. The Guide may enter a little more intimately into their joys, perhaps, making slight readjustment to their tastes. As a rule the imagination of children is more readily and definitely fired than that of older people.

One day a Guide was out with several children under eight years of age. They discussed a double-topped spruce. They learned that the former single top was broken off and that the two topmost twigs then bent upwards and raced for leadership. They had run a dead heat, as it were, and both of them became the leaders. During the remainder of the day the children often spotted a double-topped tree. The cones of trees were noticed, and, of course, the cones of the balsam fir caused comment because these

stood upon the limbs instead of hanging from them.

In a small area where a forest fire had swept fifteen years before a few live veteran trees had survived. An examination of two of these revealed old fire scars. One of these scars indicated that the tree had been injured by the fire of fifteen years before and by another fire of eighty-seven years previous. A few young aspens and thousands of young lodge-pole seedlings were starting. Why the lodge-pole pines were the first to start in the burned-over area was a question that brought out a discussion concerning what trees were commonly the first to appear in a cleared or burned-over area, and why. Only a few species of young trees thrive in the sunlight; others need shade in which to start. This principle appealed to the children.

An old seed-hoarding lodge-pole on the edge of the burned area was surrounded. It had borne a crop of cones each year for seventeen years. All of these cones, unopened, clung thickly over its limbs. A few days before, the Guide had led a party of older people over precisely the route followed by these children. He had talked to both parties similarly, but apparently the children had more deep and lasting enjoyment out of the day.

John Muir is said to have been an almost ideal Nature Guide. He reached both the young and the old. His botany and geology commonly were in the nature of a story. The past struggles and triumphs of the plant, its present influences, its response to environment, its relation to ourselves, were artistically mingled with the essential facts of its life.

Nature Guiding need not be confined to National parks. Fabre has shown monsters and hundreds of little stirring people co-operating or battling in every growth-filled space. City parks and the wild places near cities and villages are near thousands of people and are excellent places for the cultural and inspiring excursions with Nature Guides. There might well be Nature Guides in every locality in the land.



TWO LODGE-POLE PINES CUT BY BEAVERS  
Rarely does a beaver cut a pine



# THE FUTURE OF AERONAUTICS

BY ALAN R. HAWLEY

PRESIDENT OF THE AERO CLUB OF AMERICA

**P**RECEDENTS of great historic value are being established in aeronautics. For instance, not long ago steps were taken to establish the first air port in the history of the world. The purposes are interesting from a historic view-point as well as for the indications which they give of the progress of developments in aeronautics. Aircraft starting from this air port can be registered under the rules of the Aircraft Inspection Service of the Department of Commerce, having clearance papers just as the ships of the sea have.

This port will be located at Atlantic City and will be a point of departure for transatlantic liners—ocean planes, transcontinental land planes, and large rigid dirigibles which in the future may even have sufficient power to circumnavigate the globe. An ideal airship port would be an airdrome about one mile square; a double airship shed capable of housing two great dirigibles a thousand feet long; a mooring tower with bow mooring gear; mechanical handling gear for transferring the airship from the mooring tower to the shed; hydrogen generating plants and storage tanks; workshops, stores, meteorological building and wireless, telegraph, telephone, and direction signal station which would be to aircraft what the lighthouse is to marine commerce.

The mooring tower should be one hundred and fifty feet high, with a revolving head to which the airship can be fastened by its nose clear to swing around in accordance with the direction of the wind, just as a ship would swing at its moorings or anchor. Fuel and hydrogen pipes would be connected to the ship and a gangway for passengers to enter after having been brought up in an elevator from the ground. Large dirigibles have been projected in England that would have a capacity of three hundred tons and contain ten million feet of gas, with cabins for passengers on the upper side, and motive power to propel them at a speed of eighty miles an hour. Passenger rates between New York and London have been figured at £48, or \$240, and the time between New York and London would be two to two and a half days, or one-half of the time of the fastest steamers. It is interesting to compare these figures with the fare figured for airplane travel, which is £115, or \$585, but the journey would be accomplished in one-half the time, although the accommodations would not be so luxurious, and even the largest airplanes would be very much smaller than the airships.

It is very interesting to see how our ideas of time and distance must be entirely revised and changed on account of this new method of transportation, because we have already had flights from London to India of 5,800 miles in a little over fifty hours flying time; many flights

from London to Cairo in a day and a half, and routes have been laid out between London and Colombo, four and a half days; to Perth, seven days; to Nairobi, three and a half days; to Cape Town, five and a half days; and to Rio de Janeiro, four days. Here in the United States Major T. C. Macaulay has flown from coast to coast in twenty hours flying time; from San Diego to Jacksonville, making a speed of 137 miles per hour on the major part of his journey. He has flown altogether 5,500 miles in forty-four hours fifteen minutes. Two squadrons of Army planes have flown from San Diego to Mineola and return, and we have many official reports of journeys between four and five thousand miles.

One of the most important transportation lines projected in this country is to run between Los Angeles, San Diego, and Riverside, in California, using Martin twin-motored machines, charging \$25 a trip between Los Angeles and San Diego, and \$12.50 between Los Angeles and Riverside. The general charges for training in this country have been \$1.50 a minute, and for passenger flights at about a dollar a minute. Very soon the airplane tariff will be on the basis of fifty cents a mile a minute, and the new element of time will enter into transportation figures. In the case of very high salaried and Government officials transportation expense sinks into insignificance, while the ordinary traveling public might consider it expensive. Many will be attracted by the novelty of flying, and on special routes tourists will be attracted by the exceptional opportunities offered to view grand and magnificent scenery from the heavens.

When we have seen in America large dirigibles arrive from Europe, and now that the crossing of the Atlantic by airplane is a record of history, the development of the aircraft itself will continue to make these feats, at first hazardous, become commonplace, and all the luxuries of travel will be added, together with the advantages which aerial travel offers. Aerial routes are laid out without curve or grade, thus shortening the distances to be accomplished materially and enabling aircraft to rise above storms into regions of sunshine and when passing over deserts to rise to cooler temperatures, and in many cases to take advantage of favorable air currents, as the ships of the sea are favored by the trade winds which blow regularly over the surface of the earth. The high atmosphere is pure and free from dust and the immense spaces will prevent congestion.

One of the most important and one of the first commercial developments in aeronautics no doubt will be its use for aerial photography, giving both plan views of cities, factories, shore lines, and docks, as well as oblique views which give the perspective and the "bird's-eye"

view which usually convey so much more than an ordinary surface photograph. The Forestry Commission of New York State has already arranged for taking photographs of the Adirondack Mountains, thus giving it detailed information which it could obtain in no other way and covering regions almost impassable by any other mode of locomotion. In the great Western forests special timber can be located, such as trees suitable for great masts of ships; fire areas, swamp areas, and the condition of growth can be easily and clearly seen.

The second Pan-American Aeronautic Convention, held at Atlantic City under the auspices of the Aero Club of America and the Aerial League of America, brought out many new phases of the commercial side of this large subject, and chief among them were the interesting developments in the possibilities of the aerial mail service, which has been in operation over one year between New York and Washington and which has carried more than two hundred thousand pounds of mail, representing eight million letters, with absolute regularity. The same six planes, equipped with the same engines which were used a year ago, are still in service.

On May 15, 1919, Lieutenant J. C. Edgerton, who piloted the first aerial mail plane into Washington from New York, and who is now Chief of Flying Operations of the Post Office Department, flew the same airplane and motor which he flew just one year before. Several of the planes had a record of over two hundred flying hours and fourteen thousand miles of flying per plane through all sorts of weather—snow-storms and wind gales—conclusively proving the feasibility of commercial flying.

The recently formed aerial police of New York City is another indication of the importance of aeronautics in civil life. They are under the guidance of Colonel Jefferson De Mont Thompson, Major S. Herbert Mapes, and Major Granville A. Pollock, and a splendid and efficient aerial police corps has been formed in which are many aces of the American Air Force.

One of the first of the duties of this newly formed force will be to photograph the entire city thoroughly, upon a scale which will show every detail more accurately than can be revealed in any other way. Landing-fields have been secured and facilities for patrolling the city, locating fires, preventing civil aviators from jeopardizing the safety of inhabitants, and patrolling the river; and the squadrons are prepared to respond at an instant's notice to any emergency which may arise. Other cities will soon follow the lead of New York. Newspapers will no doubt be the next to avail themselves of the news-gathering abilities of fast scout flying planes, while sightseeing

buses will follow, and transportation lines in the due course of development.

The subject of aerial insurance has received a great deal of attention both in this country and abroad, and it is now possible to get insurance (1) upon damage to machines from any cause; (2) accidents to passengers and pilots; (3) loss or damage to goods in transit; (4) liability of injury to the public or damage to the property of the public. Twenty of the leading insurance companies in England have combined to underwrite this insurance, each company acting independently and issuing its own policies. In this country insurance at reasonable rates can be obtained and will greatly add to the practicable financing of large companies.

To give an idea of the estimated cost of running a transatlantic airship service from London to New York, it would be necessary to provide for—

Interest, depreciation, insurance, operating expenses, repairs, and maintenance, on a basis of four airships of 3,500,000 cubic feet capacity, at a cost of \$2,000,000 each.....	\$8,000,000
Two double airship sheds at \$1,500,000 each.....	3,000,000
Land for two sheds for airdromes at \$150,000 each.....	300,000
Workshops, gas plant, and equipment.....	750,000
Working capital, including operating ports, stores, etc.....	850,000
Wireless equipment.....	50,000
Miscellaneous accessories.....	50,000

Total capital required..... \$13,000,000

Annual charges would be:

Interest on capital, depreciation, insurance, establishment expenses, repairs, maintenance.....	Total \$5,000,000
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This equipment would provide a semi-weekly service of 200 crossings a year

at a total charge per crossing of \$33,000, which, for 140 passengers, would make the cost per passenger about \$240.

The navigation of airships is similar to that of steamships, but is made more difficult by reason of drift, which has to be allowed for. When navigating over land, the pilot is able to determine the drift of the airship by observation of suitable fixed places on the earth's surface, and adjust his compass course accordingly to give the desired true course. When navigating over seas, no fixed places are available, so if the motion of the wind is not known the course must be corrected by astronomical observation and determination of his charted position. A reliable and effective method of navigation is available, however, with the wireless installation. If the ship is in communication with two stations, they can determine the direction of the transmitted waves and signal to the ship its bearing, from which the ship's position can be laid off on its charts and the new departure determined.

With airplanes the speed would be much faster, but the cost would be about twice as much, and there would be less room to move about and less comfort in travel. For long-distance voyages there is no doubt that the airship will be the more practicable.

Before the war there was a constant use of airships in civil flying in Germany by the airships of 1910-11, and the annual reports of the companies operating showed a total number of flights of 826, with a duration of 1,853 hours, covering 102,675 miles, carrying 17,221 passengers, and this was done without any mishaps to passengers.

The ships were equipped most luxuri-

ously, with inlaid mahogany paneling, carpeted floors, and comfortable arm-chairs—in fact, regular Pullman car fittings—with large windows, and luncheon and tea was served from a buffet. Twenty-five dollars was charged for a three-hour trip, and places had to be booked many days ahead. Regular trips were run from Berlin to Leipsic, and from Dresden to Munich. The companies made a profit and received a subsidy from the German Government for the use of the ships for training army and navy crews. There is no doubt that Germany to-day is preparing for an extensive scheme of air travel, and only recently there was organized a company, it was announced, to operate airships from Berlin to Constantinople, stopping at Munich and Vienna.

New inventions are being made all the time to increase the safety of air travel, parachutes are being perfected, men are being more perfectly trained, and scientific methods are used to record the physical and medical phenomena incident to flying.

Civilization is developing to a point where rapid aerial transportation and intercommunication are making the world smaller and smaller, and political questions in remote corners of the world that never touched our lives are now entering our very doors.

A marvelous future is opening for aerial navigation, and progress takes place faster than the world in general can keep up with the advance. Only a short time ago we were talking about the transatlantic flight, and now it is accomplished, and still more wonderful things are conceived of as within the range of aeronautic possibility.

## LA PARMACHENE BELLE!

### A STREAM, A SUPERSTITION, AND A SERMON

BY JOSEPH H. ODELL

I  
THAT man is not a sport who does not begin his trout fishing in mid-winter, when the woods are deep in snow and the ice thick upon the pools. My season usually opens suddenly, as if an unseen hand had touched a secret spring. This year it began on New Year's Day, when a friend sent me an art calendar. The picture wiped out the four months of wild weather that were to come and bade the birds sing, the fronds of ferns to uncurl, and the stream to flash brilliantly in the early May sunshine. But I moved forward by going backward—the art calendar awakened rich memories of the seasons past. The subject was only a detail, but such a detail! There was no foreground, no background, no horizon; the canvas was a surface of translucent water, and, rising through it, with head just breaking into air, was a superb trout, making his rise for a fly—a Parmachene Belle—drooping from a taut leader which

ran diagonally across the picture from the lower left to the upper right corner. In a moment, from that vivid detail, I reconstructed the entire scene—the fisherman standing in the swift current above the pool, last year's leaves lying among the yellow froth just beyond the cast, the labyrinth of the green-tinged twigs overhead, the broken clouds in the wind-swept sky, and the muscles of the wrist that would set the hook almost before the weight of the fish could be felt upon the line.

That evening was one of sheer delight. Gone were all the regrets of the past months; stifled were all the poignant yearnings blended with bitter frustration; obliterated was the one awful fear which drove me to my tasks day after day and held my eyes unsealed through the weary hours of many and many a night. For all honest men live in a purgatory of dread that, after all, they may fail in the one thing honest men long most to do—provide decently for their

loved ones. Among my friends I know not one who asks anything for himself; vainglory, ambition, epicureanism, are absent; but to one and all life would seem satisfactory and well worth while if only no shadow of future poverty and shame were hanging over those they had sworn to forefend. Yet even that most haunting of horrors slipped away with the coming of the calendar. Memory and imagination conspired to crowd the hours with an elemental joy.

First, I recalled a passage about Dean Stanley and Izaak Walton in Laurence Hutton's "Talks in a Library." The book was close at hand and the place marked:

"Going through the Abbey of Westminster on a very memorable occasion with Miss Mary Anderson and her brother, under the escort of Dean Stanley, the historian of the minster, he showed us a great many rare and curious things which were not contained in his own volume. He stopped before the

mural tablet to Isaac Casaubon, in the south transept, and said:

"There is only one bit of desecration of the Abbey that I am disposed to forgive. I'll show it to you." And he laid his beautiful fingers in a caressing way upon the monogram initials 'I. W.', and the date '1658,' which he had discovered to have been scratched there, with a nail, by Isaak Walton himself. This seemed to bring me as near to Walton—always dear to me—as I had ever come. The Dean was kind enough to permit me to have a tracing made of the letters and figures, though such things were against the rules of the institution.

"Isaak Walton had confessed the deed in one of his letters, and the gentle prelate told us that on discovering the fact, late at night, he could not rest till he had proved for himself that the marks still existed. And with a lighted candle he went from the Deanery, in the silent hours of the morning, to satisfy himself that they were still there."

Secondly, and inevitably, I turned to "The Compleat Angler," to the inimitable chapter on 'Trout.' Could anything be more restrained and at the same time more ecstatic than the opening paragraph:

"The trout is a fish highly valued both in this and foreign nations; he may be justly said (as the old poet said of wine, and we English of venison) to be a generous fish; a fish that is so like the buck that he also has his seasons; for it is observed that he comes in and goes out of season with the stag and buck; Gesner says his name is of German offspring, and he says he is a fish that feeds clean and purely in the swiftest streams, and on the hardest gravel; and that he may justly contend with all fresh-water fish, as the mullet may with all sea-fish, for precedence and daintiness of taste, and that being in right season, the most dainty palates have allowed precedence to him."

When an old-school English gentleman brackets anything with wine and venison, he has seen a vision of something as near to heaven as eyes may look upon. I held my finger in the book and dreamed of a stream in the northern land, of a gray morning with the sun stabbing sudden shafts through the mists, of a slow-burning fire which crackled and hissed as the moisture fell upon it from the drenched foliage overhead, of smoke that hung low and clung and spread out in leisurely tides, of trout and bacon in the pan sizzling and spitting, and all the world, all of my world, my very own world, wrapped in the aroma of boiling coffee. "O God, let me live until May!" I prayed.

In spite of the "handsome milkmaid, that had not yet attained so much age and wisdom as to load her mind of any fears of many things that will never be (as too many men often do);" in spite of the witchery of the milkmaid's song, "Come live with me, and be my love;" in spite of the lushness of those English pastures and the simple sophistries of honest folk in the days of good

Queen Bess; in spite of the moaning wind and the swirling snow outside and the lateness of the hour, I closed the book and dragged out my fishing kit.

Pandora could not have broken up life's stodgy monotone more completely than did my old tackle-box. There were reels, spoons, phantom-minnows, lines, leaders, two long-lost pipes (one I recognized eagerly as a favorite), a jackknife, a little vial of vaseline, a Lake St. John Railroad time-table, and a score of other things as inseparable from the art of the angler as staff and ring are from the historic episcopate. Infinite pains had been spent in their selection; each was the cue to a story full of pure adventure—a story rich in the beauty of placid lakes and turbulent streams, of days when the heart took its fill of pleasure, innocent of anything corroding or coarsening. If life at its sanest could have been expressed in symbols, they were before my eyes. Themes of rapture ran fugue-like through my heart; gray and golden images of hope and joy overlapped and interfused; momentary emotions expanded into epics and epochs; chapters of a glorious pre-existence were reeled off as though a palimpsest had divulged a series of apocalypses.

And my book of flies! This Jenny Lind, when did it last flick through an early purpling mist and freight the creel with the lordliest trophy of the day? That somber Heckle, so forlornly slim and old-maidish, where did it make its last kill? And the faded Montreal, now almost demure, what havoc had it wrought in swift swirling and broken water at the tailings of a pool below a noisy fall? And how phantomlike that White Miller must have settled upon a glassy open reach in the half-light just before nightfall! Each starts an ebb tide of primitive emotions running back into the eternity before men invented mutual interference and called it civilization.

But the Parmachene Belle! It brings back what I have often tried to forget and have always wanted to understand, memories of a trip full of wonder and questioning and strange sadness, and of how I found a sermon in the weirdness of a wild night in the far North.

## II

I went to the Lake Edward district quite late in the season. Raleigh had promised to have my guide and outfit in readiness, but upon my arrival I found the Montagnais Indians had gone back to Roberval for the trapping and the half-breeds were already out with the early hunters. The only man around the place was Pete Lefevre, but he showed a great reluctance to accompanying me. Raleigh said he was an excellent guide, having lived for some years on Lake St. John, and was there considered the most skillful and daring canoeist of all who risked the Grand Discharge. It took a full half-day, however, to win his consent, but from the first dip of his paddle I knew him to be an expert. On the portage he was as strong as a bull, carrying incredible packs and swinging up his canoe with

careless ease. He was quick-eyed, dignified, unobtrusive, and very taciturn.

We made Grand Bay easily the first afternoon and got some fishing to boot, and I expected to reach Ecarté by the next night. But we started late, broached our canoe badly about noon, and then after leaving Lake Eugene discovered that I had left my duffle bag at Lake Boquette. Pete's face grew more sullen with each delay. The only words he uttered were jerks of praise for the Emma River. He knew a wonderful pool up the river, and this was the only time in the year to fish it. The Emma district contained the only good fly ground south of the divide! The sweetest camp ever seen was up the Emma among the tamaracks! But not one of the reasons for a change of plans commended itself to me. I suggested that we make camp on the little portage between Algonquin and Stanislaus. To my amazement Pete dropped his paddle and exploded in such emphatic and profane protests that I yielded without a word. Still further to my surprise, he drove the canoe quite wide of the bay where the carry begins and on toward the Discharge. It was nearly sundown, and I did not demur. I could pick out a supper of small trout while he made camp near the outlet of Stanislaus.

After supper, as we smoked by the friendship fire, I thought I caught an unusual furtiveness in his eyes and a note of uneasiness in his voice. He was fussy about the fire, too. It was rather an unpleasant night, black, gusty, and showery, with far-away thunder billowing over the intervening hills. Pete went to the edge of the lake, picked up the canoe and laid it across the opening through the brush as if to bar any approach from that quarter; behind us the timber was big and the undergrowth heavy. As the evening wore on the guide's uneasiness became more marked; he built up the fire repeatedly. Finally I drew him with banter.

During the past few months he had been lumbering in Maine. "Oh, fie, Pete, to prefer the Yankee girls to the Canadian!"

"No, M'sieur, it was not that," and he shook his head with solemn emphasis. "Not that!"

"Ah, then there is more money in Maine than in Quebec!" But he protested so sadly that I was compelled to respect his reserve. After a while he said that he would tell me his story if I would not laugh at him or call him a fool or think him a coward. Of course I would not; nor do I even now.

"M'sieur, it was on the down run of *la petite portage* from Stanislaus to A'gonquin. I was coming through alone, and light, from the Bostonnais. It was just when the tree shadows hit your face and then lay a long way back on the trail behind you. All at once I have a tight breathing and a moving heart; then, very sudden, a big bull caribou filled up the trail and his head down like as if he would charge. I tried to throw the canoe over between us, and then, *mon Dieu*,

that bull caribou, he speak. *Oui, M'sieur*, real words. My knees hit together fast; my feet they cold dead and I not move. I just listen, and sweat, and freeze. He say, 'Pete Lefevre, hark!'

"Jesu, the Son God of the Blessed Virgin, he talk to you now with anger all heart blood. Why not you be all man and go fight the hell-whelps? The Huns spit in the face of Jesu, the Son God, again—again they gash open his body—they pull down the holy crucifix—they make mock of the Holy Father in Rome—they feed holy bread to horses—they foul the holy sisters with their beast bodies—they warm their cold feet in the hot bowels of children. Pete Lefevre, why you not all man and fight the hell-whelps for Jesu, the Son God?"

Pete shuddered as he finished; perspiration stood out all over his face; he bowed his head to his knees. I threw wood and still more wood onto the fire. Everything grew suddenly weird—the swish of the water on the undergrowth by the margin of the lake, the pattering of rain on the foliage, the sentinel straightness of the tall black trees, the muffled waves of distant thunder. Had it not been for the cheerfulness of the fire I should have cried out myself, so great was the sense of mystery and fear. But the silence could not continue long or we should both have been unmanned.

To my surprise Pete first broke the silence—

"M'sieu, they would not let me fight the hell-whelps."

"Do you mean they would not take you into the army?"

"*Oui, M'sieur*, I tried, but the doctor hearken to my heart and say, 'No.'"

"But I thought you were as strong as a giant. No one with heart trouble could drive a canoe and carry the packs as you do."

"Not now, M'sieur; heart beat even now. But that night, after the bull caribou, he speak for Jesu, the Son God, I went sick at Raleigh's place, vera, vera sick, and talk foolish and shout, for weeks, M'sieur. 'Fever typhoid,' Raleigh tell me after."

"Pete, did you ever confess it?"

"*Oui, M'sieur*—in Maine."

"But why did you go to Maine, Pete?"

"Money, M'sieur, money, for the Blessed Virgin at Roberval, because they would not let me kill the hell-whelps."

So we pulled our blankets around our shoulders and sat by the fire all night, while the thunder crept nearer and passed booming overhead, and I talked of many things in many lands, but always of pleasant incidents and propitious events, until morning came with a deepening crimson flush and drove the terror out of Pete's eyes, but still left the fear in his heart.

The expedition could not continue; even in the daylight the region was a haunted one to the half-breed. For an hour or more, while he broke camp, I fished the Discharge with a leader and a single fly—the Parmachene Belle. Trout rose freely and fought gamely, the sun slashed the boiling water almost horizon-

tally and threw many a miniature rainbow onto the spray, a slight breeze brought the scent of balsam from the woods, a big frog bangoed somewhere behind me and a mink came to the edge of the stream and looked at me with an air of expostulation. And all the while I thought of Pete and tried to grasp a half-familiar passage of the Bible which reflected the tragedy of his experience. Then we embarked; of course we could not go back across *la petite portage* between Stanislaus and Algonquin, so we struck the long trail by the Vermilion River and over the two-mile carry to Lake Edward.

### III

Remember, it is still New Year's Day, in a brick-built city, with the snow swirling outside, and the art calendar on the table and the curled leader with the single Parmachene Belle in my hand. Memory has brought back the questioning and the wondering of the sun-flooded morning after the night of weird fear, when I fished the Discharge from Stanislaus and searched vainly for the word of Scripture which should set Pete's personal replica of the inferno into its rightful place as a detail of spiritual psychology. Subconsciously, during the past few months a sermon had grown in my soul—all real sermons grow in the preacher's soul and are not built in the minister's mind, as most people suppose—but I needed a text. The Parmachene Belle was really the text, but a clergyman in a Geneva gown can hardly hold up a trout fly before a discriminating city congregation and hang a homily upon its hidden hook. Of course the text came, as all things return which have once made even the slightest etching of truth upon the consciousness; it forced its way from the days of ancient Isaiah through the confusion of the intervening centuries as if to prove the essential oneness of human experience:

*"He heweth him down cedars. . . . He burneth part thereof in the fire; with part thereof he eateth flesh; he roasteth roast, and is satisfied; yea, he warmeth himself, and saith, Aha, I am warm, I have seen the fire: and the residue thereof he maketh a god."*

Across the seas, across the years, the Lebanon and the Laurentians have grasped hands. Isaiah knew the primitive man and the primeval forest. The swing of the ax, the blazing, crackling logs, the prey of the trap cooking on the green-stick spit, the grateful heat in the chilly air; then the fear as night falls—the invisible, intangible foe against which forged weapons are useless, the creeping flesh, the agitated hands, the affrighted mind, the uncontrollable nerves, the anxious searchings of the conscience standing naked before the improvised bar of judgment; and, at last, the desperate resort to religion—a few trembling strokes upon the residue of the tree and he rounds a head, indents a neck, slices an acute triangle for the feet, makes black marks with a charred stick for the eyes and nose and mouth, invests it with super-

natural powers, and calls the expedient a god. Primitive and grotesque, yes; but savagery and civilization are alike.

If Isaiah's primitive man had chosen the best portion of his tree for his deity, if he had made his god before he made his camp and cooked his food and warmed his feet, he would have been a saint, a primeval saint and without a halo, nevertheless a spiritual genius.

But when religion is only an expedient to quiet fear, a penitent postscript to correct the text of life's chronicle, a palsied codical to undo the foolish willing of years of perversity, a make-weight to offset decades of waste, a scenic shift to give legitimacy to the next and last act, it is hardly more than a clumsy superstition licensed under the seal of a current orthodoxy. Religion as the fag-end, the salvage squad, the afterthought economy of the residue—well, what is it but bribing the court after the verdict of guilty has been duly rendered?

The snow swirled outside, the hour of midnight struck, the art calendar was propped up on the table, and I stroked the Parmachene Belle as it dropped from the leader.

"You have told me so much to-night," I said to the fly, "tell me more; tell me, what is religion?"

And it seemed as if the Parmachene Belle spoke to me, quietly and reflectively:

"I know nothing of religion. All I know is of glad days in the far-away land, where the birds sing blithely in the morning, and the voice of many waters is sweeter than any angel chorus, and the sunlight filters through the new foliage and falls on the stream like golden filigree, and the air comes down from the hills and fills the lungs like the breath of the gods, and the flowers never grow tired of scattering incense far and wide, and every aisle of the forest is more stately than any columned cathedral ever built by human skill, and not a bird or insect or creature is sad or angry or sulky, and the heart of man has found again all the love and hope and peace and joy which it had lost in the grim city, and the Great Spirit presses close upon the soul with a gentle weight of kindness, and all the fear of hunger and failure and artificial shame have passed away completely, and the fisherman stands in the stream and lifts his voice in a shout of happiness which makes the roaring of the stream seem only a murmuring *obligato*—that is all I know."

"But that is religion," I said to the Parmachene Belle; "at least, it is religion as people ought to know it to-day: life free from cringing and groveling fear, the mind unconstrained and the heart unclouded, everything that is best in man singing in unison with everything that is best in nature, happiness as an inalienable right and a perpetual franchise, a glad offering of one's utmost in an uncompelled oblation. I shall put that in my sermon as a glowing contrast to Isaiah's primitive man working out his religion of the residue under the lash of terror." Digitized by Google



# A SUMMER'S PRELUDE

BY JULIA M. SLOANE

"HAD you thought of anywhere you'd like to go next summer?" asks J—, usually about the time we would be poring over seed catalogues if there were the slightest chance of our ever staying anywhere long enough to pick the flowers when they bloomed. Anyway, flowers we plant very rarely come up—I don't know why. Once we planted piazza boxes with mignonette, guarded them with netting from marauding birds, and were rewarded by some straggling petunias—"volunteers," the weekly gardener called them. That was in California, and I am quite sure that nothing would even "volunteer" for us in a less impulsive climate.

But to return to the summer question. Winter for us is predestined, but summer smacks of free will, though it isn't quite that either, because our daily bread seems always to be baked in a place too hot for babies after June 1. The one thing we are always sure of is that we don't want to go to the place where we were the preceding summer. One trip abroad with a nine-months-old Billie, who had measles in a six-by-six North German Lloyd cabin all the way home, decided us against foreign travel for a time. Recurrent ptomaine poisoning at an expensive hotel in the mountains the following season was equally discouraging; and, last, a secluded spot, forgotten even in New England, where a grove and waterfall all our own would have made a perfect setting for "Lucia," but where no cook would take the part allotted to her in our "Sextette," extinguished our enthusiasm for the "simple life."

The arrival that autumn of the Fat Baby further complicated the situation. However, hope is a stubborn india-rubber sort of thing, and when the usual February question came I was as optimistic as ever. We have a friend—I think I am safe in saying that we still have him in spite of what follows—who is the image of Tenniel's White Knight in "Alice in Wonderland," the one with the mouse-traps and carrots, just pitching forward in his saddle. He owned a house in D—, New Hampshire, which he had long felt would be an ideal summer place for us. Being a bachelor, he was a trifle vague about details, but my main impression from his silver-tongued oratory was that the beauty of the view from the cottage piazza more than repaid the happy tenant for pumping all the water by hand from a skimpy well. We had always heard of the charms of D—, with its colony of painters and writers, and, feeling pumping to be good exercise, by Easter the White Knight had us fairly caught. By the end of May everything packable and cratable was ready for storing till autumn, for J— had a better position offered him, and this was more than the usual summer migration. At last, after passing through all the stages of decomposition—the paper-nap-

kin finish filling J— with unspeakable disgust—we stood on the railway platform surrounded by our friends "seeing us off"! It was really worth their while. First J— with all the bags which he could embrace and bristling with as many umbrellas as a cactus has spines; I next with the Fat Baby. I had chosen him in preference to the Walker Gordon milk box, for, though heavier, he has no corners. Next Mary, the large Irish nurse (who would also have preferred the Fat Baby), with the ice-box and shawl-strap. Then, likewise heavily laden, Lizzie, a widow of the United Brethren faith, capabilities unknown, snatched as a last desperate resort, D— being as barren of domestic aid as a mining camp. Last of all, Billie, aged four, manfully lugging Bonci, the canary—the only really care-free member of the party.

Some one had pinned a bunch of orchids on a small portion of my person not occupied by the Fat Baby. This I bitterly regretted before our journey's end, as orchids create a false impression not borne out by our pocketbook. At the last moment the leading druggist arrived with a scarlet box of chocolates ornamented by silver "kewpies." I feared I might have to carry this touching tribute in my teeth, but J— finally found an empty pocket. Thus we started on what is, I think, a fair specimen of our summer adventures. I have not mentioned one member of the party because at first I did not know she was with us. I refer to the family jinx. Just where we acquired her and how long she is going to stay are points about which we differ. I hope that after seven years from the time we broke a looking-glass she may take herself off. The Irish nurse sides with me, but J— isn't sure. He thinks she likes us, and he says that they have constitutions of iron and no tact.

J— stowed us, bag and baggage, into an express train *en route* for the Fall River boat while he went back to wind up his year's work. No use to dwell on our transports—not of joy but of baggage and babies. Eventually we found ourselves settled on the boat—next the fog-horn. These objects are not depicted on steamer charts any more than the pillars behind which we so often dodge at a theater. Naturally we had fog, and of course the Fat Baby did not care for the horn. Night became a crescendo duet between them. Towards dawn quiet came, which decoyed us into a little ill-timed sleep. I awoke with a start to realize that we had but half an hour to catch our train. After dressing Billie with fireman-like agility, I went next door to collect the party. The Irish nurse was telling beads, the United Brethren Lizzie was also praying, the Fat Baby was sleeping in his nightgown, and nothing was packed! I said a few things not contained in the Book of Common Prayer, dressed the baby, and just succeeded in getting my

family and belongings off the boat and deposited into the last seats of the last car as the train drew out of Fall River. At that moment the bottom dropped out of Bonci's cage. If Bonci had welcomed liberty, I should not have moved a finger to catch him. However, he only clung in terror to his swing, and it simply resulted in our sitting in scattered bird-seed till we reached Boston.

The White Knight had not pointed out to me that the date of our arrival in that city fell on Bunker Hill Day. I suppose he thought that every one knew it; but I come from Rhode Island, where we have other things to think about. Trains were so late that our long-delayed breakfast was only a sketch after all, for the city had to be crossed before we were at last on the one and only train for D—. To heat the Fat Baby's bottle and buy a Bunker Hill Day balloon for Billie pressed me a bit, but I made it with about the same margin as at Fall River.

The Fat Baby enjoyed the trip. He sprawled comfortably on a full seat while Bunker Hill excursionists perched on arms and looked acidly at me. They didn't know what I had lived through since dawn or they would never have expected me to hold that fat little person for hours.

As we drew near D— I began to have those creeping misgivings (localized in the pit of the stomach) that usually assail a perfect stranger—a sort of "about to know the worst" feeling. When we were actually in the stage, bumping along a lovely shaded road, I ventured a few questions to the driver.

Yes, he knew the house.

No, he couldn't rightly say he'd seen any one working about there just lately, but he guessed it would be all right if they knew I was coming.

Something in his tone added to my rising disquiet. At last we drew up by the cottage which we had never seen but of which we had heard so much. The view was all there and quite up to specifications, but for the rest—my heart sinks again in retrospect. The rooms had the feeling of a place long closed and not thoroughly aired. I think now that it probably had been a near thing to get a fire burning in the kitchen stove before the stage turned the corner!

The White Knight had insisted on my using his linen and not bothering to bring any of our own, so our first move, after leaving the baby to have his nap out, like a kitten, on an old quilt on the warm piazza, with Billie not too proud to join him, was to look for bedding. Not even one pillow-case rewarded our efforts, though we searched every corner except a beautiful old Dutch marriage chest, which resisted all our efforts with real Dutch stolidity. A neighborly cleaning woman lent us a few sheets, and for the rest we used paper napkins and the Fat Baby's lingerie. Later by telegraphing we discovered that the White Knight's

sister had taken the key to the Maine woods with her (it was similar to the key of the Bastille, which I once saw in a museum), so it was a full week before it could be retrieved by express!

We found ourselves two miles from town, with no neighbors, it being early for summer people, and we had only the very polite, almost exquisite grocer to depend on for the necessities of life. A telephone I could not seem to get, though I coaxed and stormed by turns. The exquisite grocer gently tried to calm me. He said that the British Ambassador had just arrived, and that every one was working for him.

I said I had taken a dislike to the British Ambassador without even seeing him!

He assured me that he was delightful and that I must not be hasty.

I think if the grocer had had a sense of humor it would have helped, for the United Brethren Lizzie was as solemn as an owl and Mary couldn't bear to have me even hum "The Harp that Once

through Tara's Halls." All by myself I had to find it funny.

The climax came at the end of the first week. Billie and I came back from a little drive to find water backing up in the kitchen sink and Lizzie throwing her arms about wildly. She said that she came of a nervous family subject to spasms.

"You aren't going to have one now, anyway!" I said.

"What shall we do?" she wailed.

"I will get a plumber at once," I firmly replied.

Now D— consists of only two rival grocery stores and a post office, and the nearest plumber would be in a town ten miles away, and we had no telephone, thanks to the British Ambassador. All this I knew as well as that it was nearly six o'clock; but I felt that I'd like to get away from possible spasms and think. I started to walk briskly along the lovely but lonely wood road leading towards D— when I heard a sound of wheels, and presently a wagon full of workmen appeared. I stood in the middle of the

road, and when they drew up, to avoid running over me, I said, in my most ingratiating tone: "Could it be possible that one of you is a plumber? No one has any idea of how much I want a plumber!"

The nicest-looking one of them all got out of the wagon and smilingly said, "I am." I led him away, and he spent the better part of the ensuing week with us, digging up drain-pipes all over the place. The roots of young fir trees had grown into the joints and clogged them. His name also was Billy—a most pleasant person and a welcome relief from the exquisite grocer. We missed him greatly when the job was done.

So it went till the man of the family arrived, and things smoothed out, as they usually do when he comes. However, I have always stoutly maintained that I had at last got them to a point where they were bound to improve. Literature cites instances of persons evoking nymphs in the heart of the woods, but, so far as I know, I am the only one who ever evoked a plumber!

## INDUSTRIAL ATHLETICS

### HOW THE SPORTS FOR SOLDIERS AND SAILORS ARE DEVELOPING INTO CIVILIAN ATHLETICS

BY WALTER CAMP

"This war has been the test of us,  
And killed some of the best of us,  
And made men of the rest of us,  
And left no East and West of us!"

IF we are to make the most of the lessons of the war, we must study the facts and apply the conclusions to the immediate conditions confronting us as a Nation. The Americans proved that they could and would fight. America set a higher standard for cleanness in service than had previously been attained. The morale, the high spirit, the cheerfulness, as well as the dogged determination to do the job, were features of the American troops noted by the Allies wherever they went. And these conditions came from the fact that we had a basis upon which to build. That is the basis upon which we are about to erect a greater National structure in the form of industrial athletics.

The American boy is early thrown or drawn into athletic sports. Whether he plays his games in the streets or in the sand lots, on a public playground or at a private school, he soon learns that there is one great sin in the decalogue of youth, and that unforgivable sin is cowardice. He learns that strength and skill make him respected of his fellows, and he learns to strive with might and main for pre-eminence in sports.

Hence we breed courage and ambition. Indulgence in these sports takes the boy and youth out of doors; but it goes much further, for it disciplines the boy, teaches him loyalty, takes the selfishness and conceit out of him, strengthens his muscles, and gives him co-ordination and control.

It brings him in contact with his fellows, inculcates a code of team-work, and speedily convinces him that if he is to excel it can be only through hard work and persistent practice. And these lessons are the very bed-rock principles upon which an efficient army or navy is based.

Then we had to face the things that stop fighters in the mass. We had to deal with disaffection and disease. Homesickness is a well-recognized difficulty in the breaking in of new soldiers, and it often-times leads to many further troubles. All drill and no play will ruin an army or navy just as surely as it will an individual boy; just as surely as will all work and no play affect any man in industrial life.

We therefore transferred the home environment to the camp, the cantonment, and the station. When we first undertook the work, many looked upon it as all mere nonsense, folly that had no part in real fighting preparation. What could football, baseball, boxing, and wrestling avail the man who must march and shoot? But the critics soon found the disease rate lowered, the morale greatly improved, and the direct efficiency with gun, grenade, or bayonet startlingly high.

Did not Kipling write:

"And the life we live and know—

Let the fellow sing o' the little things he cares about,

If a fellow fights for the little things he cares about

With the weight of a single blow!"

These boys had a life they lived and knew and cared about, and they would fight all the better for it.

So in industry a man with the outside interest of athletics will work better. Americanization is more possible for those who come to our shores through the medium of American sport than in almost any other way.

It was not long before these Army and Navy teams were found to be able to hold their own and even defeat civilian and college teams. Then the interest doubled. The enthusiasm spread contagiously. Not only were thousands of already skilled men found in the service, but hitherto unknown men came up or were developed who had never before had a chance to try their mettle. Still another feature was that a man who had passed out of the game into business (for the American gives up his athletics too early) had the chance at twenty-four or twenty-five to take up again the sport he had enjoyed, and he found that he had not forgotten his former skill. But it was not the star team or the star performer upon whom the greatest effort was expended. It was rather upon the spread of athletics throughout the mass, the inter-regimental games, the company contests, the sports with hundreds of men in at a time, that all the athletic directors and instructors were working. It is safe to say that never before in any community were there so many men taking part in sports of all kinds as in the camps, cantonments, and stations where our men were in training. And when they went "Over There" our boys took with them sound bodies and the fighting spirit, and their sports went with them. Many a Frenchman

gazed with awe upon American teams playing football. Many took into their hands and felt with horror the "hard-as-rock" baseball with which our men played.

Our boxing was made the basis of bayonet fighting and our baseball arms were adept in learning to throw the grenade. The men who had gone into the opposing football line when their signal came went "over the top" with that same abandon. Those who had made a stand on the last five-yard line in the grim determination of the gridiron field faced the scrimmage of war with the same do-or-die fortitude. Those who had raced on the cinder track and thrown their last efforts into the sprint at the finish were just as "game" when the pathway was a Flanders field or a Château Thierry line. The man who took the big chance on the motor track took the greater chances in the air with the same spirit. The man whose nerves had been tested with "two men on," "one out," and "a run to tie and two to win," stood smiling when the line was thin. Yes, these boys of ours were ready and prepared in a hundred ways, the real purpose of which many had never dreamed.

"There are men, my father, brown and strong,

And they carry a banner of wondrous hue;

With a mighty tread they swing along;  
Now I see white stars on a field of blue!"

"Hasten, son, fling the window wide;  
Let me kiss the staff the flag swings from  
And salute the Stars and Stripes with pride,  
For, God be praised, the Americans come!"

And now it is over "Over There." Our boys are coming back by the hundreds of thousands. And the great majority of them are wonderfully improved in health and physique and have a broader outlook upon life. Shall we miss the lesson? Remember that in the draft nearly thirty per cent were rejected. That thirty per cent is still with us. They did not share the benefits of all this which the seventy per cent enjoyed. We must make them fit as well, and at the same time must capitalize the asset of health in those returning. Nor is it the physical side alone. The cleanness of the men in our service has shown what may be done for the entire population. It was accomplished in the service by the methods outlined, and it may be accomplished in the civilian population in a similar way.

But there is another phase to be considered, and that, too, one of the greatest importance to all communities. A community is like an army. If it has teamwork, high morale, it is successful and a good place in which to live. If it is merely a place where men work all day long, drag themselves to bed only to secure enough sleep to go through the dreary round of toil again, with nothing in the way of pleasure, nothing to look forward to, that community loses its morale, and just as the individuals lose

in their spirit so does the product of that community fall off. Bad feeling, dissension, general low spirits, and, coincident with this, disease and inefficiency, sap its very life-blood. Dr. William Draper Lewis, of the State Health Insurance Commission of the State of Pennsylvania, shows that sickness of workers in that State alone results annually in the loss of 16,800,000 working days, that 120,000 employees in Pennsylvania are sick every day in the year, and that the loss to wage-earners annually is \$33,000,000.

As the Allied commands have seen the effectiveness of these sports of ours in making fit men and the establishment of a high morale, they have begun to introduce them in their own military system. Even the Orient is taking up our sports, and that, too, with a definite purpose. If all these things were good for men preparing for service and in service, it is certainly of the greatest importance that they be continued and extended throughout the land. They should go into our entire industrial fabric.

General Pershing writes: "I am now most anxious to encourage in every way possible the athletic side of our training, both as a means of keeping the personnel wholesomely and enjoyably occupied during the periods not needed for other military duties and as a means of keeping them in the state of physical and mental fitness which is so necessary to the morale which breeds contentment."

In fact, Great Britain is already realizing this, and a conference of associations representing all sports of the United Kingdom, held in London, has approved of a series of memorials to be forwarded to every member of the Cabinet and the House of Commons emphasizing the need for increased facilities for sports and recreations for workers, not merely to improve the health of the nation, but as tending to reduce unrest.

The memorial also points out that hundreds of thousands of additional players who took up sport while serving in the army must be provided for.

The conference suggests that the Government acquire ground for the practice of sports and let it at low rentals, and also instruct and empower municipalities to do likewise. The Government is also asked to restore the pre-war cheap railway fares for players and to exempt non-profit-making grounds from taxes.

A factory of ten thousand hands can be organized just as we organized a naval station. Each man in service had his particular job of navy work to do, just as the factory worker has his allotted task; but through organization it was possible to provide sports, athletics, recreation, relaxation of a wholesome character, and to give every man something to which he could look forward with anticipation of enjoyment. All this should be transferred into industry, for two reasons. First, that these men who come back physically fit shall not deteriorate in that great asset, health. And, secondly, that the thousands who had none of these benefits should have the opportunity not only to become

strong and well, but to enjoy that possession in every way.

One of the most telling criticisms that has been offered in the last twenty years against college athletics was based upon the fact that the college athlete, having made himself physically fit and muscularly strong, having trained and worked out of doors, had built up a condition that required exercise and out of doors for the continuance of health. Immediately after graduation he plunged into his life's work, which, with the usual American ambition, he took so seriously as to neglect everything in the way of physical exercise for two or three years, and consequently he broke down. If one stops to realize what it means, therefore, for these men of ours who have had two years of vigorous outdoor life and training to come back and go into the factories, he must see that, unless some opportunity along the lines of athletics and sports is provided, these men too will suffer breakdowns in health which will be tremendously expensive not only to the men themselves but to the communities, and finally to the entire productivity of the country.

There is another important phase to this subject, and that is one which is extremely pressing. How are we to fill the place formerly occupied by the saloon? It should be borne in mind that there were thousands of men who used the saloon as a social club. They did not go there especially for the purpose of drinking. They went there on account of the "gang" spirit, and because human nature is gregarious. Now it is a recognizable fact that these saloons were not maintained for philanthropic motives. It was the profit on the sales which paid the rent and gave men a place to sit and talk. Here is a chain of social clubs all over the country which under the Prohibition Act must inevitably go out of operation, at any rate in the form in which they have been conducted. Men drifted into these clubs or saloons just as they came from work. There were no signs up, "No smoking allowed," and there were no rules which provided that a man should go home first and dress up before he went to the saloon. These are things that must be reckoned with, and they are a part of the social state. Two million soldiers who are returning and the millions and millions of workers in this country are not looking for philanthropy. Men never felt when they dropped into a saloon that they were sponging on charity or that they were not paying their own way. Hence when we study the replacement of these we see that it must be done by the men themselves. The Government did not order the men in service to play games. They provided some of the facilities, but wherever there was a competent director in a station it meant that he organized committees who "ran things." And that is the way it must be worked out in industrial life. The management can help, but the men themselves are the ones to organize, that they may be independent and take part in programmes of their own creating.

# CATHERINE BRESHKOVSKY

BY JEAN RUSHMORE PATTERSON

You ceased to be a woman when you spoke  
And bade us strive to understand ;  
You were the peasant that had borne the yoke,  
You were the people of your native land !

The exile, hoping through the endless years,  
The murdered child, the soldier dead,  
The widow, sorrowing too deep for tears,  
The starving orphan crying out for bread !

You were the downcast striving to be free,  
The bondaged souls that ask a right,  
Unlettered thousands making earnest plea,  
The long oppressed at last demanding light !

The very soul of Russia standing there,  
Incarnate will, despite the woe ;  
Having borne much, yet struggling still to bear,  
You bade us not forget the debt we owe,

The bitter months when countless Russians tried  
Unarmed to stand the bloody test,  
The marshy plains with Russian blood deep dyed,  
The *Eastern front that helped to save the West !*

You were no woman when you pleaded thus,  
You were the Russian people calling us !

## MORE ABOUT THE NEW INCOME TAX IN NEW YORK

BY FREDERICK M. DAVENPORT

Mr. Davenport was Chairman of the Special Tax Committee which drew the Income Tax Bill for the State of New York. The bill had the unanimous approval of the men of both parties on the Committee, and was passed with the vote of every member of the Legislature in both branches and signed by the Governor. Apropos of Senator Davenport's statement concerning the need of a budget system in this country, our readers will find on another page an article describing the method used in Great Britain. We have already announced for a subsequent issue an article by Senator Davenport giving his impressions of the Legislature of which he is a member.—THE EDITORS.

IT may be interesting to the readers of *The Outlook* to know that the rather rigorous criticism of the new Income Tax Law in New York which very recently appeared in its editorial columns has at one point the warm approval of those who drew the measure. I refer to the urgent need of checking waste and extravagance in State and municipal as well as National Governments, and also of checking uncontrolled public expenditure itself, which is not directly wasteful, but which is going forward by leaps and bounds in all parts of the Union. I will return to this point in a moment.

The criticisms by *The Outlook* relate partly to certain alleged minor injustices of the law to non-residents of the State, but chiefly to the alleged faulty method setting about to increase cash receipts of before reorganizing the State's finances.

First, I will try to make clear what is the reason for and the trouble with the provision which seems to make the law bear somewhat unjustly upon non-residents. In the case of residents the tax is imposed upon the entire income from whatever source derived, whether within

or without the State, and a minimum exemption is allowed of \$1,000 for a single person and \$2,000, with \$200 additional for each of certain dependents, for a married person. In the case of non-residents the tax is imposed only upon such income as is received or earned within the State of New York, and no minimum exemption is allowed. The theory was that if you tax a resident on his whole income from whatever source derived you should not tax the minimum of subsistence for himself and his family. But if you are taxing, as in the case of the non-resident, only the income earned within the State of New York, and not by any means necessarily all of a person's income, it is not fair to allow him the advantage of deducting the whole minimum of subsistence, as you do in the case of the resident, who pays tax on his whole income from whatever source derived, inside or outside the State. If, however, it could be shown to the satisfaction of the New York authorities that the entire income of the non-resident taxpayer was received within the State of New York, and that no claim for the

\$1,000 or \$2,000 exemption, or any part of it, has been made elsewhere, there is no reason in the world why the non-resident should not also enjoy this exemption. Such a solution would be within the spirit of the law. If the Comptroller of the State, who is the collecting agent, follows the spirit of the law, he may provide a form of certificate through which the non-resident taxpayer may make clear that he has no other income than that earned in the State of New York, and thereupon receive the benefit of the minimum provision, as in the case of the resident. If the Comptroller is hesitant about violating the letter of the act, the intent of the framers can be made clear in January by a few words of amendment several months before the tax, in any event, can be put into operation. The time for the first payment of the tax is March 15, 1920.

There is another slight unclearness in the act which might conceivably bear unfavorably upon non-residents, but which actually will not. Under the measure, the employer or the institution in the State of New York paying the salary or the



earning to the non-resident is made the responsible withholding agent for the amount of the tax if the tax is not paid by the non-resident himself. The rate in the bill was first fixed at a flat 2 per cent for everybody, and 2 per cent would then have been the amount which the withholding agent would be responsible for deducting from the salary or earning. But at the last moment a graduated rate of 1 per cent up to \$10,000, 2 per cent up to \$50,000, and 3 per cent above that was determined upon, but by inadvertence no change was made in the provision about the responsibility of the withholding agent, and so the act as passed seems to make the withholding agent responsible for deducting 2 per cent on a person's income of \$10,000, whereas the tax was finally fixed at only 1 per cent. But if the non-resident pays directly his tax of 1 per cent, no trouble would arise from this minor error, as the withholding agent would then be free from all responsibility under the terms of the act. And of course this inadvertence also will be corrected early in the next legislative session, some months before the law goes into operation. And in the meantime the Comptroller may, if he wishes, prepare his preliminary form of certificate in line with the amendment that is certain to be made. And the intent of the law is so clear upon this matter that I have no doubt the courts would hold, in any event, that the withholding agent is responsible only up to 1 per cent in case of incomes under \$10,000.

When we consider also that in order to secure exact justice a reciprocal provision is introduced into the act providing that non-residents shall have rebated to them any tax on New York income which may be imposed by the State of the taxpayer's residence, providing that his home State treats New Yorkers in a substantially similar way; and when we consider that the non-resident in the meantime owes the Government of the State of New York something for the benefit to him of the legal and social and physical protection and opportunity offered to him to accumulate wealth and do business and make earnings in the State, it seems to me that the objection about the non-resident is pretty effectually disposed of.

The inevitable result of American methods of legislation, with its practice of frequently making important changes at the last moment, is the creeping in of occasional minor inconsistencies. But a broad view of the situation will, I think, compel the conclusion that the enactment of this measure, and the important amendment at the same time of the Corporation Tax Act, put New York in the forefront of the movement toward a modern and equitable system of taxation in this country. In no other leading American State has there been taken so long a step toward substituting for the inadequate and unworkable general property tax a system of individual and corporate taxation of high character such as we now have in the State of New York as a result of the action of the Legislature

recently adjourned. The system in New York is now superior in important respects to that of Wisconsin, the only other American State which has seriously grappled with the problem. While there remains something yet to be done in improving the system of taxing public utilities, I find that those who are best informed upon taxation in the country recognize that the revision of the tax system recently made by New York marks an epoch in the history of American finance.

And now as to the chief burden of the criticism by *The Outlook*, that the substance of the imposition of the tax really puts the cart before the horse, that it is bad procedure to impose an effective income tax, with all its possibilities of increasing the rate and extending the volume of revenue, before adequate effort is made to check wasteful and extravagant and more or less uncontrolled expenditure. Technically this position is correct. Practically it is not.

In the first place, as *The Outlook* intimates, it was a condition and not a theory which confronted the Legislature. Owing to the modern method of administering certain forms of taxation by the State Government, and then distributing the proceeds between the State and the localities, it has become more and more necessary for States to consider the local and especially the municipal situation in all matters of revenue. As the result of the prospective wiping out of the excise revenues through war-time and Constitutional prohibition, and as the result also of the mounting costs of labor and commodities and personal services growing out of war-price conditions, the State and the municipalities of New York were suddenly confronted with a prospective deficit for the current year of about fifty-three million dollars. Now real estate is heavily burdened already. Personal property has proved itself generally in this country, and especially in the State of New York, a most elusive source of revenue. The so-called indirect taxes, like those upon inheritances and mortgages and motor vehicles, might be made to produce a few extra millions; but all the suggestions together would not begin to produce fifty-three millions. There was only one possible source left to which to turn, and that was income.

Now to continue still to be practical. In private expenditure, and theoretically in any kind of expenditure, the first thing to do would be to check waste and extravagance and begin to shut the sluiceways of financial folly, so far as there is any. But that is not the way it happens in the case of public expenditure. The great difficulty about checking extravagance in commonwealth or nation through the introduction of a thorough budget system is that this reform breaks down the sanctified system of special appropriations for particular districts under the easy method of "you tickle me and I'll tickle you." There is so much good and easy politics in that from the legislator's standpoint that it takes something more

than the statesmanship of financial idealism to alter it. It begins to be altered only when the taxpayer himself for the first time begins directly to feel the pinch of it, and that is precisely what happens when the direct and personal income tax is laid upon the citizen. The Congress of the United States seems to be about to establish a National budget system to check the flow of uncontrolled extravagance, but that prospectively happy issue out of our afflictions might not have come for a generation—it has already been talked about for a generation—if it had not been for the direct pressure and burden of the Federal income tax upon the citizen. Now something will no doubt be done about it.

The same thing, in my opinion, will happen in the States as they adopt the direct income tax and push the pressure of it down to reach justly as many persons as possible. The demand for a thorough State and municipal budget system and the control of expenditure in a vigorous fashion will then grow by leaps and bounds. And I can see no other practical way. So, instead of its being haphazard financial procedure to impose a State income tax before expenditure is checked, as *The Outlook* seems to think, I regard it as the most direct, designed, and certain way of beginning to accomplish a greatly to be desired end.

In fact, it has long seemed to me that the direct personal income tax is particularly needed by the separate commonwealths of the Union, not only as a means of financial reinvigoration, but as a means of obtaining in the States a more sensitive and critical citizenship. The tide of nationality is running full and strong, and will run stronger; and the eye of the citizen is becoming very critical upon Washington. There would seem to be no need, save in times of emergency, for the employment in any high degree of the income tax by the National Government. The National Government has not yet begun to tap the legitimate indirect sources which are so naturally available for Federal purposes.

If the Government of the country is not to grow top-heavy and topple over, if centralization at Washington is not to become increasingly dangerous to freedom, then something must be done to make the local State governments strong and efficient and to fix the attention of the citizen upon his own commonwealth and its increasingly important function under our Federal system. If free government fails in America, it will be because the State governments fail. My own view is that the best thing which could happen to the financial system of the separate States would be the imitation of the action of New York and the adoption of the income tax principle throughout the commonwealths of the Union. There is no tax which so brings the taxpayer to close quarters with Government revenues and expenditures or so practically brings home to him the responsibility of citizenship.

# WEEKLY OUTLINE STUDY OF CURRENT HISTORY

BY J. MADISON GATHANY, A.M.

HOPE STREET HIGH SCHOOL, PROVIDENCE, R. I.

Based on *The Outlook* of June 4, 1919

Each week an Outline Study of Current History based on the preceding number of *The Outlook* will be printed for the benefit of current events classes, debating clubs, teachers of history and of English, and the like, and for use in the home and by such individual readers as may desire suggestions in the serious study of current history.—THE EDITORS.

[Those who are using the weekly outline should not attempt to cover the whole of an outline in any one lesson or study. Assign for one lesson selected questions, one or two propositions for discussion, and only such words as are found in the material assigned. Or distribute selected questions among different members of the class or group and have them report their findings to all when assembled. Then have all discuss the questions together.]

## I—INTERNATIONAL AFFAIRS

**A. Topic:** The Church and Social Reconstruction; A Great Educational Scheme; To Fight Disease and Destitution; The Children's Bureau Conference; The Farmer's Boy and the School.

**Reference:** Pages 182, 184.

### Questions:

1. What are the things the bishops of the Methodist Episcopal Church urge that the Church favor? Do you think the pulpit should have anything to do with such subjects? **Reasons.** 2. What are the principles and the spirit of Christ's teachings? If these were applied to modern industry, what changes, in your opinion, would have to take place in the management of industry? 3. Could a person or a corporation that believed in practicing Christian principles conduct a successful modern business? Discuss. 4. State the facts about and then discuss the value of the great educational scheme explained by *The Outlook* on page 182. 5. What, in your opinion, are the practical, personal, and National moral values in supporting the new League of Red Cross Societies? 6. Tell very briefly your personal opinion of each one of the topics discussed at the Washington conference on child welfare. 7. Discuss at some length the physical, the economic, and the social values of keeping children in school until they are eighteen years of age. 8. Describe and tell the importance of the Juvenile Court, a distinctly American institution. Is not the home really responsible for juvenile offenders? Discuss. 9. Tell why, in your opinion, the United States has never attacked the problem of rural child labor and the lack of schooling that goes with it. Discuss the importance of attacking this problem. 10. In connection with this topic read "The New Citizenship," by A. T. Robertson (Revell), and "Social Problems," by E. T. Towne (Macmillan).

**B. Topic:** What the Bolsheviks Have Done to Russia; The War's Effect Upon Our Economic Philosophy; America and Russia—A Contrast.

**Reference:** Pages 193-196; 203-205; 185.

### Questions:

**Note.**—At least three lessons should be devoted to this topic. 1. What is Mr. Carasso's explanation of the "bitter life-and-death struggle between peasant and soviet"? Who comprise the soviets? What are they? 2. Is Bolshevism an anti-religious affair? **Reasons.** 3. Give a summary of what Dr. Carasso says about Bolshevism and education. What is your explanation

of the Bolshevik attitude toward education? 4. Do you think the treatment of the Russian aristocracy by the Bolsheviks justifiable? Tell why or why not. 5. State and discuss what Dr. Carasso believes the world's task with regard to Bolshevism is. 6. Select ten sentences from Mr. Price's article which you consider well worth discussing and explain why you think them worth discussing. 7. What does the expression "the injustices of individualism" mean? Do you believe in "a greater degree of welfare" for common laborers? **Reasons.** 8. What is a commodity? Is labor such? Discuss at length. 9. The *Outlook* says: "The Socialism that Mr. Price discusses and the Socialism which the Bolsheviks are practicing are as wide as the poles apart." Show why. 10. Many believe America stands greatly in need of economic reconstruction. Show how this could be effected without revolution. 11. Read three very suggestive books: "Progress and History," by F. S. Marvin (Oxford University Press); "The Economics of Progress," by J. M. Robertson (Dutton); "Reconstruction and National Life," by C. F. Lovell (Macmillan).

## II—NATIONAL AFFAIRS

**Topic:** Stupidity in Property and Politics. **Reference:** Pages 191-193.

### Questions:

1. Judging from what Senator Davenport says, what is the condition of politics in the New York Legislature? Is such a condition peculiar to New York? **Proof.** 2. To what extent do you think "business interests" control both the economic and the political interests of our country? Discuss. 3. Explain at length the meaning of: "The greatest breeder of Bolshevism and Socialism is blind Bourbonism." Illustrate freely. 4. Senator Davenport believes that had "big business" a decade ago listened to and accepted Mr. Roosevelt and his economic and social convictions, they and America would be much better off to-day. Explain just what Mr. Roosevelt believed in these respects. Do you agree with Mr. Davenport? 5. Read Muzzey's "American History," pages 591-609 (Ginn), and "The Life of Theodore Roosevelt," by W. D. Lewis (Winston).

## III—PROPOSITIONS FOR DISCUSSION

(These propositions are suggested directly or indirectly by the subject-matter of *The Outlook*, but not discussed in it.)

1. Economic and political discontent cannot be cured by force. 2. The end never justifies the means.

## IV—VOCABULARY BUILDING

(All of the following words and expressions are found in *The Outlook* for June 4, 1919. Both before and after looking them up in the dictionary or elsewhere, give their meaning in your own words. The figures in parentheses refer to pages on which the words may be found.)

Christian Socialism (182); a normal home (184); fiasco, perforce, duress, charlatan (194).



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## THE NEW BOOKS

This Department will include descriptive notes, with or without brief comments, about books received by The Outlook. Many of the important books will have more extended and critical treatment later

### FICTION

**Hohenzollerns in America (The).** With the Bolsheviks in Berlin and Other Impossibilities. By Stephen Leacock. The John Lane Company, New York.

Some of the slighter and shorter bits of burlesque writing in this collection strike us as more truly humorous than the over-elaborated account of the life of "Uncle William" as a peddler in New York living in tenements with his Hohenzollern tribe.

**Nixola of Wall Street.** By Felix Grendon. The Century Company, New York.

Nixola is a girl private secretary with large ability and ambition, and with a good deal of a coquette in her personal relations to her employer and other admirers. There is satire on excessive efficiency system in business, on art fads, and on social caste.

**Rosy.** By Louis Dodge. Illustrated. Charles Scribner's Sons, New York.

A romance of the Ozark Mountains. The situation is odd, improbable, but also convincing—a young girl conceals for months in the farmhouse where she lives her lonely life or in a cave close by a young man who has fled from the draft. Meanwhile the man whom she loves enlists in the other's name, partly from honest patriotism and partly to escape rearrest for a technical crime he has committed to get even with a scoundrel who has ruined his father. The tale is distinctly well written and grasps the attention strongly.

### ESSAYS AND CRITICISM

**Chimney-Pot Papers.** By Charles S. Brooks. Illustrated. The Yale University Press, New Haven.

A book fair to the eye and pleasant to the mind. The author wins the sympathy of the reader at the start and keeps it in his many excursions in both objective and subjective realms. There is no conscious attempt at "brilliant" writing, and many readers will like the book all the better for this.

### BIOGRAPHY

**Clemenceau: The Man and His Time.** By H. M. Hyndman. The Frederick A. Stokes Company, New York.

It is significant of a broader perspective among men that an English Socialist leader should be the sympathetic biographer of one whom French Socialists have long opposed, the present French Premier. Mr. Hyndman's book appears at the right time. In a note to his biographer, Clemenceau says:

I have nothing to say about myself, except that I am doing my best, with the feeling that it will never be enough. . . . In so vast a drama, my dear friend, my personality does not count. . . . I ask only to see the day of the great victory.

To that day Clemenceau has certainly contributed as much as any one. But the victory will not have been wholly won unless that part of Clemenceau's work—the assuring to France of safeguards against future attack—is established. One needs to be on the ground to realize how absolutely necessary these safeguards are. Mr. Hyndman describes the great Frenchman at many critical stages in his life, and the description is no unqualified panegyric; it is that of a severe critic, who is, paradoxical as it may seem, also an honest admirer. The book shows Clemenceau as



*The New Books (Continued)*

liable to make the mistakes due to one of his temperament. But it also shows him in every respect a "stalwart." No matter what Clemenceau may say in disparagement of his personality, it is that very rugged and commanding personality which has not only brought strength to France but has also given force to her as a prime factor in the society of nations.

**HISTORY, POLITICAL ECONOMY, AND POLITICS**  
**Bismarck.** By C. Grant Robertson, M.A., C.V.O. *Makers of the Nineteenth Century.* Edited by Basil Williams. Henry Holt & Co., New York.

Of the making of books about Bismarck there seems to be no end. Many students of German history already have a shelf full of works on Bismarck—biographies and studies concerning the Iron Chancellor's influence. It would seem as if this shelf-full were enough for any student, yet the present volume, coming when one is viewing the wreck of Bismarck's Empire, has a perspective denied to its predecessors.

**Democracy in Reconstruction.** Edited by Frederick A. Cleveland and Joseph Schafer. Houghton Mifflin Company, Boston.

The somewhat colorless title of this book ought not to restrict its circulation. It contains living, vital discussions of the questions that now confront the world, and may be regarded as essential to all students of reconstruction problems.

**Era of the Civil War (The), 1848-1870.** By Arthur Charles Cole. *The Centennial History of Illinois.* Vol. III. Illustrated. Illinois Centennial Commission, Springfield.

A period of great interest in the development of one of our greatest States is succinctly and comprehensively described in this book. Numerous illustrations enliven its pages.

**Experiments in International Administration.** By Francis Bowes Sayre. Harper & Brothers, New York.

Mr. Sayre traces the development of the idea of a League of Nations through the centuries, in which the brotherhood of mankind has often been but an empty phrase; now, however, it "may be given a structure of force and reality," for international co-operation has become a necessity. The principal reason for the failure of previous attempts at international administration is, in the author's opinion, because treaties have been written in the interest of rulers rather than of peoples, and because "nations have been unwilling to submit to a sufficient amount of external control to make an effective international executive organ possible." "If the treaty of 1919," he says, "is to succeed where others have failed, it must be founded upon the broad interest of peoples," not upon "the narrow ambition and selfish interest of triumphant governments;" moreover, some guaranty must be found "more effective than mere words to make secure the keeping of peace."

**WAR BOOKS**

**Dramatic Story of Old Glory (The).** By Samuel Abbott. Foreword by James M. Beck. Illustrated. Boni & Liveright, New York.

How the American flag was devised, developed, and carried over the continent and the world—how it received the name "Old Glory"—how it has maintained its reputation in the world war—all this, with much other relevant information, is here made into a lively and interesting book. Such a story, it would seem, ought to have been further enlivened with color pictures of the flag's evolution.

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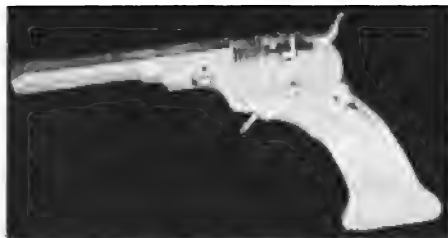
Believing that the advance of business is a subject of vital interest and importance, The Outlook will present under the above heading frequent discussions of subjects of industrial and commercial interest. This department will include paragraphs of timely interest and articles of educational value dealing with the industrial upbuilding of the Nation. Comment and suggestions are invited.

### THE PISTOL AND THE DEVELOPMENT OF THE AMERICAN REVOLVER

*This article is designed to give a brief review of small firearms, and supplements two articles on "The Story of Firearms" which appeared in The Outlook in the issues of September 11 and 18, 1918.*

**T**HE term "revolver" is employed so generally in this country, and the real American army revolver has played so important a rôle in our history, that the word is frequently confused with the more comprehensive and accurate term "pistol." Strictly speaking, the word "revolver" merely describes that form of multi-shot pistol which carries its cartridges in a rotary cylinder. In the service the revolver is generally called "pistol," and in the South, where the weapon is used much, the word "pistol" has usually been applied to it by the men who know it best. In the West the revolver has various designations, such as "gun," "six-gun," "six-shooter," "smoke-wagon," etc. We shall therefore use the term "pistol" throughout this article, except where the word "revolver" particularly applies.

Pistols are understood to have been made for the first time at Pistoia, Italy, whence



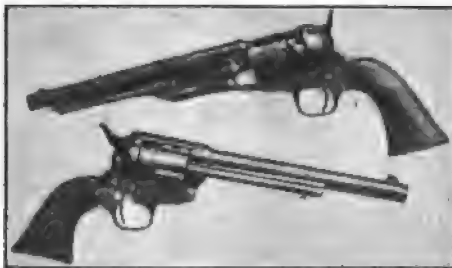
THE ORIGINAL COLT REVOLVER (PATERSON MODEL, 1836)

they receive the name. Caminello Vitelli is the accredited inventor, who flourished about the middle of the sixteenth century. It is also claimed, however, that the Germans possessed small arms several decades previously. The Italian pistol had a short barrel and a heavy, clumsy butt surmounted by enormous balls or caps. The earliest pistols were of the wheel-lock type. Then came the flint-lock variety, about 1630, and this type was in common use for more than two centuries. Flint-lock pistols fell into three main groups: first, horse pistols, embracing all large varieties; second, dueling pistols; and, third, pocket pistols.

Dueling pistols were most accurately made and were considered deadly at twenty paces. These represent some of the finest specimens of the gunmaker's art. These early pistols were finished to suit the social order of the age—exquisite works of art for the nobility; plain but graceful and reliable weapons for the gentry; and coarse but efficient equipment for the middle and lower classes. Dueling was

much in vogue in Europe in the eighteenth and early nineteenth centuries, and played a part in our own early history. Every one recalls the tragic death of Alexander Hamilton at the hand of Aaron Burr. Another famous early American duel was between Stephen Decatur and Commodore James Barron in 1820, which resulted in Decatur's death. But dueling came into disfavor and was ultimately forbidden by law.

The reign of George III (1760-1820) saw the culmination of the flint-lock period and the beginning of the percussion



TYPES OF "GUNS" USED IN THE PIONEER DAYS IN THE WEST

era. It was during this period that English gunsmiths attained world-wide celebrity for the excellence of their weapons.

The first shot of the Revolutionary War, which provoked the skirmish of Lexington, was fired by Major Pitcairn at Captain Parker's men from an old Highlander flint-lock pistol. A few hours after he fired the momentous shot he fell wounded from his saddle, and his horse galloped into the American lines bearing his pistols. These were carried during the war by General Putnam, and are now the property of the town of Lexington.

The principle of a revolving breech to one barrel is very old and was employed on the ancient hand cannon. In the ancient type the chamber was moved around by hand, while in the modern weapon it is geared to other mechanism and is automatically rotated when the hammer is raised or the trigger pulled.

The percussion principle was patented in 1807. In the battle of Waterloo both flint-lock and percussion weapons were in use, but the percussion pieces were the personal property of the officers who carried them.

In 1814 a self-acting revolver mechanism of a crude pattern was produced and a separate spring was used to rotate the chamber. Early in the last century a crude form of revolver called the "pepper-box" was widely manufactured. This resembled a revolver without a barrel, the hammer being placed either above or below the chamber, and the pulling of the trigger rotated this chamber and also cocked and fired the weapon.

Thus it possessed the trigger action of the modern double-action revolver. The early American revolvers were single-action; that is, the trigger was used only to fire the weapon.

Despite the claims of European inventors, there is no doubt that the revolver in all its best applications is the outcome of American ingenuity and workmanship, and it may well be termed the National weapon. Charles W. Sawyer, a leading authority on firearms, says:

The revolver is distinctly an American weapon in invention, development, and service. Symbolically, it should occupy a niche of honor, for it stands for invention, the extension of territory, the suppression of lawlessness, the influx of wealth, and, in general, for power. In

the progress of nations, and particularly in the tremendous strides of the United States, it has performed a remarkable service.

The inventor of the first real revolver, from which all later models have been developed, was Colonel Samuel Colt. While a mere lad, Colt, in 1827, shipped before the mast for a voyage from Boston to Calcutta. It was on this voyage that he whittled out a wooden model of the revolver which was to play such an important part in American history. Upon his return Colt endeavored to interest his father in his invention, and, failing in this, he went to Europe and took out his first patents in 1835. The next year he returned and took out American patents and succeeded in forming a company to manufacture his new firearm. This did not find favor with army officers, and Colt was greatly disappointed. The first Colt pistols were sold in Texas, which in 1836 won its independence from Mexico. These pistols were used by the cowboys and State militia and became known as the "Texas pistol."

In 1837-8 the Seminole Indian War was raging in Florida. The introduction of Colt's repeating weapons struck terror into the hearts of the Indians, who were used only to single-loaders, and this helped greatly in bringing the war to a successful conclusion.

The following year the captain of the Texas Rangers, named Walker, came to New York for a supply of the latest firearms. He interviewed Colt, and they evolved the first type of heavy military revolver, which became known as the "Walker Pistol." In 1846 the Mexican War broke out and the army officers immediately sought Colt revolvers. The United States Government issued large orders to Colt for



UNITED STATES REGULATION CALIBER .45 COLT AUTOMATIC PISTOL (USED BY AMERICAN SOLDIERS IN THE WORLD WAR)

these weapons and he began to manufacture a model called the "Old Model Army Pistol." These weapons proved highly efficient, especially at close-range fighting, which the Mexicans then preferred. The issue of these weapons marked the first real recognition by the Government of the revolver as a regulation military arm. The great superiority of the American troops over the Mexicans and their much smaller casualties were largely due to the use of revolvers, while the Mexican firearms were all single-shot. An American officer said afterward: "Those Texas Rangers with Colt revolvers walked right into towns and hamlets of the Mexicans and drove the population out against all resistance. Eighty men with those arms drove five hundred Mexicans before them and killed two hundred and fifty more." The word "Tejano" (Texan) is a synonym in Mexico to this day for a good revolver shot.

After the Mexican War Colt made several trips to Europe, and he read a paper on revolvers before the Institute of Civil

Engineers in London. As a result he received enormous orders from the English Government.

In 1849 Edwin Wesson took out a patent for a revolver identical in principle with Colt's but different in appearance and mechanism.

During the Crimean War large orders for American revolvers were placed by both the English and Russian Governments.

At the outbreak of the Civil War revolvers were in general use on both sides. Some troops, notably Mosby's Guerrillas, were armed only with revolvers, two in the belt and two in the saddle holsters. These proved extraordinarily fatal in cavalry conflicts.

In Cuba and the Philippines the revolver also proved its excellence as a military weapon.

The revolver has not only played its part in war, but figures largely in the romance of early American days and in the Western extension of the frontier. The cowboy of the romantic West cherished his "gun" closer than a brother and often it stood between him and sudden death. In 1849 gold was discovered in California and a vast horde of treasure-seekers poured forth into the mining camps. These were made up of all grades of society. Law and order could be maintained only by force, and every man carried his six-shooter and was quick on the trigger. During this period the demand in the West for revolvers almost equaled the total number of inhabitants, for even the women went armed. The reader of Bret Harte is frequently thrilled by "gun-play," and the modern "wild West" movie would often fall flat without the display of the trusty "shooting-iron." We see the strained faces of the gamblers around the card table. A card drops from the sleeve of one of the players—there is a loud report and a smoking, ugly-looking, short-barreled Derringer falls from the pocket of his opponent, whence the shot was fired!

And the old South was full of the romance of the weapon which all gentlemen carried. How easily we picture the old "Southern gentleman," who wore a long black tail-coat, with a pistol in each tail pocket. This was an advantageous garment, for a quick sweep of the coat tail allowed the wearer to fire from the hip with great freedom of action. Brave indeed was the man who dared offer a "gentleman" a gratuitous affront.

The newspaper editors of those early days found it necessary to be as efficient with the "gun" as with the pen. The unwary wielding of the pen often led to the compulsory and sudden drawing of the shooting-iron. For an editor would often offend, and then woe to such a one if he were too slow on the trigger! Such an affair of honor was the famous fight between R. F. Beine, of the Richmond "State," and W. C. Elam, of the "Wing," as late as 1883.

In the last fifty years there have been various changes and improvements made in revolvers and pistols, mainly in the direction of greater rapidity of fire and greater safety in handling. The hammerless revolver was evolved, in which an internal hammer is worked by the pull of the trigger. There is therefore no projecting protuberance to catch in one's clothing and discharge the revolver accidentally. An automatic safety bolt has also been devised which makes accidental discharge absolutely impossible.

Another development is the automatic

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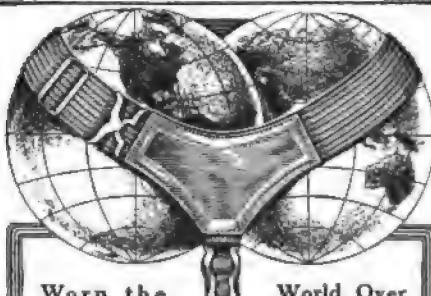
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revolver, in which the principle of utilizing the recoil of each shot to operate the mechanism is applied.

The latest weapon devised, which is notable for its rapidity of fire, is the automatic pistol. It is probable that this type of weapon will ultimately supersede the revolver. It is made with one barrel and a magazine, on the principle of the repeating rifle. With these weapons two Russian Anarchists some years ago were able to defy the entire police force of London and initiate the memorable "siege of Sidney Street"—an affair which necessitated the calling out of the troops and raised such a popular outcry over the insufficient armament of the London police that they were shortly after armed with automatic pistols.

The automatic pistol was part of the regular equipment of United States Army officers in the late European war. These automatics fire seven shots as fast as the trigger can be pulled, and are therefore the most efficient small arms for close fighting that have ever been devised.

In certain States revolvers have fallen somewhat into disrepute because of the operations of gangs of "gunmen," and stringent laws have been passed regulating the sale of such weapons. Yet it is always easy for the person with evil intent to secure a pistol or revolver, while often the innocent and defenseless person is without this means of protection. The writer believes that the possession of such a weapon, especially when equipped with the modern safety devices, is often most essential, particularly in small towns and isolated sections where help is not instantly available in case of sudden need. Many a man when obliged to be away from home feels an added sense of security if his wife has a hammerless revolver and has learned how to handle it properly.

Target-shooting with either pistol or revolver is rapidly becoming more popular. It is truly remarkable what accuracy can be attained with these weapons with a fair amount of practice. One of the most famous American pistol shots was Ira A. Paine. He became so expert with the pistol that he traveled all through Europe giving exhibitions. His shooting was so remarkable that in 1882, in the presence of a notable assemblage, he was knighted by the King of Portugal and made a chevalier of an ancient military order. His skill was such that he was commonly supposed to resort to tricks to accomplish his results and many attempts were made to expose him.

The ability to handle a pistol or revolver properly and the knowledge of what can be accomplished with such a weapon is of real value to the possessor. It not only trains him to co-ordinate brain, eye, and muscle, but instills self-confidence and self-reliance. The revolver is deservedly popular in America and has made a record for itself which is beyond dispute. Properly handled and understood, it should receive more general recognition as a means of protection and of fascinating outdoor sport and recreation.

We are indebted to the following sources for data in connection with this article:

"The Book of the Pistol and Revolver," by L. ugh B. Pollard.

"Modern American Pistols and Revolvers," by A. C. Gould.

"Firearms in American History," by Charles W. Sawyer.

Clot's Patent Firearms Manufacturing Co.  
Smith & Wesson.

Iver Johnson Arms and Cycle Works.  
The Savage Arms Co.

# FINANCIAL DEPARTMENT



All legitimate questions from Outlook readers about investment securities will be answered either by personal letter or in these pages. The Outlook cannot, of course, undertake to guarantee against loss resulting from any specific investment. Therefore it will not *advise* the purchase of any specific security. But it will give to inquirers facts of record or information resulting from expert investigation, leaving the responsibility for final decision to the investor. And it will admit to its pages only those financial advertisements which after thorough expert scrutiny are believed to be worthy of confidence. All letters of inquiry regarding investment securities should be addressed to

THE OUTLOOK FINANCIAL DEPARTMENT, 381 Fourth Avenue, New York

## FINANCIAL COMMENT

### PRICE TREND OF THE NEW YORK STOCK MARKET

THE New York "Times" gives a very interesting chart showing the high and low of thirty industrials and twenty railway stocks over a period from January, 1915, to May 20, 1919.

The average thirty industrial stocks have risen from January, 1915, at which time the low was 49½, to December, 1916, when the high was 104. The next low point was in November, 1917, when the average price reached was 70½, and since that time there has been a continued advancing trend, with minor reactions, to May 20, 1919, when the thirty industrials touched an average price of 103.

In the case of the railway stocks the situation is different. In January, 1915, the average price of twenty railways was 73½, and until December, 1916, showed an upward trend to an average price of 93½, and from that time until December 30, 1917, a downward trend to an average price of 65½. Since that date they have risen only to 77½, or 12½ points, while the thirty industrial stock average has risen 32½ points.

### SPECULATION AND INVESTMENT IN OIL SECURITIES

There is a mistaken idea that oil and conservatism can never go hand in hand. If a man would as carefully scrutinize his oil investments as he would any other and not be misled by exaggerated statements of unscrupulous promoters, he might profit to a greater extent in finding the oil industry a field for investment as well as a wild and hazardous speculation. There is a difference between a well-secured obligation of a responsible concern showing large earnings, and a prospect of no value; and it may be worth while for investors to give this serious thought, but they should not rely upon the judgment of an unscrupulous promoter or his agents. Write to this department of The Outlook if you are in doubt.

### RAILWAY APPROPRIATION

Director-General of Railroads Walker D. Hines has made an appeal to Congress for an appropriation of \$1,200,000,000 to cover the deficit incurred during 1918 and to carry the needs of the current year. If this request is granted, it will bring the total appropriation for the Railroad Administration up to \$1,700,000,000. Of this total sum about seventy per cent represents money which will be tied up in working capital and should be returned to the Gov-

ernment as soon as practicable. The remaining thirty per cent will represent actual operating deficit for the year 1918 and the first part of 1919, the causes for which are twofold: first, the high level of cost for labor and materials; and, secondly, the falling off of business, and consequently shipments, since the cessation of war activities. This condition looms up as most discouraging, showing as it does growing deficits, and one would naturally believe that it would result in depressing the "rails." But it hasn't; on the contrary, this new development has been accepted by the public as a bull factor, and several of the medium-priced railway stocks have attained higher levels.

### CONGRESS AND THE RAILWAYS

The President has decreed that "the railroads will be handed over to their owners at the end of the calendar year." This emphasizes the necessity of prompt Congressional action. Of course the roads cannot be turned back in their present state, for that would spell disaster and bankruptcy. Under Government management operating costs have increased so enormously that the majority of the roads are hardly earning their running expenses.

As soon as possible the country must begin railway construction and improvement. The physical position of some of the roads is lamentable. Some of them are badly off for rails and equipment, and indications are that their owners will formulate a practical programme for development. If the roads were turned back, under present conditions, without provision for adequate income, they would in short order become bankrupt, unable to pay either dividends or interest charges.

Congress must act to avert such a critical situation.

### ARE RAILWAY BONDS BARGAINS TO-DAY?

Many authorities consider railway bonds cheap at the present time. During April the average for twenty bonds of high-grade and second-grade character was about 7½ points below the low point reached in the 1907 panic. However, we must realize that many corporations have been waiting to finance until after the Liberty Loans were successfully consummated, and a considerable amount of available investment capital will be taken up by the sale to American investors of foreign securities. The stock market in its buoyant stage attracts a fair amount of capital, and it is estimated that over \$1,000,000,000 is now borrowed by brokers for their clients' account, but it



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Actual assessed valuation	\$92,192,163
Total bonded debt	\$25,500
Population (1915)	56,896

This county is one of the richest agricultural counties of the state of Iowa, in the heart of the Corn Belt of the Middle West. Land is conservatively valued at \$25 to \$300 per acre. Council Bluffs, the County seat, has 29,292 people served by eight great trunk lines of railroads, is one of the largest agricultural implement distributing points in the country as well as having the largest grain storage elevators in the Missouri Valley, and doing a large jobbing and distributing business in all lines.

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#### Financial Comment (Continued)

seems to be the consensus of opinion among bond men and bankers of note that the bond market has started on its upward swing—the more gradual it is, probably the more lasting.

Well-secured bonds with a fair yield of an established railway system can, we believe, be purchased now with equanimity, but whether or not they are bargains depends upon the action of Congress.

#### THE INFLUX OF MONEY TO WALL STREET

When the demand for loans upon banks in the interior of our country is small and the interest rates decline to the point where there is little profit, it is customary for these banks to ship their funds to New York City. As the money accumulates in the small banks it is sent to the financial centers, and thence remitted by the Reserve banks to New York City, where it is placed on deposit with interest in the New York banks. This money in time finds its way to the Wall Street loan market, where it enjoys temporary employment at a fairly high interest rate. Money rates in New York City are always fairly high, but inclined to fluctuate widely. Not long ago call money touched 7 per cent, only to fall down to 3½ per cent in a few days' time, due to the arrival of funds from the interior. Borrowing by the Wall Street brokers recently crossed the billion-dollar mark.

This great activity in the stock market and the fact that money has not been sent East since the war broke out have accentuated the present Eastward movement. In the fall local demands will be the occasion for withdrawal of these funds sent to New York City for temporary employment, for it is only in the in-between or off season that outside money has to seek the Wall Street loan market.

#### SOUTH AMERICAN FINANCING

A syndicate of Eastern bankers recently brought out a large issue of city of Rio de Janeiro 6 per cent serial bonds, with an attractive yield of 6½ per cent. This is the first important bit of foreign financing since the cessation of hostilities, and one of the few loans our country has granted South America. In former years the

financing for our Southern neighbors was done almost entirely by the European countries. Our start in this direction is regarded with favor, for it is realized that the money we loan to South American countries stimulates our commerce with these countries. It is declared that other pieces of South American financing are being considered by American bankers.

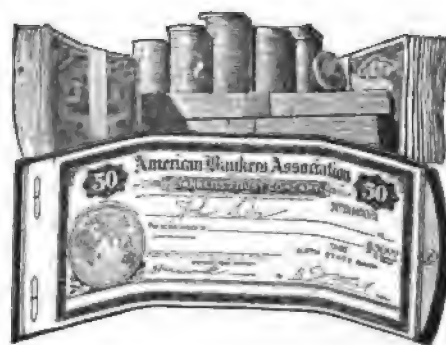
## THE COLLEGE AND THE CAMP

BY ANNA WORTHINGTON COALE

"Camping for Girls" is the subject of a fresh bulletin issued from Teachers College, New York City, announcing a new course which offers a general survey of the entire camping field, for the purpose of preparing leaders who are contemplating entering this new educational work. This course has the lure of woods in springtime, since it not only projects the prospective leader of girl campers into nine weeks of life in the open, but also gives glimpses of the trail, through veteran campers like Dan Beard, and, so to speak, straps on the pack with a woodsman whose knowledge of packing for the trail has been of value to the Government in saving seventy per cent of the space and vast sums of money formerly used in sending equipment for the Army overseas. It introduces the birds through representatives of the Audubon Society and gives the students three days of real camping experience through the hospitality of the Woodcraft League under the guidance of Ernest Thompson Seton. The lectures in this course include such subjects as "All-Year Camping Programme," "Recreational Methods of Teaching," "Educational Values of Camp Life."

This course, conducted by Teachers College in co-operation with the National Association of Directors of Girls' Camps, the Camp-Fire Girls, the Girl Scouts, the Woodcraft League, and the Camp Directors' Association of America (Boys' Camps), marks a notable effort to bring this important work up to the highest standards as regards ideals and practical working. Following the example of the Intercollegiate Athletic Association, the Camp Directors of Girls' Camps have appointed a committee to outline a standard method for teaching swimming and life-saving. Upon its adoption by the Association it will be recommended to all the camps as a standard to which every counselor who intends to teach swimming and life-saving in girls' camps should conform.

This recognition of the educational value of the summer camp by Columbia University removes it from its former place as an organization for recreation only into the ranks of the educational movements of the day, and ought to be a great stimulus to those engaged in the important work of supplementing the training given in the schools. In a study made recently by the Public Health Association—a Nation-wide study of the health of the coming generation—it was found that fifty per cent of the twenty-five million boys and girls of school age in America have physical defects that impede their normal development. The camps have a great opportunity in helping to build up and secure the proper physical development of our boys and girls, so that, possessing greater vitality and endurance, they may be ready to contribute in larger measure than the present generation to the needs of their country.



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## BY THE WAY

"The Most Carefully Guarded Boy in America Killed by an Automobile when he was Out Alone for the First Time in His Life." This pathetic headline, carried in substance by all the dailies recently, brings to mind the story of Sindbad's seventh voyage—was it not?—and the inevitableness of fate. The sailor had been marooned on an apparently deserted island; he discovered a subterranean passage that led to palatial apartments; here he found a prince living in solitary state; why? Because the seers had foretold his death during this year, and his royal parents had sought to evade destiny by sending him to this lonely spot. Sindbad and the prince fraternized and made a feast. When the sailor began to cut a melon, his knife slipped, severed an artery in the prince's hand—and the augurs' prophecy was unhappily vindicated!

France is to have instruction in the home canning industry. Four missionaries of the art recently sailed from New York for that comparatively canless land to give lessons in the home preservation of food. Factories in France, of course, make canned goods, but even they do it, it is said, on a limited scale, with tin cans made by hand, slowly and in small lots.

"Apropos of Walt Whitman's centenary," a subscriber writes, "I wonder that he never made a poem out of the freight cars. There is certainly a lot of uplift to the spirit of the tied-down city dweller in the names on these cars. The other day, in a sordid factory and tenement district of New York City, I saw a freight train passing, and these were the roads that some of the cars came from: 'Frisco'—visions of '49, of the Golden Gate, of the blue Pacific! 'Père Marquette'—visions of the brave days of the explorers of the Mississippi Valley, of the racing steamboats later, of the Great Lakes! 'Northern Ontario'—visions of the cool North, of the Hudson's Bay Company, of the early *voyageurs*! 'Texas, Oklahoma, and Gulf'—visions of—you can supply these for yourself. But if Whitman didn't rise to this inspiration, perhaps the idea may be useful to some of his far-off imitators in this day of free verse. I offer it to them gratis."

A little manual on carpentry for boys contains this pregnant sentence: "Remember, it is not practice but study that will make possible doing the work right." The idea seems to be that if a boy goes ahead with the crude idea of "making something" he will develop into a "rule of thumb" worker, while the careful study of plans and methods will make him an accomplished and accurate artisan.

This advertisement from a daily paper gives the reader an unlooked-for glimpse into the inner life of a family:

Wanted—Houseworker to run small household in country place; must know how to care for boy five and girl twelve and be tactful enough to get along with their grandmother. Address —, etc.

A subscriber writes: "I am devoted to the moving-picture play, but I deplore the inanity of most of the movie dramas and the foolishness of many of the 'leaders' or captions introducing the pictures. I make an exception to one of these captions, however—in a play in which Mary Pickford is a 'slavey' heroine. She has made friends with Bess, a little dog next door. One day she is invited to come in to the

*By the Way (Continued)*

cellar where her dog friend lives, and finds that there is a litter of puppies to greet her. She bursts out naively: 'Why, doggie, I didn't know you was married!'

The above-quoted note comes to hand at the same time that this story is printed in an evangelical weekly: A missionary to the Indians told of his difficulty in teaching English to his pupils. One of the backward ones came to him one day and informed him that a sparrow had built a nest in the crossbeams of his lodge. "Is there anything in the nest yet?" asked the missionary. "Heap much," said the Indian, proud of his English; "the sparrow has pups."

A North Carolina man, writing about his boyhood in the Atlanta "Constitution" and answering the question "What is good for a boy to eat?" says: "At this time of the year, according to the theories extant in North Carolina in 1870, a boy should have daily plenty of green fruit, pine rosin, young cucumbers, raw new potatoes, green blackberries, doughnuts, branch water and two hours in the swimming hole."

An after-dinner story-teller who had lived in China made a hit with this remark: "Anybody who doubts the wisdom of the Chinese should read their proverbs. They have a book of ten thousand proverbs, and they're all as wise and true as the first one in the volume, which says: 'It is safer to pull a tiger's tail than to call a woman's attention to her first gray hair.'"

The rubber eraser for obliterating pencil marks has long been a part of the standard equipment of a desk; a writer in "Popular Mechanics" extends the idea to the cleaning of wall paper, picture frames, etc. He says: "A rubber sponge, which may be purchased at five and ten cent stores, will clean wall paper very nicely. The rubber sponge (used dry, of course) can also be used to clean varnished woodwork, chandeliers, and other gilt or lacquered articles."

This story is credited to John Burroughs: "The Germans are the trickiest people in the world. A German at a dinner party took in a lady whose name he didn't catch. During the fish course he saw a man who had showed him up the week before in a crooked business deal, and he muttered to the lady, ferociously: 'Do you see that man to the left of the epergne? Well, if there's one man on earth I hate, it's him.' 'Why,' said the lady, 'he's my husband.' 'Yes, of course,' said the German; 'that's why I hate him.'"

A part of Dunsany's play "The Gods of the Mountain" ought to be posted in the dressing-room of every theater, a dramatic critic believes, to show actors the difference between disguise and impersonation. This is the passage quoted:

The green cloth is brought to the seven beggars by a thief. The scene reads then like this:

Ulf—We will wear a piece of it over our rags.

Ogno—Yes, yes, we shall look fine.

Agmar—That is not the way that we shall disguise ourselves.

Ogno—Not cover our rags?

Agmar—No, no. The first who looked closely would say: "These are only beggars. They have disguised themselves."

Ulf—What shall we do?

Agmar—Each of the seven shall wear a piece of the green raiment, underneath his rags. And peradventure here and there a little shall show through; and men shall say: "These seven have disguised themselves as beggars. But we know not what they be."



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## Hotels and Resorts

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## Hotels and Resorts

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Apartment. Lex. Ave. near 70th St., N. Y. C. To be sublet until Oct. Lease may be continued. 7 rooms and bath. All outside rooms, fine outlook, second floor. \$80. Apply 854 Lex. Ave.

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Fronting Fox Island Thoroughfare. Safe boating, pool bathing, and fine golf links. I have real estate for sale. NELSON MULLIN, North Haven, Maine.

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## MAINE

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## NEW YORK

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## NEW YORK

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## VERMONT

FOR SALE—House and grounds in secluded, restful spot. Any one desiring home of comfort with beautiful surroundings will find it here. 651, Outlook.

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VEGETABLES, fruits, home grown, home canned in glass. Choice, possible product. Alma Hibbard, Gausevoort, N. Y.

## HELP WANTED

## Professional Situations

WANTED—Physician, also councilors, for boys' camp, Maine. Box 79, Station L, Brooklyn, N. Y.

## HELP WANTED

## Business Situations

RAILWAY traffic inspector, \$110 a month to start and expenses. Travel if desired. Unlimited advancement. No age limit. Three months' home study. Situation arranged. Prepare for permanent position. Write for booklet CM7 Standard Business Training Institute, Buffalo, N. Y.

WANTED—Christian woman, part-time service, small East Side church, summer months until October. Willing to call and build up younger classes Bible school. Some knowledge music desired. Pleasing personality, tact necessary. Age 20 to 30. Resident New York City preferred. Compensation \$30 monthly. Address, giving references, 7,630, Outlook.

## Companions and Domestic Helpers

COMPANION for girl eighteen; Protestant, speaking French; \$100 month. Governesses, nurses, housekeepers, dietitians. Hopkins Educational Agency, 307 Fifth Avenue.

BERKSHIRES, Lady in attractive bungalow offers room and board to refined, useful companion for vacation. Miss R. N. Hornor, 3716 Chestnut St., Philadelphia, Pa.

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LADY, American, Protestant, as companion-helper to elderly lady who has suffered slight stroke and is alone in attractive home in Glen Ridge, N. J., where one maid is kept. Applicants please furnish references and state salary desired. 7,048, Outlook.

## Teachers and Governesses

GOVERNESS WITH HOME RESPONSIBILITY for motherless Protestant girl of eight who would be under your constant supervision and boy of twelve during time home from boarding school. Must be well educated, experienced in directing and teaching children, good disposition, strong and healthy, neat appearance, of unquestioned character, about 30 to 35 years of age, practical, sensible, and quiet. In latter state age, whether ever married, college graduate, from how extensive your knowledge of French and music; church affiliation. Home is situated in New York, but interview will be arranged for selected applicants. 7,046, Outlook.

GOVERNESSES, cafeteria managers, dietitians, matrons, housekeepers. Miss Richards, Box 3, East Side Station, Providence, R. I.

WANTED—Competent teachers for public and private schools. Calls coming every day. Send for circulars. Albany Teachers' Agency, Albany, N. Y.

IF available for teaching positions anywhere in United States or foreign countries, write Ernest Olp, Steger Building, Chicago.

## SITUATIONS WANTED

## Professional Situations

MAJOR INFANTRY—DISCHARGED. Former Commandant "Honor School," 9 years' experience, educational institutions, Veterans' Command 19 months, Regimental Commander 3 months. Wishes place in first-class school or business where energy, enthusiasm, loyalty, and ability are required. 7,003, Outlook.

## Business Situations

CHAUFFEUR and PRIVATE SECRETARY for summer. Dartmouth student offers four years' experience in motor driving and in stenography and typewriting. Excellent references. Adequate compensation expected. D. McQuiston, Hanover, N. H.

I'M YOUR MAN. College training, honorable discharge from Officers' Training Camp, athletic, ambitious, and well recommended. WHAT'S YOUR OPENING? 7,021, Outlook.

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## SITUATIONS WANTED

## Business Situations

YOUNG WOMAN, graduate bookkeeper, good sewer, efficient houseworker, wants position in home or institution. Burd School, 63d and Market Sts., Philadelphia, Pa.

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WANTED—Position as companion or housekeeper overseas by refined, intelligent lady. 8,945, Outlook.

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LADY wishes position hotel manager for reliable, experienced hostess and housekeeper. 7,036, Outlook.

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SUCCESSFUL teacher desires summer position as tutor or companion. She would travel. Excellent references. 7,031, Outlook.

YOUNG lady, school teacher, primary grade, desires position with family going to mountains or seashore for months of July and August, as governess or children's companion. 7,041, Outlook.

## MISCELLANEOUS

WANTED—Young women to take nine months' course in nursing. Frances Parker Memorial Home, New Brunswick, N. J.

MISS GUTHMAN, New York shopper, will send anything on approval; services free. References. 308 W. 92nd Street.

WANTED—Young women to take training as baby nurses at Orange Orphan Home. Salary while training, good position guaranteed on graduating. Apply 197 Harrison St., East Orange, N. J.

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# Are You a Blonde?

## The Secret of Making People Like You



**T**HE greatest asset any man can possibly have is the faculty for making people like him. It is even more important than ability.

The secret of making people like you lies in your ability to understand the emotional and mental characteristics of the people you meet.

Did you know that a blonde has an entirely different temperament than a brunette?—that to get along with a blonde type you must act entirely different than you would to get along with a brunette?

When you really know the difference between blondes and brunettes, the difference in their characters, temperaments, abilities and peculiar traits you will save yourself many a mistake—and you will incidentally learn much you never knew before about yourself.

**PAUL GRAHAM** was a blonde, and not until he learned that there was all the difference in the world between the characteristics of a blonde and those of a brunette did he discover the secret of making people like him.

Paul had been keeping books for years for a large corporation which had branches all over the country. It was generally thought by his associates that he would never rise above that job. He had a tremendous ability with figures—could wind them around his little finger—but he did *not* have the ability to mix with big men; did *not* know how to make people like him.

Then one day the impossible happened. Paul Graham became popular.

Business men of importance who had formerly given him only a passing nod of acquaintance suddenly showed a desire for his friendship. People—even strangers—actually went out of their way to do things for him. Even *he* was astounded at his new power over men and women. Not only could he get them to do what he wanted them to do, but they actually anticipated his wishes and seemed eager to please him.

From the day the change took place he began to go up in business. Now he is the Head Auditor for his corporation at an immense increase in salary. And all this came to him simply because he learned the secret of making people like him.

You too, can have the power of making people like you. For by the same method used by Paul Graham, you can, at a glance, tell the characteristics of any man, woman or child—tell instantly their likes and dislikes, and **YOU CAN MAKE PEOPLE LIKE YOU**: Here is how it is done.

Everyone you know can be placed in one of two general types—blonde or brunette. There is as big a difference between the

mental and emotional characteristics of a blonde and those of a brunette as there is between night and day. You persuade a blonde in one way—a brunette in another. Blondes enjoy one phase of life—brunettes another. Blondes make good in one kind of a job—brunettes in one entirely different.

To know these differences scientifically is the first step in judging men and women; in getting on well with them; in mastering their minds; in making them like you; in winning their respect, admiration, love and friendship.

And when you have learned these differences—when you can tell at a glance just what to do and say to make any man or woman like you, your success in life is assured.

For example, there's the case of a large manufacturing concern. Trouble sprang up at one of the factories. The men talked strike. Things looked ugly. Harry Winslow was sent to straighten it out. On the eve of a general walkout he pacified the men and headed off the strike. And not only this, but ever since then, that factory has led all the others for production. He was able to do this, because he knew how to make these men like him and do what he wanted them to do.

Another case, entirely different, is that of Henry Peters. Because of his ability to make people like him—his faculty for “getting under the skin” and making people think his way, he was given the position of Assistant to the President of a large firm. Two other men, both well-liked by their fellow employees, had each expected to get the job. So when the outside man, Peters, came in, he was looked upon by everyone as an interloper and was openly disliked by every other person in the office.

Peters was handicapped in every way. But in spite of that, in three weeks he had made fast friends of everyone in the house and had even won over the two men who had been most bitter against him. The whole secret is that he could tell in an instant how to appeal to any man and make himself well liked.

A woman who had this ability moved with her family to another town. As is often the case, it is a very difficult thing for any woman to break into the chill circle of society in this town, if she was not known. But her ability to make people like her soon won for her the close friendship of many of the “best families” in the town. Some people wonder how she did it. It was simply the secret at work—the secret of judging people's character and making them like you.

**YOU** realize, of course, that just knowing the difference between a blonde and a brunette could not accomplish all these wonderful things. There are other things to be taken into account. But here is the whole secret.

You know that everyone does not think alike. What one likes another dislikes. What pleases one offends another. And what offends one pleases another. Well, there is your cue. You can make an instant “hit” with anyone, if you say the things they want

you to say, and act the way they want you to act. Do this and they will surely like you and believe in you and will go miles out of their way to PLEASE YOU.

You can do this easily by knowing certain simple signs. In addition to the difference in complexion, every man, woman and child has written on them signs as distinct as though they were in letters a foot high, which show you from one quick glance exactly what to say and to do to please them—to get them to believe what you want them to believe—to think as you think—to do exactly what you want them to do.

In knowing these simple signs is the whole secret of getting what you want out of life—of making friends, of business and social advantage. Every great leader uses this method. That is why he IS a leader. Use it yourself and you will quickly become a leader—nothing can stop you.

You have heard of Dr. Blackford, the Master Character Analyst. Many concerns will not employ a man without first getting Dr. Blackford to pass on him. Concerns such as Westinghouse Electric and Manufacturing Company, Baker-Vawter Company; Scott Paper Company and many others pay Dr. Blackford large annual fees for advice on dealing with human nature.

So great was the demand for these services that Dr. Blackford could not even begin to fill all the engagements. So Dr. Blackford has explained the method in a simple, seven-lesson course, entitled, “Reading Character at Sight.” Even a half hour's reading of this wonderful course will give you an insight into human nature and a power over people which will surprise you.

Such confidence have the publishers in Dr. Blackford's course, “Reading Character at Sight,” that they will gladly send it to you on approval, all charges prepaid. Look it over thoroughly. See if it lives up to all the claims made for it. If you do not want to keep it, then return it and the transaction is closed. And if you decide to keep it—as you surely will—then merely remit five dollars in full payment.

Remember, you take no risk, you assume no obligation. The entire course goes to you on approval. You have everything to gain—nothing to lose. So mail the coupon NOW, and learn how to make people like you, while this remarkable offer is still open.

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# The Outlook

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# Setting a Candle to Catch a Thief

**O**UTSIDE air that filters through the brick-enclosing walls of boilers, costs industrial America many thousands of dollars each year because such leakage "cools" the fire, kills draft and therefore wastes coal to the extent of thousands of tons in the national aggregate.

Yet, just as the detection of such leaks is easy (see note under picture), so is the remedy simple; but it is simple largely through the pioneer work of Johns-Manville in its practical contributions to boiler-furnace improvement.

Through a complete line of products listed below, Johns-Manville can assure plants of new standards of heat saving in the boiler-room; standards that met and satisfied the Government during the coal crisis just past, when tons of fuel were saved and many hours of shut-downs averted—at a consequent increase in factory production.

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And it can be predicted that the products listed below, and the expert knowledge of their application, will be of as great service to the nation in this present period of post-war readjustment as they were during the war.

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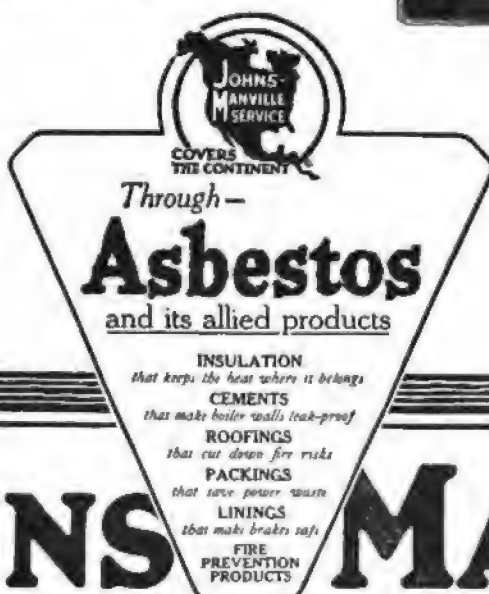
*Monolithic Baffle Walls*—tight, durable, easy to install; prevent short circuiting of hot gases.

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A WOODEN frame, over which is fastened a square of cardboard having a small aperture at its center, is pressed against a boiler wall and the edges temporarily but completely sealed by some plastic material. It is obvious that any leakage in the part of the boiler wall covered by this frame, will immediately be detected by the inrush of air at the small aperture in the center of the cardboard, consequently, a candle flame held to this aperture will be sucked inward, thus immediately revealing the fact that there is an infiltration of air through the boiler wall, which means fuel waste.

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# The Outlook

JUNE 18, 1919

## EASING GERMANY'S BURDEN

**I**n the process of openly arriving at open covenants, according to the practice at the Peace Conference, very little official information is transmitted to the public; but a good deal comes through press despatches which, if not information exactly, is at least strong intimation. From these press despatches, sent by correspondents of varying sympathies and interests, it is evident that for a week or more there has been a strong tendency in the Big Four—consisting of President Wilson, Prime Minister Lloyd George, Monsieur Clemenceau, President of the Council, and Signor Orlando—to make the terms easier for Germany. Of these four Monsieur Clemenceau is the one who stands out against this tendency. France is still on the frontier of freedom.

Apparently there is the feeling that it is safe now to forget that Germany was not merely an enemy, but was also a criminal. There are intimations continued from the week before that the Kaiser and others in the Imperial Government of Germany will never be brought to trial.

There are very definite statements to the effect that the reparation demanded from Germany for the incalculable injury she has done is to be materially modified in Germany's favor. In particular, it is asserted that the amount of money required, instead of being left to be determined by the facts as they are slowly but accurately gathered in the future, is to be limited to a fixed sum which, it is safe to say, would never be increased hereafter, no matter how much may hereafter be discovered as due and collectable. There is every reason to believe the quite unanimous report that such modification is approved by the American delegates.

It is also reported, and not disputed, that the admission of Germany within a comparatively brief time, to be measured by months, not years, to the League of Nations on an equality with all other countries is seriously advocated and almost agreed to. The pretext, if not real reason, for this is the argument that the admission of Germany to the League of Nations will keep her from forming a rival league; but how can reasonable men expect any real solidarity in the League of Nations if it is composed of a criminal and a sheriff's posse?

## AUSTRIA COMPLAINS

During last week the Austrians expressed their dissatisfaction with the

peace terms offered them. It is hardly to be expected that Austria, once the chief partner in a dual control of 50,000,000 people, would be satisfied to become a small kingdom of 7,000,000. A glance at the map printed with this shows how Austria has been reduced from an empire to one of the smallest countries in Europe. According to the peace terms, she has not even a door upon the sea. She becomes, like Switzerland, an inland nation. The fact, however, that Austria calls the terms unjust does not make them unjust. Austria's present plight was foreseen long before the war ended. We may have sympathy with a good many of the Austrians who have no real and personal responsibility for the circumstances of which they have become victims, but there

citizens in or out of Wall Street, the Senate has not done anything to bring great enlightenment to the country, but it has rendered a good service nevertheless.

To the ordinary citizen the details of the Peace Treaty will not be of great interest or concern. The fact that it is published in detail in an unofficial form is not likely to have much effect. Nor is the fact that the Treaty has come into private hands surprising. The difficulty of keeping any secret increases in geometrical ratio with the number of persons to whom the secret is confided. Such a document as this Treaty which is confided to a considerable number of officials is bound to fall into other hands. What is important, however, is that the Senate should



AUSTRIA-HUNGARY AS IT WAS; AUSTRIA AND HUNGARY AS THEY ARE

The shaded portions show the extent of the Dual Monarchy before the war; the black portions include the territory now left to the two countries

ought to be no regret that the arrogant and tyrannical demand upon Serbia, by which Austria precipitated the world war, has had this outcome.

## THE SENATE AND THE PEACE TREATY

In voting to print in the "Record" the full text of the Peace Treaty, even though it had not been officially communicated to the Senate by the President, and in voting to investigate statements that copies of the Treaty had found their way to private

assert its right as a part of the government of a free people.

Since our Constitution expressly provides that treaties of peace shall be negotiated with the advice and consent of the Senate, it seems to us that the President should have found some way of keeping the Senate informed of the process of negotiations as they were conducted in Paris. The most natural method would have been the appointment of two Senators, one from the Democratic, one from the Republican party, to represent the country in Paris. If there were ade-

reasons why he could not do this, he could at least have kept himself in communication with the Senate Committee on Foreign Relations while the negotiations were going on. Senators have good reason to feel that all opportunities for performing their Constitutional duties have been denied by the President. The climax of this policy is reached when the Treaty is given to the German nation and at the same time denied to the American Senate, without whose co-operation the Treaty, so far as the American people is concerned, is without any validity.

It is highly important, therefore, that the Senate should be conscious of its rights and its responsibilities in this matter. Amendment of the Treaty, and consequently inevitable delay, would inflict injury to the public interest; but it is not certain that greater injury may not be inflicted by defects which the Senate may discover in it. It is the business of the Senate to decide, in a judicial and non-partisan spirit which will be the less injurious—to leave defects uncorrected, or to delay the adoption of the Treaty by the process of amendment. By its action last week the Senate showed that it is not unaware of its power and its duty.

#### A GREAT MILITARY CITIZEN

One of the men to whom the United States owes a great debt which has never been paid is Major-General Enoch H. Crowder. His service was not merely a military service; it was a service to the moral and civic spirit of the Nation. It is fitting, therefore, that he should be the recipient of honorary degrees from American universities. On June 4 he was honored by Columbia University, and it is understood that he will likewise be honored by other colleges.

It is to him more than to any other man that America owes the possibility of performing one of the miracles of the war. In spite of warning, in spite of the efforts of thousands of citizens who had learned the lesson of history, in spite of the object-lessons which Germany was daily giving us for two years and a half, the United States was shockingly unprepared for war when war was declared. General Crowder, however, was not unprepared. For years he had studied the problem of what self-governing free people like the Americans should do to organize themselves for war. He had worked out the plan. In every detail he had provided for emergencies. He believed that it would be necessary to form a great army of citizens, and he likewise believed that the organization by which that army should be formed should be under citizen control. He counted on the power of the civic spirit of the community to carry through what could never

be accomplished by bayonets or machine guns. His conception has been termed conscription. It is more accurate to call it a form of mass volunteering. He created the Draft Board. He conceived and put through the process of selective service. He was ready with a plan, and when the law was passed he was ready with all the blanks and the detailed plans of organization. It seems as if our Service Boards sprang up in a night. They did, because the seed was prepared and planted.

General Crowder is a military man who understands the civic spirit of a free people and who provided a free people with a powerful military instrument admirably suited to their spirit and their needs.

#### ON THE KNIFE-EDGE

"I believe a hurt has come to Europe that may be greater than any hurt that is measured by the destruction that war has wrought directly, . . . and that hurt is the disorganization of the whole industrial machine of the Continent of Europe, and in a lesser degree of England."

This is in substance what Mr. Frank Vanderlip, who has since resigned as President of the National City Bank of New York, said before the Merchants' Association of that city on June 4. It is likewise the substance of what he has said on two other occasions—a meeting of the Economic Club and a meeting of the Pan-American Conference.

The picture which he has drawn of Europe has shocked a good many Americans. It has been received with skepticism. It has been called pessimistic. Men who have seen Europe, however, within the past few months, who have seen something beneath the surface, have received a greater shock than any speech that Mr. Vanderlip or any one else could give. What is striking about Mr. Vanderlip's speeches is not their pessimism, but their optimism. He believes that Europe is balancing on the knife-edge, and he also believes that Europe can be saved.

What Mr. Vanderlip is looking at is not merely the devastation in Belgium and northern France, but the disorganization of the industrial machine, the idleness, the closed factories, the want and hunger. And even more than that, he notes the discontent that is not satisfied with mere increase of wages, but survives in that "grave suspicion in the minds of a great body of workers that there is some legerdemain, there is something by which you can apparently hand them higher wages, but so manipulate the value of what you pay the wages in that they are worth no more to the man who earns them; and with that suspicion in the minds of men there is always inflammable material."

Europe, he explains, can be saved

only by providing her with the things that will enable her to work. She is a huge industrial center like a city. She must have credit and raw materials. And we here in America are the ones who can help. And by helping Europe we help ourselves, for any trouble that comes to Europe as a consequence of continued idleness is going to be deeper than any trouble that she has had and is going to spread to this hemisphere. Mr. Vanderlip expresses his optimism by saying: "If you could share my opinion of the opportunity that America is going to have in the world, the opportunity of service, of responsibility, and of recompense—if you could share my opinion, you would be the most optimistic crowd of men that ever was gotten together under a roof." And he adds:

Now, all that is based on the supposition that Europe is going to gather herself together and start back toward a normal life under the present capitalistic system of society. Remember, I am not sure that Europe is going to do that, but if Europe does, then our position is the most favored that any nation in any time in history ever had.

Mr. Vanderlip's conclusion is that the short cut to industrial peace lies in such an understanding of the labor question as will enlist the brains and good will of labor; that "the greatest question in the world to-day is this adjustment of differences between capital and labor;" and that that question will have to be approached on the part of employers with an understanding and liberalism that goes further than anything we have had hitherto. The future of the world, he said, rests with the country which is the first to solve the problem of labor and capital.

#### STRIKING AGAINST EVERYBODY

If the telegraph and telephone workers abandon their wires, not the employing corporations but the citizens of the country will be the most seriously injured party. There may have been a time when the telegraph and telephone were luxuries, but to-day they are a domestic as well as a business necessity; and, as has been pointed out, if this so-called sympathetic strike were really universal, a call to police or fire department from a home in trouble would be in vain. Fortunately, no such universal strike is likely. The Western Union Company is very positive that the strike ordered to begin just as this issue of *The Outlook* is going on the press will be a failure, and points to the relatively small number of its operators who are members of the unions concerned as evidence of this.

The public is not so much interested at this moment in the causes of this proposal to put the wires of the country out of business as it is in the fact that such



a proposition should be made seriously. The trouble, as we understand it, originated in the dismissal of a few operators in Atlanta, as the unions allege because of their union connections, as the company alleges because of other reasons. A strike of the operators belonging to the telegraphers' union in Atlanta followed; thence the strike order was extended throughout the Southern States; and now it is proposed to call out operators throughout the country in sympathetic support. The operators insist that the real question at issue is the right of collective bargaining; the company makes the usual reply that it is ready to deal with committees of employees and that an association of operators exists which is working in harmony with the corporation. From Cleveland, on June 10, comes the statement that the telephone workers, both operators and construction men, and also the unions of electrical workers not connected with telegraph or telephone, are preparing to join the strike purely as a sympathetic demonstration. The recent action of Secretary Burleson in turning back to the companies the operation (not the control) of the wires has relieved the Government of responsibility for these strikes which many think it ought to have. But if a National strike is declared the Government through its Labor Board should certainly intervene.

One benefit to the country might result amid all the evil, inconvenience, and damage that would follow such a wide-scale strike—that is, it might serve to bring one patent truth into the practical field of legislation, the truth that strikes or lockouts by bodies of men employed in the public service should be made contrary to law, at least certainly illegal until arbitration and conciliation have done their best; a necessary corollary is that authorized and effective methods of such arbitration should be provided by law.

The spread of the sympathetic strike on a large scale and its occasional growth into what is called a "general strike," in which all union men, or even all workers without regard to trade or employment, are called upon to stop their work in order to bring pressure upon the settlement of some particular grievance or demand, are likely to divide organized labor into two camps. The American Federation of Labor, which is in National session as we write, is apparently opposed to this "general strike" idea. For instance, it is expected that the American Federation will pronounce positively against the proposal to inaugurate a Nation-wide strike in July in protest against the continued imprisonment of Thomas J. Mooney. A large number of individual unions have voted in favor of such a strike, and it is said that a major-

ity of the delegates at the American Federation meeting believe that Mooney was unfairly tried and that there should be a remedy. If, therefore, the Federation discountenances such a general strike, it is on the ground that this is an improper and unfitting method of dealing with labor problems. Another similar sign among the more conservative representatives of organized labor is the recent action of the American Federation in taking away its charters from some unions in Canada which have been concerned in the recent dangerous general strikes.

The plan of getting all workmen to act as if they belonged to "one big union" and to strike without regard to the question whether men in their own trades are affected by a labor problem is unsound in reason, extremely dangerous to public welfare in execution, and is so unlimited in its appeal that it will probably prove a total failure and will fall to the ground from its own overweight. The attempts at this method of compulsion by universal threat and boycott that have been made in Seattle and in several Canadian cities have roused public sentiment against the idea and proved that it is intolerable.

#### A DIVISION AMONG RADICAL THINKERS

Not only in labor circles, but among Socialists of the type who believe in advancing the ideas of Socialism by political and not by revolutionary methods, there is coming to be a sharp division. Evidences of this have lately been brought out in the protest of such Socialists against the wild talk of Anarchists who, under the guise of Socialism, advocate "direct action," or, so far as they dare, uphold or suggest the methods of the murderous villains who institute attacks on organized society, such as the recent bomb explosions in American cities. Mr. Morris Hillquit, for instance, has earnestly protested in behalf of such Socialists against the use of that name in describing the advocates of Russian Bolshevism in this country. He declares that the Socialists must "clear the decks," and stigmatizes the present agitation of the "left wing" of so-called Socialists as "a purely emotional reflex of the situation in Russia, . . . a schismatic and disintegrating movement, . . . a sort of burlesque on the Russian Revolution."

It is not always easy to draw the line between reasonable radicals and agitators who are distinctly public enemies. Men like Debs and Berger have been so excessive in their violent utterances that they are certainly over the line. When, for instance, Berger, at a recent meeting in New York, said, as reported, "If the capitalists persist in their persecution of

Socialism they will have anarchism, and they will deserve it," he certainly ranked himself with red revolutionists, and no Socialist of what has come to be comparatively a conservative type should show sympathy for such men or such utterances.

Various suggestions and proposals intended to deal with violence and threats of violence have been made since the recent bomb explosions. The opinion of thoughtful statesmen seems to incline to the belief that what is needed is not more law, but better enforcement of the laws we have.

#### THE WOMAN SUFFRAGE AMENDMENT

The proposed amendment to the Federal Constitution submitted by the necessary two-thirds vote of the United States Senate to the States for ratification is in its text the identical amendment framed by Susan B. Anthony in 1875. It reads as follows:

Article —, Section 1. The right of citizens of the United States to vote shall not be denied or abridged by the United States or by any State on account of sex.

Section 2. Congress shall have power, by appropriate legislation, to enforce the provisions of this article.

The vote in the Senate was 56 to 25 in favor of the resolution; there were thus two more affirmative votes than the requisite two-thirds of the Senators present and voting, while eleven Senators were paired or absent. The political complexion of the vote in the Senate, so far as one existed, is shown by the fact that the resolution was supported in the combined vote of the two houses of Congress by 237 Republicans and 121 Democrats, and opposed by 27 Republicans and 87 Democrats. President Wilson sent a cable message of congratulation to the leaders of the woman suffrage cause.

Ratification by thirty-six of the States—three-fourths of the forty-eight—will be necessary to bring about the adoption of what may be the Nineteenth Amendment. Illinois and Wisconsin have already ratified. Advocates of Nation-wide suffrage are already planning vigorous campaigns for the doubtful States, and even hope that they may succeed in having special sessions of legislatures called to hasten ratification in time to allow of women voting everywhere at the next Presidential election. They are optimistic as to the probabilities of victory, and base their belief partly on the fact that already twenty-seven States allow women to vote in Presidential elections, and partly on the impetus obtained by the movement as a recognition of women's patriotic aid in war work and through the approval of Congress. As one evidence of the rapidity of the growth

of public sentiment they point to the reversal of New York State's refusal in 1915 by a majority of 185,000 to accept the measure, when two years later it was carried by a majority of 102,000 votes. At that time *The Outlook* editorially recognized the steady progress of public opinion in this and other countries and the probable success of the effort to give women the ballot. It pointed out also what may here be repeated as now equally applicable, but on a National scale: "Wherever woman suffrage is asked for and granted there is laid upon the women a duty of doing something more than drop a ballot in a box. It lays on them the duty of new lines of study, discussion, and thought. A million and three-quarters of uninformed and indifferent voters added to the polling lists of New York State would be a calamity. The addition of a million and three-quarters of thoughtful, intelligent, and conscientious voters would be of inestimable value."

### THE MENACE OF MEXICO

The constant uneasiness as to the danger of incursions from Mexico into American territory and violence to or pillaging of American citizens may be exaggerated by memories of what happened in Texas at Columbus and elsewhere, but it is certainly felt by the people who live near our border. The latest evidence of this is the earnest declaration of Governor Hobby, of Texas, in a long telegram to the Secretary of War, that the Mexican situation is critical; that an emergency may arise at any moment; that there are not enough troops near our border, and that he would like to have two brigades of the Texan National Guard Cavalry called into the Federal service. Informal reports from the War Department indicate that it considers Governor Hobby unduly alarmed and that the 20,000 troops now near the border are enough to prevent disorder.

The repeated threats of Villa against the Carranza régime and his reported occupation of the city of Chihuahua simply mean that northern Mexico is extremely likely again to be the scene of fierce partisan and guerrilla fighting. Granting Carranza all the good intentions conceivable, few people believe that he can make Mexico free from brigandage on a big scale and revolution perhaps on a small scale from now on until the new election for the Presidency takes place next year. In a sense, fighting is local in Mexico, but it is local in a large area, and, unfortunately, one locality involved is near our border.

Recent remarks of Mr. Gillett, Speaker of the House of Representatives, gave offense to some representatives of Mexico, who pointed to the large production

of raw material in Mexico and the resulting great expansion of its exports as an evidence of peaceful and prosperous conditions in that country. Undoubtedly production has enormously increased in certain industries, and exports from Mexico have gone up by leaps and bounds, but this does not alter the fact that in other industries life and property are in danger, or that foreign, and probably especially American, managers and experts are exposed to blackmail and violence. Mr. Gillett said in plain words: "To get protection from either a regular or a bandit government only by paying for it is not civilized. . . . For some years the property and often the lives of foreigners in Mexico have been unsafe." Mexico and the United States may put up with this state of things if they find that Carranza can gradually improve it and educate his people in the schools and in the art of self-government—and it is fair to say that many people believe that Carranza is honestly trying to do this. But if conditions grow worse instead of better the old question of the danger to this country of a next-door neighbor who is quarrelsome at home and abroad will certainly come up in renewed and emphasized form.

### THE JEWS IN POLAND

The appearance of new charges of cruelty to Jews in Lithuania has led to further discussion of the treatment of Jews by Poles. Statements that have been made by the Polish Premier, Mr. Paderewski, by General Pilsudski, and by Mr. Hugh Gibson, the American Minister at Warsaw, increase the belief, expressed in a discussion of this subject two weeks ago, that the constant use of the word "pogrom" in this connection is misleading and incorrect. By this we mean that neither the Polish Government nor the Polish army has connived at attacks or outrages upon the Jews, nor have they countenanced religious or racial warfare.

General Pilsudski, who is the President of the Polish Republic, for instance, totally denied that anything of the kind had taken place, while admitting that at Pinsk and at Vilna there had been attacks upon Jews, or fights between Jews and soldiers, which sprang from economic causes and from belief that the Jews attacked were Bolshevik in sympathy or spies of the enemy the Poles were fighting. Mr. Paderewski says much the same thing, with earnest assurances that his Government is using every effort to preserve order in a newly created country that is being viciously attacked by enemies on more sides than one, and has to deal with hostile sentiments within as well as without its borders. He adds specifically

that Poland will not tolerate the persecution of Jews.

It is clear that searching inquiry should be made into the facts. Both Jews and Poles have asked the Paris Conference to take up the question. It should certainly lend its influence to condemn anything like racial or religious hatred or persecution, just so far as that despicable condition may exist.

### MODERN HEALTH CRUSADERS

A very complete description was given in these columns under date of February 27, 1918, of the formation of the Modern Health Crusaders and the work the organization had accomplished up to that time. The National Association for the Study and Prevention of Tuberculosis stands sponsor for this movement, which has for its object the introduction of a system of health education into thousands of elementary schools.

The whole Crusade is based on a system of so-called "Health Chores." There are eleven of these, planned to promote cleanliness and health. They are simple tasks, such as washing the hands before meals, keeping neck, ears, and finger-nails clean, breathing deeply, getting plenty of sleep and fresh air, brushing the teeth, and forming regular habits. The chores are made specific. The first one, for instance, reads, "I washed my hands before each meal to-day." Charts have been made allowing a space to check each chore every day of the week. These are distributed through the schools to the parents of the children. There is also a school-room chart which shows the rank of every member of the class. It is here that the first competitive feature comes in. A Nation-wide tournament of classroom groups was inaugurated on February 9, to last for fifteen weeks. The trophies for the victors will be pennants and banners, presented jointly by the National Tuberculosis Association and the American Red Cross.

The growth of the society has been remarkable. During the early part of last year its membership numbered about 500,000. There are now, however, in the neighborhood of 8,000,000 American school-children from six to sixteen years of age who have qualified as Crusaders through the official Health Chores. This number does not include enlistments in foreign countries to which the Crusade has spread, such as China, Korea, Canada, Cuba, and France.

### WHAT THE CRUSADERS FIND

There are Crusaders in every State in the Union, Texas having the largest representation of three hundred and ten thousand, Minnesota's recruits numbering two hundred and fifty thousand. The Crusade

# CARTOONS OF THE WEEK

*Kirby in the New York World*



A BIRD THAT CAN'T BE SCARED

*Cassel in the New York Evening World*



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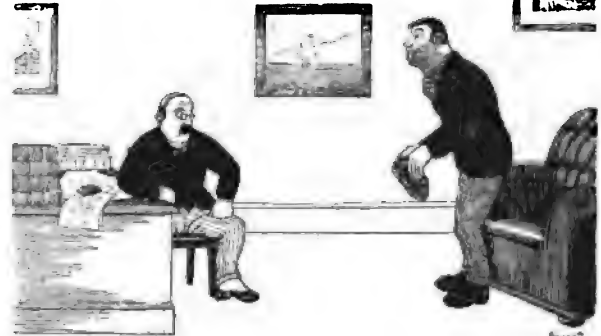
STRAINING AT THE LEASH!

*Shäfer in the Cincinnati Post*



NOT FOURTEEN—ONLY TWO—POINTS LEFT

*"Rags" in Blighty (London)*



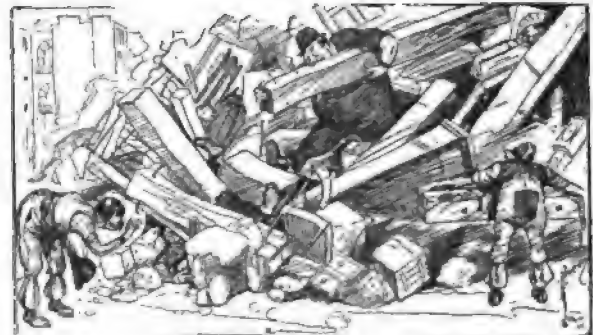
Solicitor: "If you want me to defend you, you'll have to pay. How much money have you got?"

Client: "Five pounds."

Solicitor: "And what are you accused of stealing?"

Client: "Five pounds."

*Low in the Passing Show (London)*



Pat (to submerged mate): "It's all right, Barney; we'll have you out in no time."

Barney: "Is big Clancy up there helpin' yez?"

Pat: "He is that."

Barney: "Then tell him, for the love o' Mike, to get off. Oi've enough rubbish on my chest already."

has the public indorsement of the Governors of some of the States, and the reports from the superintendents and teachers of the various schools in all sections of the country are interesting and sometimes amusing. In Pennsylvania, Wisconsin, Iowa, and Oklahoma, for instance, there was a great run on tooth-brushes. In one town it is reported that "there was not a tooth-brush to be bought in any of the drug stores. Such news should indicate that our citizens are strong believers in keeping their teeth clean. But such is not altogether the case. The schools are putting on the Modern Health Crusade, and the pupils have taken to it like ducks to water." A Wisconsin superintendent writes: "I wish I had been informed of this campaign long ago, so that I might have stocked up with tooth-brushes, soap, and nail-files. . . . I would be a wealthy man had I been given a tip in time." The use of a common tooth-brush for the family is a more prevalent custom than one would imagine.

In New Mexico a Pueblo Indian boy removed a window from his home in order that he might get the mark for Chore 8. He also bathed in the almost icy river so that he might get the two baths prescribed. Two little boys had never slept with open windows. They were told to take the folders home to their mother and ask her to let them keep the windows open that night. The following morning the teacher met one of the boys, who, without any word of greeting, said: "She said we could, and we did!" So for the first time in their lives these boys slept in the fresh air.

One mother's indorsement is to the effect that her boy "used to fight if he had to wash. Now he would fight if he were not allowed to." And the teachers find that through the carrying out of these Health Chores the work in the classroom is much easier. It is not so often found necessary to send the pupils out to wash. The children look neater, and there is a noticeable improvement in the attendance.

The whole Nation is alive to-day to the need for a health campaign. It was found that three out of every ten men examined for the draft were disqualified because of physical disability, and in the vast majority of cases these physical defects could have been prevented if habits of health had been formed in childhood.

Like the Americanization work which is being done among the foreign-born in the schools, this Health Crusade among the children is carried into the homes throughout the land. Full information concerning the plan of organization and the work of the Modern Health Crusaders can be obtained from the Anti-Tuberculosis Associations of the various States or from the National Tuberculosis Association, 381 Fourth Avenue, New York City.

## PARTY LEADERSHIP

IN this issue we print the second of Senator Davenport's articles on the political and legislative situation in New York State. Mr. Davenport writes as a Republican but not as a partisan.

The problems and necessities that confront his party in the Empire State are those which that party has to face in the Nation as the Presidential campaign of 1920 approaches. The issue of that campaign, as we see it, will be conservative-liberalism *versus* impetuous radicalism. But no leaders will succeed in conserving what is good in American institutions unless they are genuinely actuated by a spirit of liberal humanism.

If the Republican party expects to receive a popular mandate to administer the affairs of this country, it must see that its great captains and lesser captains are men of high standards and human sympathies.

The National Chairman, Mr. Hays, is such a man. Where are the State chairmen of a similar type? What is the State committee of New York doing to enlist the civic enthusiasm of the younger voters? Are other States any more alive to the necessities of the situation? We are not making criticisms, we are asking questions.

Theodore Roosevelt in 1910, in addressing the Sorbonne at Paris, said something that deserves re-reading at this juncture in Republican circles. These are his words:

"The average citizen must be a good citizen if our republics are to succeed. The stream will not permanently rise higher than the main source; and the main source of national power and national greatness is found in the average citizenship of the nation. Therefore it behooves us to do our best to see that the standard of the average citizen is kept high; and the standard cannot be kept high *unless the standard of the leaders is very much higher.*"

## MAKING THE LEAGUE A PERSONAL ISSUE

BAD temper never wins a convert. Personalities in debate never persuade. Searching for hidden motives invariably fails to reveal convincing arguments. This is something that every man's experience teaches. It would seem, therefore, that men engaged in the discussion of great questions might avoid in the course of their debate what they must know never serves any man's case. Yet a great deal of the debate over the League of Nations has little to do with the merits of the question.

Of what use is it to accuse the men who oppose or support the project for a League of Nations of being actuated by

partisan politics? Those who are opposed to the League are not going to be persuaded to support it by being told that they are prejudiced partisans. And those who are supporting the League will be no readier to listen to arguments against it because they hear themselves denounced for their partisanship. Here, for example, is a sentence from one newspaper article in support of the League: "Looking at all this, I would deliberately say that I would rather take my stand with Judas Iscariot, with Abdul the Damned, with the memories of that vile court that sentenced Joan of Arc to flames, with John Wilkes Booth or Charles J. Guiteau, than line up with a purpose so diabolical, so far-reaching in its mischievous effects, as that of defeating the League of Nations." The opponents of the League can rival its supporters, however, in this sort of debate. Here is an illustration from a speech in the United States Senate: "There is an ex-President of the United States who is quite active in promoting the League, both the original and the amended League. He says that pygmies and old ladies are the only ones who are opposing either form of the League. If he were to put on a kimono and shave off his mustache, Mr. President, he would be the prize dawgager of the whole beautiful sisterhood."

As the debate continues in the public press and in the Senate Chamber one is impelled toward indiscriminating support of the League by its opponents, only to find one's self repelled from the League by its supporters. On the one hand, the American citizen seeking enlightenment is informed that the Covenant of the League of Nations is the price at which European nations have purchased President Wilson's support of their ambitious schemes. On the other hand, the American citizen is informed that opposition to the League is a "song of hate against President Wilson."

It has become difficult to discuss the Covenant of the League of Nations, as embodied in the Treaty of Peace, without incurring charges of partisanship from one side or the other. The whole question has become involved with the personality of the President and party strategy for the coming campaign.

This is the inevitable consequence of the way in which the Treaty has been drawn and the League of Nations promulgated. When the American Commissioners to Negotiate Peace were selected, they were chosen without consultation with the Senate. They were thus made the personal representatives of President Wilson. There is no Constitutional requirement that prevents the President from negotiating a treaty without consulting the Senate. The right of the Senate to deal with a treaty arises after the treaty



has been negotiated. But this is more than a treaty in effect, if not in form. The Covenant of the League of Nations is, to use the President's own metaphor, tied to the terms of peace with so many threads that the Treaty cannot be dissected from the Covenant without destroying the whole vital structure. This Treaty with Germany has therefore been erected as a new instrument of government which is to function on some occasions on behalf, if not instead, of the sovereign Government of the United States. Thus it has happened that for America's part in the creation of a new world organization President Wilson has made himself responsible. He has denied to the legislative branch of the United States Government knowledge of the process of negotiating this Treaty. He has withheld the text of the Treaty even after it had been presented to the Germans. And he has deprecated discussion of it. He has chosen to act as America's sole representative in the drafting of the new international organization and to identify himself with its fortunes.

In pursuing this course he has, perhaps, acted within his technical Constitutional rights. Nevertheless the consequence is that those who support the Treaty find it difficult to do so without seeming to be partisan supporters of the President, while those who even criticise any of its features rest under the imputation of being actuated by partisan animosity.

Cannot we Americans rid ourselves of this mental bondage to the partisan spirit? Can we not discuss this momentous project on its merits? There is no hope for the success of the League of Nations if it is adopted on partisan or personal grounds. It can succeed only if it has behind it the power of an enlightened public opinion. If it has serious defects, they should be discovered and corrected before it is adopted. If it is on the whole a useful instrument for securing international justice, it is nevertheless only an instrument. The energy which will use it will be the human will; and if that is lacking, the instrument will be as useless as an engine without fuel. More important than any provision of the Covenant of the League of Nations is the measure of popular support behind it. Such support will come only when full and searching criticism is welcomed, heard, and answered.

The greatest disservice which supporters of the League can do to their own cause is to try to prevent criticism by denouncing the critics or to win support for the League by making it a partisan or personal issue. When a critic uses appeal to prejudice as a weapon against the League, he is strengthened, not weakened, by a counter-appeal to prejudice;

he can be effectively answered only when it is shown that he is not attacking the League itself, but only its counterfeit.

No greater duty rests upon the American people to-day than to hear a full and free discussion of the Peace Treaty's merits and defects.

## WHAT THE YUGOSLAVS WANT

IT is hard for Americans, accustomed to a country in which many people of diverse origin live together under common laws and a common liberty, to realize the bitterness of national feeling in parts of Europe. What Mr. Pasitch says in his interview with Mr. Mason, of The Outlook's staff, on another page is valuable, not because it states facts which need to be known, but because it serves to reveal the temper of mind with which those who are engaged in restoring peace must deal. No one can read that interview without realizing that the new Jugoslavic state is suspicious of practically all its neighbors.

There is historic reason for the hostility with which the Serbs look upon the Bulgars, and that reason has been reinforced by the experience of the last three years. As it is impossible for a Belgian to think of the Germans without recalling Louvain and Ypres and scores of desolated villages and hundreds of violated homes, so it is impossible for a Serb to think of the Bulgarians without recalling to mind similar heartless crimes.

Between the Croats and the Italians there is also historic reason for the existence of a spirit of suspicion, if not hostility. It is not necessary here to try to review the complicated events which have engendered this suspicion. It is enough, perhaps, to recall here the fact that it has been a policy of Hungary, which possessed Croatia, to develop this spirit of hostility between the Italians and the Croats within that province, and the fact that in the world war Croatian troops were among those of the Austro-Hungarian Empire which destroyed and devastated parts of northern Italy.

If it is natural for Americans to sympathize with the Serbian feeling toward the Bulgars, it would seem natural for similar reasons to sympathize with the Italian feeling toward the Croats. Serbians and Italians were alike partners with America in the fight against the band of robber nations of which Austria-Hungary and Bulgaria were members. But now the Serbians are going with the Croats. It is true that the Croats were a subject people in an enemy state; but they were not like the Czechs, likewise a subject people, but liberty-loving and willing to dare all and risk all for liberty. The Czechoslovaks while they were yet nomi-

nally a part of Austria-Hungary were open and vigorous allies of the free nations. That is not true of the Croats.

It is natural that the men who are forming, or trying to form, the new, scarcely nascent, state of Jugoslavia should speak of the Jugoslavs as if they were really all one people. They are not, and it is dangerous to ignore the fact that they are not. They may win unity, but they do not have it now. They must be helped to unity, doubtless, but they cannot be helped by a process of disregarding the fact that some of them were on the side of liberty and some, through ignorance or necessity perhaps, were on the side of the oppressors and the robbers.

There is an old and sometimes serviceable device which national leaders have used to create national unity. This is the practice of creating a common hostility. This is the method Bismarck used for uniting the German states. It was by providing for them common enemies to fight that he drew them together. In some cases political leaders have had no occasion to create a common hostility, for the enemy has done that himself. This was the case when the German King of Britain drove the British colonies of America together by a common oppression of them all. This was the case when Italian unity was fostered by Austria's tyranny. So, perhaps, the Jugoslav leaders may be thinking that they may promote unity between Serbs, Croats, and Slovenes if they can put Bulgaria and Rumania and Italy all in the same category as hostile to the Jugoslavic state. If that is their plan, it is one to which America must not lend her aid.

Last January we pointed out the fact that the Declaration of Corfu, made in 1917, demanding the establishment of a Pan-Serbian kingdom under the Serbian dynasty, was imperialistic in spirit and effect. Mr. Pasitch, who was one of the signers and prime movers of that Declaration, now declares in his interview that the peoples who have been under the yoke of foreign domination "have conceived such a hatred for the policy of enslavement and despoilment of other people's land that they would never think of themselves adopting such an imperialistic policy." If this is so, and we hope that it is, the experience of the war has enforced a needed lesson. But all the lessons have not yet been learned; and one of those lessons is that peoples like those of Jugoslavia who desire to form a new national life must give evidence of their competence and responsibility before they have a right to claim the authority and power that no one grudges to nations that have proved for years that they are competent and responsible. And one way by which the Jugoslavs can commend themselves to America is by speaking of

America's allies in some other tone than that of suspicion and hostility.

## POPULAR FALLACIES

### II — THAT "WORKINGMEN OUGHT NOT TO SHARE THE PROFITS, BECAUSE THEY DO NOT SHARE THE LOSSES"

WHAT are profits? What are losses?

For all successful businesses in a civilized community two elements are essential: the man and the tool. To farm there must be a plowman and a plow; to make shoes there must be a cobbler and a cobbler's bench; to weave there must be Silas Marner and a loom. If the loom wears out, Silas Marner must remain idle; if Silas Marner wears out, the loom must remain idle. Therefore to continue his business he must receive from his industry enough to keep both him and his loom in good condition. If he is underfed and becomes sick, he cannot continue his business; nor can he continue if his loom wears out and he has not the money to repair it, or if the material is exhausted and he has no money to buy more. If he receives from his business just enough money to keep himself and family in good condition, and also to supply his loom with adequate material and keep the loom itself in good repair, his business is self-supporting. If he receives a little more than is necessary for this purpose and can put ten dollars in the savings bank at the end of the week, he is making a profit. If he receives less and has to draw money out of the savings bank in order to buy food for himself or material for his loom, he is carrying on his business at a loss, and when the savings bank money is gone the business must stop.

In the place of Silas Marner and his loom imagine in a village a factory employing five hundred workers. The problem is bigger and more complex, but is essentially the same: instead of the tool and the man there are tools and men. It is essential to the business that both the tools and the men be kept in good working condition. If the mill receipts are just sufficient to keep the mill and its machinery effective and the workers so well paid that they are satisfied and efficient, the work goes on and is self-supporting, but is not making profits. If the receipts are sufficient to keep both tools and men in good working condition, and also to pay dividends, there is profit for the stockholders. If the receipts are not sufficient and it is necessary to borrow money from the bank or levy assessments on the stockholders to be paid out of the future profits, there is a loss; and if this loss continues indefinitely, eventually the mill must stop its work.

What happens if Silas Marner finds

that he is not earning as much money as he is spending? He proposes to his wife to reduce their living expenses. "We must economize somehow," he says. "Can't we cut down on the grocer's bill or the butcher's bill? If not, we shall have to take John out of school and set him to work." By one or the other of these plans he proposes to reduce the living wage he is paying to himself, because if he reduces his purchases for the material for his loom or his expenditures for necessary repairs he impairs the sources of his income. If he says to his wife, "I was going to paint the shop this fall, but I am afraid I shall have to let that go over," his wife, if she is a prudent economist, will reply: "Look out, Silas; if you leave it too long, you will have to put on two coats instead of one, and you will lose more than you will save."

The managers of the mill pursue the same policy if the receipts are not enough to keep the mill in good condition and also to pay the wages it has been paying. If it is paying no dividends, it is not run at a loss, it is simply running without a profit. But if it is running at a loss the managers say to themselves what Silas Marner says to his wife, "We must cut down living expenses." That means, "We must reduce wages."

The great proportion of strikes occur either because the business is prosperous and the workingmen think that they are not receiving a fair share of the profits and that the only way to get such a share is by demanding increased wages; or because the business is unprosperous and the managers can see no way to reduce the expenses except by reducing the wages. One of the worst strikes we have ever had in this country was the famous railway strike in 1894. The immediate cause of that strike was the action of the Pullman Company, which reduced the wages of its workingmen and neither reduced the dividends which it paid to its stockholders nor the salaries of its highly paid officials nor the rents which it collected from the cottages which it leased to its employees. In that case they levied all the loss on the workingmen.

In order to carry on any business the receipts from the business need not be enough to pay any profit to either the tool owners or the tool workers. But they must be enough to provide the life of both the tools and the men. If they are more than enough, the surplus is a profit; if they are less, the deficit is a loss. And a loss, if it continues, always means sooner or later—and generally sooner—a reduction in wages. The profit ought also to mean an increase in some form in the income of the tool workers as well as in the income of the tool owners.

That alone will not satisfy the reasonable aspirations of the tool workers. In

most organized industries they want, and ought to have, some voice in the conduct of the business. But that is another question not here considered.

LYMAN ABBOTT.

## A GENTLE CYNIC<sup>1</sup>

PROFESSOR Morris Jastrow has introduced to the public a new author and added to the Bible a new book.

The book of Ecclesiastes has long been a puzzle to commentators. It is a book of contradictions. Is it a poem or a philosophy? Is its voice that of cynicism or that of faith? Is its message the emptiness of life or the glory of life? It begins with "Vanity of vanities, all is vanity." It ends with "Fear God and keep his commandments." Which conclusion does the author mean us to accept?

The notion that the book was written by Solomon has been abandoned by most modern scholars. Probably the opinion which of late years has been generally entertained is that of Dean Stanley, who compares it to Tennyson's poem of "The Two Voices." This theory of its interpretation was thus defined by Lyman Abbott in his Sunday evening lectures on the Bible given in Plymouth Church, Brooklyn, in 1896:

The book of Ecclesiastes, portraying the complicated experiences of life, is a dramatic monologue—conflicting voices speaking in it, but the conflicting voices that speak in a single man. The man is arguing to himself; he is weighing and measuring the phenomena of life over against one another. A philosopher would take these things in order. He would first consider the efficacy of wisdom; then pleasure; then ambition; and when he had finished, then he would draw his lesson therefrom as to the teaching of life. But the writer of Ecclesiastes is not a philosopher; he is a poet; and it is not by this method of ordered thinking we do our meditating. On the contrary, thoughts come tumultuously into our mind; they fight their battle out within our consciousness; they contend for the mastery—ambition, sensuality, wisdom, conscience. There are no parliamentary laws in the human soul and no one to keep order—first one voice speaks, and then another, shouting against one another and drowning one another. Thus the book of Ecclesiastes is purposely confused, deliberately and of intention confused, because it is the portrayal of the confused experiences of a soul divided against itself.

Professor Jastrow propounds a different theory; so far as we know, he is the first one to propound it. His theory is that a "gentle cynic" wrote the original book; that as it issued from his pen it

<sup>1</sup> A Gentle Cynic. Being a Translation of the Book of Koheleth, Commonly Known as Ecclesiastes, Stripped of Later Additions. Also Its Origin, Growth, and Interpretation. By Morris Jastrow, Jr., LL.D., Professor in the University of Pennsylvania. The J. B. Lippincott Company, Philadelphia and London.

was by a Hebrew "Omar Khayyám;" that some orthodox critic—there may have been more than one—added to it comments, emendations, corrections, replies, and gave it to the world in its amended form; and that the proverbs which are scattered through the poem or essay were added by him or by other commentators from time to time to illustrate and enrich the thought of the book.

A remote analogy might perhaps be found in Coleridge's "Aids to Reflection," the reflections being suggested to him largely by select passages from Archbishop Leighton. Archbishop Leighton is now generally forgotten and "Aids to Reflection" finds its place in our libraries for the sake of Coleridge's comments. Somewhat similarly it is supposed that the original Ecclesiastes has been forgotten and it is to the comments of the orthodox editor that the book owes its place in our Bible. Professor Jastrow, with much painstaking and much literary skill, has eliminated from the Book of Ecclesiastes what he regards as the comments of the unknown editor or editors, and the result, given in his own translation, is a charming poem, a real addition to the world's satirical literature.

Supposing Professor Jastrow's theory to be correct, the anonymous author of the original Ecclesiastes is a genial as well as a gentle cynic; there is no self-conceit and no bitterness in his cynicism, and in his pessimism no despair. He

stands apart from the world and laughs at it, but laughs quite good-naturedly, and the reader laughs with him. Like Bernard Shaw, he takes nothing seriously, not even himself.

Again and again he declares that life is but a "chasing after wind." This is a favorite figure with him; nine times he repeats it in his short poem. Professor Jastrow thus interprets it in a note: "Ambition is like chasing the wind, you can never catch it, and if you did it would be of no use." We are but children running after soap-bubbles; foolish boors trying to find the end of the rainbow for the pot of gold we have been told is buried there.

A single brief quotation will best give to our readers an idea of the spirit of the poem which Professor Jastrow has discovered in the Book of Ecclesiastes—or created out of it:

He who loves silver will never have enough silver,  
and he who loves a big pile, will have no profit (of it)—  
surely this is vanity.

With the increase of goods, its participants increase;  
and what advantage is it to its owner except to look at it?

Sweet is the sleep of the laborer, whether he has eaten little or much,  
but the satiety of the rich does not permit him to sleep.

A sore evil that I have seen under the sun, is riches hoarded by the owner,  
and when that fortune is lost through a

bad venture, the son begotten by him has nothing.

He cannot carry anything that he has acquired by his toil away with him.

Surely this is a sore evil, that just as he came, so he goes. Therefore what profit is it to him that he toils for the wind and that he spends all his days in saving and in constant worry and sickness and distress?

Therefore, it seems to me the thing that is good and proper is to eat, drink, and to have a good time with all one's toil under the sun during the span of life which God has allotted to one, for that is his portion. Every man to whom God has given riches and possessions and who has (also) the power to enjoy it and to take his portion and to be happy in his toil—this is a gift of God. For he should remember that life is short and that God approves of joy.

Professor Jastrow's Ecclesiastes is not inspiring, but neither is it depressing. It is not profound, but it is keen and caustic. And it leaves the reader a little in doubt whether the original author is satirizing life or satirizing the pleasure-seeker's view of life which he assumes for the purpose of poking fun at it.

We must leave the expert Hebrew scholar to deal with Professor Jastrow's theory. But we wish that he might be persuaded to print in a little booklet the Book of Ecclesiastes as he interprets it, and so put before the ordinary lay reader this delightful satire, which in the present form will be accessible only to Biblical scholars.

## BACH AT BETHLEHEM, 1919

SPECIAL CORRESPONDENCE FROM FULLERTON L. WALDO

WHEN the Bach Choir sings under Dr. Wolle's flexuous fingers at Bethlehem, it is more than the making of music—it is the creation of an atmosphere.

Thoreau says it takes two to speak truth—one to speak and one to hear; and after laboring a whole year behind closed doors it is a final inspiration for the two hundred and forty-seven singers to be openly heard by an audience which devoutly follows—in many cases word by word and note by note—the corps of singers hurling their very souls after their voices into ethereal space beyond all architectural confines. The listeners are as necessary as the performers, and they listen for the music's sake and not for the lure of the renown of any individual musician. Dr. Wolle himself lays all the laurels he has gathered in the course of fourteen festivals at the feet of the Cantor of Eisenach—"ad majorem gloriam Dei." How strange it seems that in Bach's own day he was badgered and hectorated by a myopic school committee who hadn't the least idea of the ultimate leading of the celestial sounds which to them were only the ugly and hateful contraptions of the devil's maleficence!

Some people to-day are residuary legatees of the ears of that school committee, and they say that Bach is too much for them—or even that they cannot abide him. Each year Dr. Wolle makes converts of many who first endure and then embrace the alleged inhuman austerities of the music; which accounts for the fact that the convocation in Packer Church of Lehigh University this year hailed from eighteen States and overflowed the big church to the living green of the bird-haunted, forest-clad, sun-dappled academic acreage.

There were given on the first day (June 6) eight cantatas which do not require naming; the Mass in B Minor, according to custom, glorified the second and final day. The chorales interspersed among the cantatas made it clear how many fine professional voices there were in the audience—or congregation, as one pleases. It is a great relief—a safety-valve to pent-up emotions—to rise and sing one's head off and one's heart out with the rest. The whole assemblage takes the contagion from the wonderful ascendancy of Dr. Wolle over the Choir, and here the shining ideal of community

singing is realized. The leader gives himself utterly to the singers and the singing, and so unsparing is he of his nervous vitality that he must perceive that virtue has gone out of him with every measure he surcharges with his electrodynamic personality.

With the very first notes of his peculiarly long-visioned version of "The Star-Spangled Banner" Dr. Wolle tied himself in bowknots, and from that moment he was "all over the shop" till the last protracted "Amen" of "Dona Nobis Pacem" was sounded. Said one of the veteran basses: "With that crook of his little finger Dr. Wolle becomes a fisher of men and women; he seems to haul us by a kind of hypnosis after him."

With the full orchestral apparatus plus the organ in the background, one becomes conscious principally of a single overwhelming polyphonic cataract, to which the several currents of the eight divisions of the voices contribute in due measure.

The greatest "solo opportunity," to use the unblest phrase, is in the ineffably exquisite and touching "Agnus Dei," and Merle Alcock this year sang it—as

hearer remarked—with the enamored care and the perceptive feeling one finds in the work of the best of the Florentine painters. The sole inartistic thing Dr. Wolle allowed himself to do came with the "Amen" after the "Dona Nobis Pacem." To show that his singers after all the racking exactions of two days were not exhausted he let them display their extraordinary breath-control by making this final "Amen" a dozen times as long as Bach wrote it to be, tapering the sound down to the tiniest *pianissimo*, and then letting it outwell again just as one sup-

posed it was to die away altogether. It was amazing, it was enlivening, but it was unlawful. It was what the schoolboy calls a "stunt" pure and simple.

To other choruses the lesson of the Bach Choir is that an agglomeration of good singers does not make an effectual singing unit without downright year-round labor that spurns the thought of union hours and does all for love. Dr. Wolle does not have extraordinary material at his command. Many of his singers have been at work with the Bethlehem Steel Company making the guns and

the shells which the still, small voice of their own music at last cries down and brings to discomfiture. There is a text for the moralist in this salient anomaly.

If these singers were heralded artists, competing for repute, they would be noted and praised, no doubt, but they would not have reached the high pinnacle of prestige whereon to-day their Choir stands. The cathedrals of old were reared by humble folk who built their own aspirations, their own hungering dreams of the Infinite, into the work of their finite hands; and that work lives after them.

## BOLSHEVISM TESTING CANADIAN COMMON SENSE

SPECIAL CORRESPONDENCE FROM CANADA

SINCE the middle of May Canada has had a long series of labor troubles which have resulted in considerable disturbance of business conditions and inconvenience to a large proportion of her citizens. For a time there was a threat of serious trouble of a nature not usually associated with strikes, but happily the worst fears were not realized.

In Canada, as elsewhere, labor is of opinion that increases in wages have not kept pace with the rapidly increasing costs of living. There has been much unrest in Canada, as elsewhere. The general discontent made easy the task of a few dangerous and ambitious agitators whose scarcely concealed ambition was to raise the red flag of revolution. The recent labor disturbances which have troubled the life of the Dominion were not ordinary strikes. They were poorly planned and clumsily executed attempts to set up Bolshevik governments in several communities. Apparently a soviet government was actually, if not nominally, in control of Winnipeg, the principal city of the western provinces, for a period of about two weeks. True, the red flag did not float over the City Hall, as was reported at the time in outside papers; but for two weeks such places of business as remained open and the few public utilities that were permitted to serve the public were for the most part allowed to operate only by the express leave of the strike leaders. Even the mail service was paralyzed. Telegraph communication with the outside world was shut off. The newspapers were not permitted to be published. The police were under the control of the strike committee. The firemen were on strike, and the only fire protection to be had was afforded by an energetic band of citizen volunteers working under the handicap of the dangerously low water pressure permitted by the strike leaders.

Early in the year, at a big labor convention in Calgary, definite plans for the organization of Canadian labor in "One Big Union" were presented by the extremists among Canadian labor leaders and adopted in spite of considerable opposition. In the weeks that followed the idea was adopted by many of the labor

unions, although it meant severing connections with the international organizations of which Canadian trade unions have long been members. The saner elements in Canadian labor, conspicuous among which were the railway brotherhoods and the typographical unions, held aloof; but the movement spread rapidly nevertheless.

Trouble started in Winnipeg, where the "One Big Union" leaders, through a committee, made demands on behalf of the metal workers. The employers were prepared to recognize the regularly constituted unions, but they refused to negotiate with this new committee; whereupon a general strike was ordered by the "One Big Union" leaders, and the life of the city was paralyzed for a time. When it became apparent that the battle was going against them, the leaders sent out a call—by messenger, for there were no mails, telegraphs, or telephones—for sympathetic general strikes in other cities. The avowed object was to tie up every Canadian city from Halifax to Vancouver. The response was disappointing to the strike leaders. General strikes were called in several cities in which there were no local causes of dispute, but the strike orders were not always obeyed, and because of general public reprobation most of these sympathetic demonstrations were short-lived. It was only by deliberate misrepresentation of the issue at stake that the leaders were able to control their following in Winnipeg or to win any considerable support in other cities. The principle of collective bargaining was never in dispute; the actual quarrel was over the recognition of the "One Big Union."

The plans of the leaders were told in the "Western Labor News," which was the only paper permitted to be published in the early days of the strike in Winnipeg. It foretold a general and Dominion-wide strike which would include the postal service and the railways. "Should that be necessary," said this organ of the strike committee, "it will have results that at present are beyond contemplation. The federal Government would have proved its incompetence, and would have to go in a hurry. The present industrial

system would also be given its first effective blow. Its end would, because of this, be materially hastened. The financial system would also come in for serious thought, and in the ramifications of the Dominion-wide strike the serious financial condition of the nation would look bare and inadequate also, and its end would be hastened."

This could mean only an attack on the present system of government and the overthrow of the industrial and financial systems of the country, to be replaced, presumably, by a Bolshevik Utopia. The head of the strike organization declared that in a short time there would be no need to use the weapon of the strike. "We shall not need to strike," he said, "when we own and control industry—and we won't relinquish the fight until we do control. This is not revolution. The workers are docile, but the workers realize their importance, and they see no reason why they should not own and enjoy, since they produce all."

The stubborn resistance of the citizens of Winnipeg, fortified by the firm attitude of the Dominion Government toward the striking postal employees, broke the strike where it began; and, once broken in Winnipeg, the movement soon died out elsewhere. A committee of one thousand Winnipeg citizens undertook the operation of the more essential of the public utilities. The Government announced that striking postal employees would be discharged if they did not return to work immediately. Various corporations made similar announcements, and thousands of trade-union men who found that they had been deceived by their new leaders returned to their work. The strike leaders were broken and discredited. Canada is not Russia; Canada will not tolerate Bolshevism. Canadian trade-union men will not tolerate Bolshevism, but thousands were misled for a time by the appeals of the men who were trying to work revolution.

To the credit of the strikers in Winnipeg and other Canadian cities be it said that, although passions ran high and defeat was bitter, there were few riots of any magnitude and little actual damage was done to property. If the extremists had



planned anything of this sort, they were overruled by the sober sense of the great majority, who have always had respect for law and order. The truth is that the great majority of the strikers had dropped their tools against their own better judgment. As often happens, the inarticulate majority were overruled and bullied by a noisy and headstrong minority. The issue had been misrepresented. Thousands of law-abiding, loyal, and respectable citizens who have never been led astray by the Bolshevik doctrines of the leaders of the "One Big Union" went on strike believing that they were fighting for the principle of collective bargaining, which is dear to the hearts of all trade-union men. Later they found that this was not the issue, and they were then in an awkward situation. They had been loyal to their leaders, and those leaders had betrayed them. They began then to seek for the easiest way out of their difficulties, the way that would involve the slightest loss of their self-respect.

In other times it would not have been so easy for leaders of the sort who ruled the situation in Winnipeg to gain the confidence of Canadian labor. It was the prevailing discontent over hard conditions of living in this era of abnormal costs of all the necessities of life that enabled a visionary and dangerous minority to work its will with a majority that in ordinary times could not easily have been influ-

enced to disregard its contracts and agreements.

The Hon. G. H. Robertson, Canadian Minister of Labor, is himself a labor leader who has long been prominent in labor circles in the Dominion. Quite naturally his sympathies are with labor in all its worthy attempts to better its conditions. There was considerable criticism from employers when he was selected as Labor Minister. When the trouble commenced in Winnipeg, he hurried to the scene to attempt to secure arbitration. Strong labor leader that he is, he soon came to the conclusion that arbitration was impossible. Any compromise would be a compromise with Bolshevism. On the point at issue there could be no surrender, no compromise, unless the whole financial, industrial, and economic system of Canada were to be changed. He made no attempt, therefore, to secure arbitration. His whole effort was to persuade labor that it had misunderstood the issue. In that attempt he met with a large measure of success.

Before leaving for Ottawa, at a time when the result of the strike was no longer in doubt, he gave an interview to the "Manitoba Free Press," which in the interval had been able to resume publication.

"The promoters of the Winnipeg strike," he said, "now sit in the ashes of their folly. Labor leaders who advocate

that only might is right, who hold that law, justice, and honor should be discarded at will, merit and receive the condemnation of all good citizens.

"Sympathetic strikes must always fail. Socialism has chosen the 'One Big Union' idea as a popular primrose path along which to lead the trade-unionist, urging him to discard his honorable obligations and join the big show.

"The Winnipeg strike is the first rehearsal of the play written at Calgary. The Winnipeg rehearsal has cost approximately two million dollars in wages lost in western Canada alone, and has proved the play to have been badly written and unpopular with both the public and most of the performers."

Undoubtedly this striking evidence of public unrest must lead to a serious examination of the economic conditions that made such disturbance in law-abiding communities possible. Two months ago the Canadian Government appointed a commission to investigate the possibilities of an industrial system under which labor would be represented on the boards of big employing corporations and share in the annual profits. That commission is to report some time this month, and legislation of some sort is promised for this session in case the recommendations are favorable. The result may be interesting.

FRANK MAITLAND.

Regina, Saskatchewan, Canada, June 4, 1919.

## WHAT THE JUGOSLAVS WANT

BY NICHOLAS PASITCH

FIRST DELEGATE TO THE PEACE CONFERENCE OF THE KINGDOM OF SERBS, CROATS, AND SLOVENES

AN AUTHORIZED INTERVIEW WITH GREGORY MASON, OF THE OUTLOOK STAFF

**W**ILL the Balkans, which have provided the sparks for most of the wars Europe has had in the past half-century, produce a *casus belli* in the issues between the Yugoslavs and the Italians which have arisen on the very eve of the settlement of the great war between Germany and the Allies?

Before this can be published some arrangement may have been concluded between the Italians and the Yugoslavs; but will that arrangement be permanently satisfactory to both sides?

The Teutons, who dragged the whole world into war by refusing to arbitrate their quarrel with the Slavs in the Balkans, are openly exulting over the Balkan controversy which has broken out between Slavs and Latins. The sagest observers of politics in the chancelleries of Allied states are frank in declaring there can be no secure peace in Europe until the dispute affecting Fiume and Dalmatia is settled to the satisfaction of both parties to the dispute. As I write this such a settlement seems about as hopeless of attainment as a settlement between France and Germany which would please both of them. It would seem that there must be developed a willingness to compromise in

the hearts of both parties to this controversy before the Peace Conference can adjourn with a fair prospect of a stable peace for Europe. Whatever may be the position of the Italians, the Yugoslavs are preserving a commendable composure, to judge by the attitude of their delegates in Paris. I recently went to see Mr. Nicholas Pasitch, First Delegate of the Kingdom of Serbs, Croats, and Slovenes to the Peace Conference. Mr. Pasitch is a handsome old man with fine big eyes, straight nose, and full beard. He looks like a very distinguished Santa Claus. The interview was arranged by Professor Pavle Popovitch, of the University of Belgrade, and the head of the Press Department of the Yugoslavic Delegation to the Conference. Mr. Bogumil Vosenjak, the General Secretary of the Delegation, acted as interpreter.

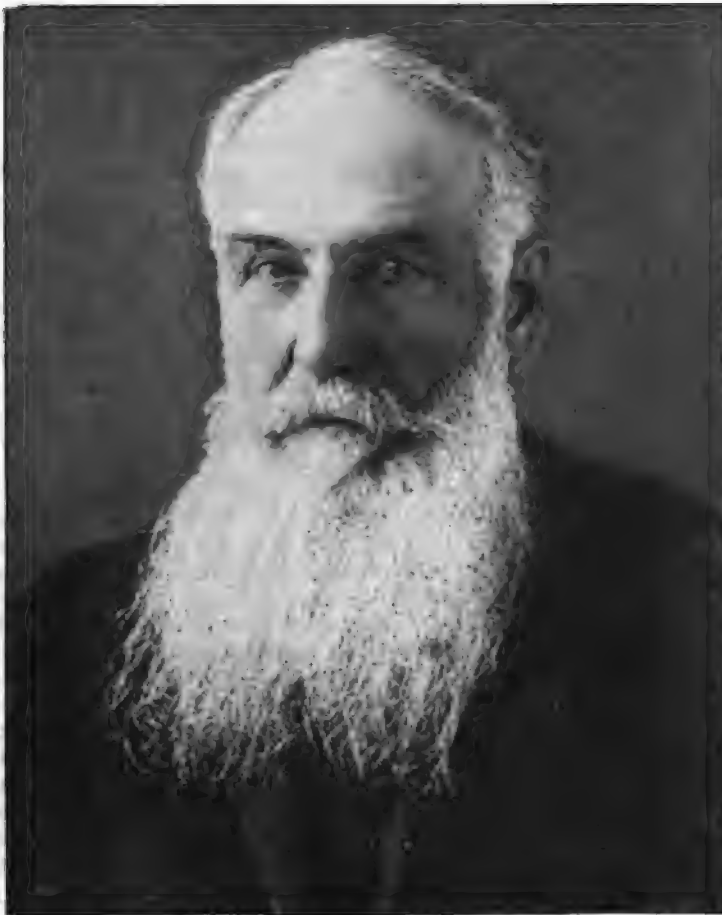
"Above all, I want to emphasize," said Mr. Pasitch, "the fact that we do not consider the Italians our enemies. We want always to preserve good relations with Italy and to remain a friendly neighbor of hers. Even if ever it should come to a war, you can be sure that in no case would it ever be we who would provoke it, and that we shall always do

everything possible to prevent that possibility and to avoid everything which might result in placing on us any responsibility for such an event.

"Such a war would benefit only our common enemies; a reasonable policy ought to commend itself to the two nations in order to avoid a war, and indeed to suppress anything tending even to weaken the friendship between the two peoples.

"Germany sowed distrust among us in the Balkans," continued the distinguished first delegate of the Serbs, Croats, and Slovenes, "as well as distrust between Europe and us, and this all with the single aim of justifying her animosity toward us and her rigorous measures to keep us in a state of servitude. Now, sir, every people has the right to defend its liberty and its national development. The peoples who have had to support the yoke of foreign domination have conceived such a hatred for the policy of enslavement and despoilment of other people's land that they would never themselves think of adopting such an imperialistic policy. We are a peaceful people, we have never enslaved foreign tribes or nationalities.

"All that the Yugoslavs want is to



NICHOLAS PASITCH



GREGORY MASON

unite, to be free, and to consecrate all their intellectual and material forces solely to their development and their progress. Thus you see that even at present they are asking only for what belongs to them; they demand only the realization of the very principles which you have proclaimed, you Americans, as a base for international life in the future."

Mr. Pasitch swept some papers off his desk with a broad sweep of the right hand and sat more erect in his chair. "Of course you are familiar with the issues between us and Italy," said he; "but let me give you a reiteration of our position. We Serbs, Croats, and Slovenes demand only this—that the settlement of this question be made on national lines. As far as the port of Fiume is concerned, the Italian claim is specious if you are ignorant, but that is all that can be said for it. Fiume belongs to us by every standard—by the ethnographic standard, the historic standard, and by the economic standard.

"The Italianization of Fiume is very recent. Personally I can remember when Fiume was overwhelmingly Slavic. The introduction of the Italians was promoted by the Magyars as a political maneuver against the Croats.

"To-day the Italians are claiming that they have thirty-three thousand of their people in Fiume as against less than eleven thousand Yugoslavs. I don't know where they find any justification for such figures. The official Austro-Hungarian statistics for 1910 report 24,212 Italians

and 15,687 Yugoslavs. But even those figures are misleading. They were compiled and published by the municipal authorities of Fiume, who were either Magyars or Italians, with every reason to make Slavic strength in their city appear as slight as possible. But there are still two important points to be remembered. First, included in that 24,212 are *Italianisanti* or Italianized Slavs. In the second place, both the Italian and Magyar statisticians count the population of Fiume as if Susak were not properly included. Now Susak, which is divided from so-called Fiume by only a narrow canal, is as much a part of real Fiume as the city just north of the Harlem River is a part of real New York. In Susak there are 11,706 Yugoslavs as against 658 Italians. Therefore in greater Fiume there are altogether 27,393 Yugoslavs as against 24,870 Italians.

"For economic reasons it is a matter almost of life and death for us to have Fiume. With its fine rail connections this port serves the very heart and, indeed, the whole interior of our country. Look at the other ports which might be available to us. Ragusa (Dubrovnik) is linked with the interior only by a narrow-gauge railway. Ogulin-Knin has no connection with our capital. It is true that Spalato (Split) is a good harbor which may be connected with Belgrade. But even if that railway is built, it will be a tremendously expensive task and one which cannot be accomplished for a long time.

"In short, Fiume is indispensable to us. It is not indispensable to Italy. If

our trade had to pass through an Italian Fiume, Italy would hold our whole commerce in her hands. She could blockade us when she pleased. For us that would be a situation not to be borne. We rest our claim to Fiume, however, not on questions of expediency but on questions of principle. By the fundamental principle of the self-determination of peoples, Fiume belongs to the Serbs, Croats, and Slovenes.

"Even now, in our conflict with Italy, we are asking for arbitration, we are putting the solution up to the judgment of your just and eminent President, but our adversaries will not accept the judgment of just men. We are asking that the people themselves be allowed to decide by a plebiscite what they want and to whom they wish to unite themselves. The Italians will not accept even that. Or, rather, they are ready to accept the suggestion that Fiume shall decide her own fate by a plebiscite, but they refuse their right of this same plebiscite to the villages in the immediate proximity of Fiume.

"An issue is thus raised between the principles proclaimed already, in the name of which this war has been conducted against violence and imperialism, and secret treaties based on the law of conquest.

"The conflict must be decided between two parties, of which one defends justice and the liberty of all peoples, and of which the other is actuated by secret treaties, by the ideas and tendencies of outworn imperialism. Jugoslavism, formed

in accordance with modern political ideas, has entered this fight. Now the struggle is on no longer between us, the Kingdom of Serbs, Croats, and Slovenes, and Italy, but between the ancient world and the modern world, between the force of imperialism and discredited secret treaties on the one hand, and liberty and the law of nations on the other. Crude force and Teutonic imperialism have been conquered; we have commenced the creation of a durable peace on the basis of right and liberty."

I asked his Excellency about the possibilities of a compromise by which the Jugoslavs, in exchange for Fiume, would give up a good deal of Dalmatia.

"That," said he, "would be like asking a father to sacrifice the lives of six sons in order to save the seventh. Our right to Dalmatia is even more unmistakable than our right to Fiume. If you mark the Slavic population of Dalmatia in white and indicate on the map in black the spots where there are Italian majorities, you will find the map of Dalmatia is an expanse of white with a few fly specks along the coast. By the official census of 1910 there were in Dalmatia 610,669 Serbo-Croats and 18,028 Italians. Here, as in Fiume, some of the people counted as Italians are merely Italianized Slavs. Yet, including these, not more than three per cent of the people of Dalmatia are speaking Italian. If the friends of Italy have any doubt about our claim as to what constitutes justice for Dalmatia and Fiume, let them call for a plebiscite. Let the inhabitants of those regions themselves decide their fate. But there's the difficulty; you cannot get any Italian to consent to such a test."

"No enemy of Italy," continued Mr. Pasitch, "could devise a better way to do her serious injury than to give her what she is now asking for. We Jugoslavs who have fought shoulder to shoulder with the brave Italians count ourselves their friends. Are the Italian people so blind as not to see that in its claim for territory on the east coast of the Adriatic, as in its claims to the Greek-inhabited islands of the Dodecanese, the Italian Government is moved by the baldest imperialism? Give Italy what the Italian Government is asking for, and you give the Italians the enmity of twenty million Slavs and Greeks who would like to be their friends."

"Speaking of the Greeks, another Balkan people, your Excellency, what is your opinion of the desirability and practicability of a union of the Balkan States?" I asked.

"It is out of the question for us to consider any union with Bulgaria now," the distinguished Serb replied, emphatically. "Bulgaria has carved into our country wounds that years will not heal. But, what is more, Bulgaria's treacherous action in siding with the Central Powers in the late war is not the first instance of a fundamental aptitude for treachery and deceit in Bulgarian character."

"By the way," he asked, with a twinkle in his eye, "wasn't there some

admiration for Bulgaria in America before the war?"

"I used to hear some Americans speak rather admiringly of the Bulgarians as 'the Prussians of the Balkans,'" I replied, with a laugh; "but I don't believe that comparison nor any other form of laudation for Bulgaria is in the mouths of Americans now."

"I should think not," said Mr. Pasitch, laughing also; "the world has had enough of Prussianism; and as for the Bulgarians, they are, if anything, more cruel and less efficient than the Prussians of Prussia. It is very important to us to be adequately protected against any future aggression from Bulgaria. Some rectification of frontiers is absolutely necessary. Look on the map and see how close to the Bulgarian frontier in places runs the railway from Belgrade to Salonika. In 1914 Bulgars swarmed across their border and raided that line many, many times. We Serbians are asking that the frontier shall be pushed back farther from that railway line. We are also asking, for the same reasons, that a tiny bit of territory all along the Serbian-Bulgarian frontier should be given to us, a territory comprising Vidin, Custendil, Petrich. And in claiming this we are in accord with the principle of nationality, because this territory is not inhabited by Bulgars but by so-called 'Shopes,' who are more like Serbians than like Bulgars. You have seen by a recent telegram published in several French newspapers that the inhabitants of that territory, especially those of Vidin, are in revolt against the Bulgarian Government, and are anxious—as they say themselves—to be included in the Kingdom of Serbs, Croats, and Slovenes."

"But, leaving the Bulgarians out of the question," I suggested, "what do you think of the desirability of a union among the other states of the Balkans?"

"I am heartily in favor of it," was the reply. "A union to include Greece, Rumania, and perhaps the Czechoslovaks, besides my own people, would have many advantages for all. First, however, it is to be hoped that certain questions between the Serbs and the Rumanians will be satisfactorily settled. One might have supposed that this Peace Conference was called merely to make peace between the Allies and the Teutonic Powers. The Rumanians, however, have proceeded on the assumption that the Peace Conference was ready and able to settle every political question in Europe. And they have dragged up an issue between them and us. This concerns the future of the country called the Banat. The eastern frontier of the Banat runs between Serbia and Rumania. The northern frontier runs between Serbia and Hungary. The Rumanians are claiming the whole Banat. We claim that it ought to be divided between them and us, on the principle of the self-determination of peoples. The eastern part of the Banat, which is mountainous, has a majority of Rumanians, but the west, which is flat country, has a preponderance of Serbs. And where there

are Rumanians living among the Serbs they are the descendants of those who were welcomed by the Slavic inhabitants when they came down from the mountains. In those days both Serbs and Rumanians feared the Hungarians. Thus those early Serbs never thought that in welcoming their Rumanian neighbors they were permitting the growth of a Rumanian claim which would some day be pressed against their descendants. If the Rumanians were given all the territory they are asking for, they would be immediate neighbors of our capital, Belgrade. They suggest that we move our capital. Rather unreasonable advice, don't you think?"

In response to a question about the position of Rumanians who are settled in Serbia proper, Mr. Pasitch said:

"There are not more than 120,000 of these people, although Rumanian publicists sometimes claim there are half a million. They are the descendants of Rumanians who were liberated from the Turks after fighting shoulder to shoulder with Serbs. They are quite satisfied to live in Serbia, for their economic position is much better than it would be in Rumania. Under us each man owns his piece of land; but in Rumania, as you know, there are so many vast estates owned by the aristocracy that great masses of the people are landless. For that very reason Serbia is much safer from Bolshevism than Rumania. As a matter of fact, I believe Bolshevism is impossible in Serbia. We have very little industry, being almost entirely an agricultural country, and we are a pure democracy. There are not more than ten men in Serbia who own more than a thousand hectares of land, and about five hectares to each peasant is the average."

I asked Mr. Pasitch for his opinion as to the future of Bolshevism in the world as a whole. He replied without hesitation:

"I believe Bolshevism everywhere is on the wane. I believe that even in Russia and Germany it is losing power. The reason I believe the world has little more to fear from Bolshevism is that I think the world has at last realized that Bolshevism, for all its extravagances, is fundamentally a protest against institutions and conditions which ought to be changed. The world has no more room for imperialistic Kaisers and Czars. In most parts of the civilized world people have reached a state of development where there is no longer any excuse for denying them the right to govern themselves. And this right is applicable in industry and agriculture as well as in politics. We Serbians are right in not tolerating the existence of a great landed aristocracy. You Americans are right in contending that such gigantic industrial combinations as you have in your country ought to be subject to some kind of regulation by your Government."

Is there not a good deal of truth in that remark of Mr. Pasitch, with which he closed the interview? Is it not true that "Bolshevism, for all its extravagances, is fundamentally a protest against

institutions and conditions which ought to be changed"? Is there no significance in the fact that the two countries which have suffered most from Bolshevism,

Russia and Germany, are the two countries where there was formerly the highest degree of political tyranny? If this be so, then while Americans preserve their

intelligence and the spirit of social justice in which their country was founded they need never fear Bolshevism.

Paris, May 15, 1919.

## IMPRESSIONS OF A MODERN LEGISLATURE

BY FREDERICK M. DAVENPORT

Combining theory and practice in government, Mr. Davenport has both conducted college courses in political science and served in public office. He is Professor of Law and Civil Polity in Hamilton College and is a Republican Senator in the New York Legislature. In *The Outlook* for June 4 there was an article by him under the title "Vested Stupidity in Property and Politics," indicating the political significance of the human welfare measures which were introduced into the Legislature, but rejected.—THE EDITORS.

**I**SERVED first in the State Senate at Albany in the old Hughes days, now some ten years gone. There were then strong men in the leadership of the Legislature, who, whatever their defects, sought to protect in the public eye the dignity and prestige of the body over which they ruled. In the Senate there were two powerful Democratic leaders and two powerful Republican leaders. It was the day of frequent bipartisan understandings. On important matters these four were the whole works. The Tammany of that day was open, crude, and human; cold and relentless only when the Tammany interest or the interest of the particular friends of Tammany was intimately involved. The Republican leadership was able, astute, much less human, and much more consistently selfish. Important property interests had particular friends, and now and then a lightning flash of investigation disclosed ramifications of predatory privilege. But it was controlled and dignified and never obtunded too much upon the landscape. In fact, the old system of thoroughly entrenched property interest government was already well on the way to decline.

The old system of the well-organized intervention of the property interest in legislative affairs grew up partly as a by-product of the protection of the property interest against legislative "strikers" of the meaner sort who introduced bills dangerous to business progress and threatened to press them to passage. As a strong and unified party organization developed, business found that it could handle its legislative difficulties and desires most effectively through the man at the top. Under Platt capitalism was frankly in the saddle, and it was capitalist government which had long offended public opinion in the State of New York and was on the wane when Hughes took up his so-called fight with the bosses. The theory, somewhat imperfect and impractical as it turned out, was that the bosses represented the insurance companies, the race-track gamblers, and were responsible for the "isles of privilege" which Hughes once referred to as rocky dangers in the current of legislation. The theory was that the influence behind the bosses would not let go until the boss was compelled to let go.

The great Hughes battle for the popularizing of politics and the freeing of it from its predatory entanglements was

not in a formal sense successful, although in a larger sense it was; and the Governor retired to the cloister of the Supreme Court in Washington, relieved of what seemed to have become an intolerable burden of friction and opposition. In a genuine and just sense no truer friend of the property interest ever sat in the Governor's chair than Hughes; but the property interest, which has so much at stake when government is bad, for the most part followed the line of least resistance, did little to help Hughes, and stood idly by while the existing system baited him to something approaching despair.

The fight against Hughes, and later against Roosevelt, who, as a private citizen, at Hughes's request, took up the battle in the State upon substantially similar issues, aroused such popular resentment that the Republicans went out of power in New York and remained out for years. In fact, they are by no means altogether back yet. Pressed on by a popular revolution, a Tammany Legislature conferred the doubtful boon of an irresponsible sort of direct primary control upon the voters of the parties. The conservative influences of the State did not sufficiently support the Hughes direct primary plan, which in substance was far wiser than the one finally adopted, as it provided for responsible leadership as well as popular control over what is the most vital and important feature of government. The Hughes plan provided in substance for a State Convention of directly elected representatives to furnish a responsible unity and responsible suggestions of candidates to the party voters, who themselves then on primary day passed upon the suggestions, as well as upon any other suggestions about candidates made by unorganized petitioning groups.

The declining vigor of Republican politics in the last ten years is accounted for by the failure of the conservative interests to rise to the level of wisdom and vision which Roosevelt and Hughes offered the party, and which the ruling caste within the party incontinently spurned. The ruling mind behind the Republican organization in those days had real strength and much more potential capacity for statesmanship than has since been shown, but it was clouded by personal antipathies and rendered inflexible by hard and fast individualistic philosophy. The result of it all was that the

most powerful stream of tendency within the State has been Democratic in the last ten years rather than Republican. And it has not been fortunate for the State. There has been a curious mixture of good and evil in political progress. The Dix and Sulzer administrations were depressing to the last degree, the one in its rapid weakness and the other in its demagoguery and hypocrisy. Governor Glynn was an able and resourceful man handicapped by the circumstances in which he succeeded Sulzer in high office. There has been advance during these years, particularly in the development of what is, on the whole, a fine code of labor legislation. But while government has become more democratic, it has also become more demagogic, more emotionalized, more restricted to narrowing issues and a narrower leadership. The whole situation being uncontrolled by responsible political intelligence, the onrush during the last decade of the labor and woman influences into party politics is in danger of begetting a political tendency toward "giving the people what they want" at the moment, whether a wise measure of deliberation would mark it as good for them or not.

Returning to the Senate at Albany after an absence of nearly ten years, I have been impressed with some of the changes which the decade has brought. Tammany is chastened, and I think improved in its relation to the public welfare. The Whitman administration, with some outstanding virtues, but having lost a measure of public confidence as it sank to its setting, is replaced in the Executive Chamber by the best type of the modern Tammany product. Tammany seems to have sloughed off the taste for contractor's graft and similar political garbage which so defiled it in its State and municipal reputation only a few years ago. If you ask an intelligent Tammany man about it, he will tell you, "We mean to keep in power by giving the people what they want." Giving the people what they seem to want at the moment, without let or hindrance, without examination or discrimination, may easily pass into the renunciation of intelligent leadership, without which democracy cannot long survive.

In general the Senate at Albany, and I have no doubt the Assembly, is made up of earnest and conscientious men, but the responsible system of control is by no means as strong as it once was. I attribute



# CURRENT EVENTS ILLUSTRATED



(C) Underwood & Underwood

## A HEROINE OF THE WAR RECEIVES THE HONORS DUE TO A MARTYR—THE REINTERMENT OF EDITH CAVELL'S BODY IN ENGLAND

The picture shows the clergy leading the cortège as it passed through Erpingham Gate in Norwich, Miss Cavell's native town. The body was laid to rest in the Cathedral graveyard. Many thousands of persons paid their final tribute of reverence to the martyred nurse as the procession passed through London



International Film Service

**THE RESULTS OF THE EXPLOSION AT THE CHURCH OF OUR LADY OF VICTORY IN PHILADELPHIA**

Bishop McCort, of the Catholic Church, says: "I think these are simply attacks on organized society and not on our churches in particular."



International Film Service

**THE HOME OF JUDGE HAYDEN, IN ROXBURY, MASSACHUSETTS, WRECKED BY A BOMB**

Judge Hayden imposed sentences on May Day rioters in Roxbury, and his home seems to have been wrecked in revenge



(C) Press Illustrating Service

**INSPECTOR EGAN, OFFICIAL EXAMINER OF INFERNAL MACHINES**

Mr. Egan is attached to the Bureau of Combustibles of the Fire Department of New York City. In this capacity he is said to have examined thousands of bombs in the score of years during which he has been connected with the Department. A few of these infernal machines are seen at the right

**THE BOMB EXPLOSIONS OF JUNE 3—SOME OF THEIR EFFECTS AND TWO OF THE MEN WHO ARE TRYING TO BRING ANARCHISTS TO JUSTICE**



(C) Hutton & Lowrey

**ATTORNEY-GENERAL A. MITCHELL PALMER**

Mr. Palmer, whose house was dynamited, is seen standing at a window of his home the morning after the explosion



(C) Underwood & Underwood

**MAURICE F. EGAN, EX-MINISTER TO DENMARK, AND DR. W. H. CARPENTER, OF COLUMBIA UNIVERSITY**

Dr. Egan received the honorary degree of Doctor of Letters at Columbia's one hundred and sixty-fifth Commencement



(C) Underwood & Underwood

**FREDERICK VALE RECEIVING THE ALUMNI PRIZE OF COLUMBIA UNIVERSITY FROM DEAN HAWKES**

Columbia gave diplomas to 1,925 students at this Commencement. Honorary degrees were conferred upon eight men, including Dr. Egan (see above, left), General Crowder, and Viscount Ishii



(C) Underwood & Underwood

**CALIFORNIA COLLEGE GIRLS REPRODUCING SCENES OF ANCIENT GREECE**

The picture shows students of Mills College, California, in a scene of "Ariadne of Crete," in which Ariadne, granddaughter of Helios, sets out to follow her lover, Theseus, who is to attempt to slay the Minotaur





Keystone Illustrating Service

**FRANK A. VANDERLIP, EX-PRESIDENT OF THE NATIONAL CITY BANK OF NEW YORK**

Mr. Vanderlip, whose recent addresses on public finance and industrial problems have attracted wide comment, has just resigned his presidency of one of the most important banks in the country. See editorial comment



(C) Harris & Ewing

**NATIONAL THRIFT DIRECTOR AND ONE OF HIS BANKS FOR CHILDREN**

Dr. J. Stanley Brown, of Joliet, Ill., whose picture appears above, will, it is announced, distribute fifteen million of these hand grenade banks to children. These transformed implements of war will become powerful aids to peace



(C) Keystone Photo Service

**DR. KARL RENNER, CHIEF OF THE AUSTRIAN DELEGATION, ARRIVING AT ST. GERMAIN-EN-LAYE**

Dr. Renner (at the right) made a favorable impression on the Peace Conference, it is said, by his conciliatory attitude at St. Germain, in contrast to the sullen demeanor of the German peace delegates at Versailles



Western Newspaper Union

**THE PICKWICK STAGE-COACH DRIVING ALONG PICCADILLY IN LONDON**

The members of the Pickwick Club, including Mr. Pickwick, Sam Weller, Mrs. Bardell, and others, may be seen on the coach as they appeared in a recent Dickens celebration in London



it in part to the disintegrating effect of the wildcat form of direct primary, and in part to the continuing stupidity and short-sightedness of the outside business and property groups in the handling of their affairs at the Capitol. Other lobbying groups are not altogether blameless, but for the most part the others lack organized capacity to deflect legislation from its normal course. Responsible control being absent, the pressure of active lobbying seems to have greatly increased. In the rather independent-minded Senate it brought about toward the end of the last session a considerable measure of irritation, and outbursts of indignation against it were not uncommon.

I recall the impotent result of the attempt to pass a thoroughly good bill requiring certain feed manufacturers to print on the outside of the bag the ingredients of the feed sold to farmers. This powerful feed group were openly charged with having mixed oat hulls and the sweepings of elevator floors with molasses as a heavy and unnutritive ingredient. And I recall the only partially smothered protests of the chairman of the committee having the bill in charge against the skillful lobby which had befuddled the situation to the benefit of private profit.

The fiasco of the attempt of the traction group to achieve increase of fares through the futile maneuvers surrounding the urging of the Carson-Martin Bill upon the Legislature has already been described in these columns.

And the lobby for the so-called Water Company Bill, which on the surface seemed to be harmlessly drawn to put the water corporations under the control of the Public Service Commission, was roundly denounced in open Senate for its methods of pressure and also for its sinuous ways. "A crafty piece of bill drafting," said the Chairman of the Judiciary Committee of the Senate. "It does not look right and it is not right. Whoever was guiding this bill through these legislative halls intended to mislead. There is something bad back of this bill."

Another property group subtly fought the human welfare measures, like the Living Wage Bill and the Health Insurance Bill and the Eight-hour Bill for women, and aided powerfully in accomplishing the final defeat of these measures. After the bills had passed the Senate, this property group fell into something approaching panic, and on the morning of the day before the measures were to be taken up by the Republican conference in the Assembly—as a result of preconcerted organized action, foremen and officials in the mills and factories in strategic parts of the up-State country were sent quickly among the employees to secure, in some instances apparently through gross misrepresentation of its actual character, many thousands of signatures against one of these measures from the very people who would be most wholesomely benefited. And then by further preconcerted action the peti-

tions were shipped *en masse* the same afternoon on the Empire State Express to Albany to be used as a means of influencing the minds of Republicans in the Assembly! This same property group vigorously opposed in subtle ways all these human welfare measures. I was interested especially in the health insurance measure, as it was intended to be for the benefit of the great body of workers and their dependents generally in the State, and I soon began to receive letters like the following, all of which came to me without the slightest personal solicitation:

Dear Senator:

Regarding the enclosed newspaper slip [telling about the petitions], I wish to state the following:

As an employee in one of the knitting mills, I felt that it was unfair for all the workers to sign these petitions when they knew practically nothing about them.

The workers almost as a whole did not understand this bill. . . .

These petitions came from the office and were not put out by the factory workers. You can imagine who it is that is anxious not to have the bill passed.

If the workers understood the benefits of the bill, I believe they would have never signed the petition. While I do not thoroughly understand the bill myself, from what I know of the bills you usually introduce, I believe you are honestly and faithfully representing the people. I felt like making a protest to the workers about signing the petition, but it might cost me my job, and I am taking a chance in writing this letter, so if you want to know anything else about the matter I can arrange to see you when you are in this vicinity.

Furthermore, I am a discharged soldier, having returned recently from France, and I wish to uphold the democracy that we went over there to fight for. Therefore I could not refrain from writing you on this matter, as I believe it to be for the benefit of the working people. Sincerely,

P. S. If you can send me a complete copy of your bill, I would be pleased to have it. Also if my name were known in connection with this letter, it might cost me my job.

Nothing could more clearly depict the subtle and powerful organized coercion of working-class opinion than this interesting letter.

As indicating the political advantage which is taken of these clever ruses, I quote now from the letter of a high Republican party official, which in substance was sent far and wide through the State:

I regret that the minimum wage and health insurance bills did not meet the approval of the great majority of Republican Assemblymen. That does not mean that they are opposed to the forward movement, but that they did not think these particular measures were demanded by the working people at this time. They were strengthened in their position by a test vote of men and women mill workers, showing 13,200 opposed to health insurance, and 112 in favor.

All very clever—is it not?

This is only one example of the method of astute and organized opposition made use of to defeat for the time being adequate consideration of these measures. It is no doubt also true that the eager, opposing lobby on the humanitarian side, while animated by a far more unselfish spirit, may to a certain extent bewilder and distract the minds of members in a legislature who are anxious in the main to do what is right and wise. But a powerful "business" lobby, especially if it has at all a privileged entry to the centers of legislative influence, backed by skillful organization and wealth, can drive a coach and four through a legislative body, overburdened and distraught in trying to find within a hundred days of legislative life a solution to many intricate problems. Especially is this true if the party system itself is in process of disintegration. And there need be neither corruption nor illegality nor even technical impropriety from the standpoint of the existing rules about lobbying.

The system of lobbying in legislative halls in America ought to be sharply scrutinized and modified. The lobbyist ought to be put under strict rules, and in the event of a clearly substantial and deliberate misrepresentation made to a member of the Legislature or any committee, or in the event of the use of deceptive and disingenuous methods, should be subject to a penalty similar to the penalty of disbarment which a lawyer suffers when he misrepresents facts to the court. The modern lobbyist holds a more intimate relation to the course of legislation and to the ultimate effect of it than either the lawyer or the judge. The lobbyist is in a position to tamper effectively with law at its source. This particular fraternity have so conducted themselves in the past that their profession is regarded as a degradation and not a distinction. This is altogether sinister from the standpoint of the public interest. Instead of a lobbyist being a person to be pointed at in legislative corridors as an object of suspicion and derision, only honest and able minds from business and professional circles and other groups of parties in interest should be allowed to act in so important a capacity.

The effect of the present lobbying system upon legislative morale is debasing. I heard several excellent men in both houses express themselves towards the end of the session as eager to relinquish public office under such an environment. And the reputation of parliamentary bodies suffers immeasurably in public esteem. "Do you know how we at home look upon the activities of the Legislature this winter?" said a constituent to me when I got back to my district. "We look upon it as a joke, just a plain joke." Well, it is a dangerous joke, no matter in what part of the country the symptoms appear. A bungling attempt at property control on the one hand, and a tendency merely to pander to great groups of voters on the other hand, together may easily engender the spirit of Bolshevism in any civilization. In fact, these are th-

two elements that are producing Bolshevism throughout the world.

Of course there is no certain panacea for such a complicated political disorder. And there is no reason to believe that the disorder is confined to the State of New York. Similar symptoms appear about other State capitols. I do not believe that the voters of the country will give up the substance of the direct primary system of controlling nomination to important public office; but I do not see how unity of party purpose and an opportunity for the leadership of deliberation can once more be obtained except by combining some form of a responsible State convention with the direct primary, somewhat as Governor Hughes planned for it ten years ago in the State of New York.

As for the intricate system of subtle pressure known as modern lobbying, it ought to be quietly and carefully studied and checked by the legislatures themselves, not by spectacular investigations and smelling committees calculated to produce an exaggerated and erroneous impression, but in the spirit of doing what is wisest for good government as well as for the various parties in interest who are affected by pending legislation.

These parties ought to be given every opportunity, under proper safeguards, to furnish intelligent and accurate information; but the whole unfair practice of subtle, powerful, deceptive pressure ought to be made difficult, if not impossible.

The party legislative caucus, now employed chiefly as a means of tying in members upon a proposal which of their own free wills they would not adopt, should give way to the party conference in which a genuine meeting of minds, if one can be procured, follows upon free discussion. Any other sort of meeting of minds for purposes of party unity is not worth having from the standpoint of good government and progress. The old mechanical caucus rule is a form of narrow Prussianism, long out of touch with the underlying spirit of American politics and the American people.

Increased salaries to State legislators would, I believe, bring favorable results out of proportion to the additional cost. "Only chicken-feed!" is the comment of the astute Charles F. Murphy upon the stipend of the Solons in the State Capitol. Reasonably well-paid men would from every point of view become better public servants.

It may be, and probably is, more or less

of a coincidence that the vast growth of public expenditure in some of our commonwealths has gone on side by side with the deterioration in the system of political control. Anyway, it is becoming rapidly clearer to the relatively wasteful and improvident American people that a thoroughgoing budget system for the municipality and the State, as well as the Nation, is vital to a better governmental order. This realization has become acute in proportion as the system of taxation has become dominantly direct rather than indirect. It must be just as true in public as in private enterprise that a way can be found to check the vastly increased governmental expenditures of the last twenty years. If there is no way, then the future of democracy is dark.

I have attempted to draw what has been in the main an impressionist picture of the last decade of our politics in New York, and of certain existing defects in our governmental system, not with the purpose of condemning the excellent men with whom I am associated and for whom I have a warm regard, but because I believe that in a better legislative environment their capacity and earnestness would have opportunity to be of greater benefit to the State.

## DOUGLAS STEWART—HIGHLANDER

BY JEAN CARTER COCHRANE

Not long ago a friend recounted to me the story of Mrs. Stewart's lonely vigil. It struck me as one of the most pathetic incidents I had heard during the war, and I have written it down that others might have the inspiration of it. The first part of the story was given me in bare outline, but the last part is in the exact words of my friend.—THE AUTHOR.

WE Scotch are a "dour folk." Our sorrows and our joys find no outward expression, but they strike deeper into our very being for that reason, and we look with envy upon those who are more easily moved to tears or laughter than ourselves. No race has given more freely of its own to the world war than the Scotch, and the unprinted book of their heroisms, their self-sacrifice, and their tragedies will probably never be published; but what reading it would make!

My own part in this crisis has been a peculiar one, unimportant and with no glory attached, and yet it has wrung my soul. My husband is the minister of a Scotch community in a manufacturing town in England, and it has been our portion to work among these people and help them when the bad news came of a son wounded or taken prisoner, and at times even to bring word of his death to those waiting anxiously in their homes. No pen can do justice to the beauty of character that has been revealed on such occasions, when some reserved man or woman has broken through the custom of years and showed the love that was burning in his or her heart for those who can never return.

Lads that my husband has christened and who were the hope of our church now

lie beneath the scarlet poppies on Flanders fields. Will any one say that the minister's heart does not ache too, now that the war is over and almost every family has a vacant seat in the pew where Charlie or Donald used to be?

How I wish I could make vivid the house where Mrs. Stewart lived—although one might pass it every day with never a glance, it was so exactly like the other houses in the same row. The tiny doorstep and the little bow window with the geraniums in it and the coarse white curtains told no story of particular refinement or culture, but if one was interested in details one might notice that the brass of the front door-plate and the knocker shone like gold, and that no finger-marks marred the woodwork. Humble it would certainly look to you and me, but it was home to Douglas and his mother. They never talked to any one of their affection for each other, although sometimes Mrs. Stewart would say when he was away, with a shamefaced look at being caught praising him:

"Yes, Douglas is a good, steady lad;" and then, as an afterthought: "He should be; he had a good father and he is the last to carry on the race."

We were absent on our holiday when the war broke out, and, as traveling was stopped for troop trains, we could not re-

turn for several weeks. Shortly after we were settled at home I went to call on Mrs. Stewart, for I felt she would take the war hard because Douglas was her only child and he was not the sort of lad to remain behind.

The knocker was as bright as usual and there was only a second's delay until Mrs. Stewart stood in front of me. She led me into the tiny parlor in which she and Douglas had taken such pleasure. To many people the room might have seemed ordinary, but to one who knew the love it contained it was beautiful and homelike. One glance at the mother's face told the story.

"Douglas has not gone already?" I asked. "An only son who supports his mother should be the last to go."

"He could do nothing else," she answered, proudly, as though she was slightly nettled at the implied criticism. "The Stewarts have always been among the first to offer themselves when their country was in danger; I would not have him less brave than his fathers. I have a little money laid by in the bank against a rainy day or the time when Douglas is married, and I will take that. Could I have him stay behind and know that this money was waiting to be used?"

I checked the words that rose to my lips, "What if he should be killed?" for

in those days we did not admit to each other that such a thing could happen to any one we knew—the fighting would be over too soon for that.

She seemed to see the thought in my eyes, however, and a shiver went through her, but she changed the subject by talking of how well he looked in his uniform, and how the training was developing him physically.

"It is better for him than being all day over the weary books in the office—he was growing round-shouldered; the Stewarts should be out in the heather, not stooping over accounts. He likes it all fine. He came in one night, two days after war was declared, and he leaned over and kissed me; you know, we do not often do that, so I understood what it meant." She put a hand to her heart as she spoke, as though a sword was piercing it. "The regiment is called out, mother, and I have to go. You know I have to go, don't you?"

"I nodded, for I was so surprised I could scarcely speak, but at length I held up my head and said, 'Yes, Douglas, you could do nothing else; you will have to go!'"

"Will he leave soon?" I asked; for reports of the Allied retreat through Belgium had been received that morning and I knew that the volunteer regiments were being rushed to the front.

"I do not know exactly. He spent last evening with me, and something in his manner told me we would not have another, but he was reticent about their orders, as they are not allowed to tell. I asked him if he had no sweetheart that he would like to say good-by to, but he answered, 'You are the only sweetheart I have ever had, mother.' They say that at this time it is the mothers the boys cling to above all others," she continued, proudly.

The next morning when I was in town I heard that the — Scottish were to march through in the course of an hour. It was Douglas's regiment, so I took up my position on the steps of the City Hall and waited. I had no time to get word to his mother, but I supposed she had been informed. I watched the people collect, and they were so interesting that I had no chance to grow tired. It was a hopeful and brave crowd, but there was no elation, for word had just been spread of the terrible slaughter that was going on across the Channel, and we began to realize that the lads were, many of them, going abroad to die.

On the opposite side of the street, some distance away, my eyes were attracted to the slight figure of a woman, decently dressed, who seemed alone in the crowd. She paid no heed to what went on around her, but listened intently to the pipes that were coming up the street. Suddenly

it came over me that it was Mrs. Stewart, and that she was waiting to wave good-by to Douglas. The band came nearer, and then the gallant lads appeared, and I eagerly watched Mrs. Stewart, for I knew I could tell by her expression when Douglas arrived. She leaned forward anxiously to be sure not to miss him, clutching a handkerchief in her hand. Suddenly her face lighted, she drew herself proudly to her full height, and the bravest, most beautiful smile I have ever seen illuminated her features like a glory. Douglas passed so near that she might have stroked him with her hand, and an answering smile touched his lips, though he could not turn his head; but his figure straightened, his head went higher, his step grew firmer, his mother's courage had added to his own. But when the regiment had passed and there were no more lads to be heartened I shall never forget how the glory died out of that mother's face and a look of unutterable despair and grief took its place, for the light of her life had gone out. It was only for a moment, then she recovered herself and resumed her expression of quiet resignation. I tried to hurry to her, but the crowd was too great, and before I could reach the place she had slipped away in the press.

Three years dragged their slow length heavily away, and Douglas, by some miracle, had escaped. He had been through Ypres and every engagement after, and almost all of his regiment had been wiped out. Three times he had been home on furlough, and after he had gone his mother told us proudly of the medals he had won and what his officers said of him. To us he would never talk of himself, but his last words as he left would be a request that we would "have an eye to mother."

"Mother" certainly needed it, for the years were treating her hardly, and she was aging perceptibly. Who would not grow old with such a dread at her heart? She never heard the postman's whistle but what she wondered, "Has he brought bad news to-day?" And in the long watches of the wakeful nights she would listen to the moan of the wind and think of Douglas up to his knees in the water of the trenches, and would sit up in bed to do one more row on the socks she was knitting him, for her laddie must not be cold for lack of comforts that she could make. On other nights she would listen to some lone footsteps on the street, and wait with dread until it had passed her door, for might it not be some one bringing the fateful telegram?

"Mrs. Stewart is wearying for Douglas," my husband would say with a shake of the head. "Will this wicked war never end?" And he would start on his rounds to try and bring courage and comfort to

hearts where courage and comfort were burning low.

At last, a year ago in November, the message came. It was short, with not an extra word in it—"Douglas Stewart missing on the field of battle."

Of course we hurried at once to his mother, and found her still undaunted.

"They did not say killed," she exclaimed. "I will not give him up until I hear definitely that he is gone, for there are a thousand things that could have happened. I shall keep the home as though he might return at any moment."

We left no stone unturned to find some trace of Douglas. My husband fairly haunted the offices where intelligence about missing men was gathered and pulled every wire, to no purpose. Eleven months of waiting passed without a word, and we began to feel that no news would ever come, but Douglas's mother would not give up hope.

One Sunday in the following October, one month before the armistice was signed, I noticed that Mrs. Stewart's place in church was vacant. As she was as regular as clockwork, I determined to go as soon as possible and find out the reason for her absence. Her son's parting request to "keep an eye on mother" was always in my mind.

Unfortunately, the next day was so full I could not manage to get away, and early on Tuesday afternoon Mrs. Stewart herself called. I knew the instant I looked at her that she had received the tidings she had dreaded for the last four years—Douglas was dead. She read in my expression what I knew.

Quite calmly she told me how the word had reached her on Friday, and that, though she had tried to get up and come to church on Sunday, she had found herself so weak that she had decided to stay in bed.

"You see, I had to be in town on Monday, for I wrote to the business office where my boy worked about what had happened, and they sent a very kind note, saying the flag would be at half-mast for him on Monday afternoon."

"Did you go?" I asked, stupidly enough, for of course she had gone.

"Yes, I told no one, but just slipped in and stood at the corner, and there was the flag at half-mast while all the other flags were mast-high. As I stood there it just seemed the last thing I could do for my boy, and it was all over now. A gentleman passing by saw me crying and looked at me so hard, and I just wanted to say, 'That is in honor of my only child, the last of his race.'"

It was hard to comfort such sorrow as this, and yet Mrs. Stewart's heroism and the courage of all the mothers makes one look forward with hope and confidence to the future of the world.

# WEEKLY OUTLINE STUDY OF CURRENT HISTORY

BY J. MADISON GATHANY, A.M.

HOPE STREET HIGH SCHOOL, PROVIDENCE, R. I.

*Based on The Outlook of June 11, 1919*

Each week an Outline Study of Current History based on the preceding number of The Outlook will be printed for the benefit of current events classes, debating clubs, teachers of history and of English, and the like, and for use in the home and by such individual readers as may desire suggestions in the serious study of current history.—THE EDITORS.

[Those who are using the weekly outline should not attempt to cover the whole of an outline in any one lesson or study. Assign for one lesson selected questions, one or two propositions for discussion, and only such words as are found in the material assigned. Or distribute selected questions among different members of the class or group and have them report their findings to all when assembled. Then have all discuss the questions together.]

## I—INTERNATIONAL AFFAIRS

A. Topic: Austria Before the Judges;  
The Austrian Terms.

Reference: Page 223.

### Questions:

1. From what The Outlook says on this topic select the most significant items about Austria and the Austrian terms. 2. Give with reasons your opinion of the following comment: "Austria is not being dismembered. She has always been dismembered. The peace terms merely record a process already completed." 3. Supply facts from Austrian history that seem to justify this statement: "Division, hatred, distrust, misunderstanding—these were the foundations of the Austrian Empire." 4. The Peace Conference has not published the indemnity and military clauses of the Austrian treaty. Tell what, in your opinion, some of these clauses should contain. Should Austria be made to pay as much as Germany? Reasons. 5. Has Austria ever rendered important service to civilization? Discuss. 6. What do you think the significance of the organization of the Rhine Republic is? 7. There are those who believe that the opposition of France to the union of Austria and Germany is based on misapprehension. The Outlook evidently disagrees with this point of view. Discuss both view-points and then tell what your own personal opinion is. Is there any basis at all in believing that the Germans of the Rhineland will bear watching? 8. A good interpretation of the forces of disruption at work in Austria-Hungary is found in von Schierbrand's "Austria-Hungary: The Polyglot Empire" (Stokes). Read also "South-eastern Europe," by V. R. Sovié (Revell).

B. Topic: The Mexican Revolutionists;  
A Villain Unchanged; The Kaiser and the Law.

Reference: Pages 223, 224; 225; 228.

### Questions:

1. Restate what The Outlook reports on the Mexican revolutionists. 2. Discuss whether the United States should aid any faction in Mexico. 3. What, in your opinion, do the long years of lawlessness in Mexico teach? 4. One writer says that "Mexico must set her own house in order." Tell Mexico how to solve this problem. 5. What reasons has The Outlook for calling Enver Pasha a villain and for advocating that he be hanged? 6. Describe Turkish atrocities among the Armenians, Syrians, and Greeks. 7. Do you believe that Turkey should be entirely forced out

of Europe? Reasons. 8. Explain the position taken by The Outlook in its editorial on "The Kaiser and the Law." Give your reasons for agreeing or disagreeing with The Outlook. 9. Three books well worth reading are "Mexico Under Carranza," by T. E. Gibbon (Doubleday, Page); "Mexico To-Day and To-Morrow," by E. D. Trowbridge (Macmillan); "Armenia a Martyr Nation," by M. C. Gobrielian (Revell).

## II—NATIONAL AFFAIRS

A. Topic: Class Warfare by Bomb.

Reference: Page 224.

### Questions:

1. Do the attempts on the lives of certain Americans described by The Outlook prove that there is here in America an Anarchist conspiracy of considerable extent and seriousness? Reasons. 2. In view of the facts and indications of a class warfare, name at least five things which, in your opinion, constitute the duty of public authorities of law and order. 3. Name and discuss duties of the common citizens as regards the activities and teachings of these assassins and their supporters. 4. Explain why the teaching that the way to liberty lies through class war is an insane dogma. 5. Discuss whether State and National authorities should abolish all I. W. W. and Bolshevik organizations, and deport promptly all men and women not American citizens whose utterances and acts show that they are in sympathy with such organizations. 6. Name fifteen ideals and teachings of true Americanism. 7. Books on the teachings of American democracy include the following: "Americanism: What It Is," by D. J. Hill (Appletons); "Bryce on American Democracy," edited by M. G. Fulton (Macmillan); "American Patriotism in Prose and Verse," edited by J. M. Gathany (Macmillan).

## III—PROPOSITIONS FOR DISCUSSION


(These propositions are suggested directly or indirectly by the subject-matter of The Outlook, but not discussed in it.)

1. Economic interests should be subordinated to human interests. 2. A republican government is always on trial.

## IV—VOCABULARY BUILDING

(All of the following words and expressions are found in The Outlook for June 11, 1919. Both before and after looking them up in the dictionary or elsewhere, give their meaning in your own words. The figures in parentheses refer to pages on which the words may be found.)

Opprobrium, contempt, bandit, thug (223); villain, scoundrel, irony (225); the academic mind, ingredient (228); plot, conspiracy, perpetrators, outrage, dogma (224).



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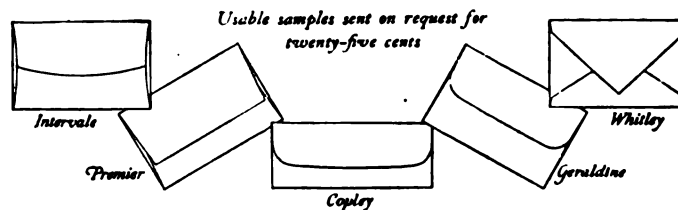
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# If You Brush Teeth Brush Them Well

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## Don't Leave the Film

Millions of people who brush teeth daily leave a tooth-destroying film. They find in time that teeth discolor and decay. Tartar forms on them, perhaps pyorrhea starts. And they wonder why.

The reason lies in a film—a slimy, clinging film. You can feel it with your tongue. It gets into crevices, hardens and stays. There the tooth brush can't remove it, and the ordinary dentifrice cannot dissolve it.

That film is what discolors—not the teeth. It is the basis of tartar. It holds food substance which ferments and forms acid. It holds the acid in contact with the teeth to cause decay.

Dentists call it "bacterial plaque," because millions of germs breed in it. They, with tartar, are the chief cause of pyorrhea. Thus

most tooth troubles are now traced to that film.

Dental science has for years sought a way to end that film. The tooth brush had proved inadequate. Tooth troubles constantly increased. And the reason clearly lay in that film.

A new discovery has now solved this greatest of tooth problems. That film can now be efficiently combated. Able authorities have proved the facts by scientific tests. Leading dentists all over America are now urging its adoption.

Now this method is embodied in a dentifrice called Pepsodent. And to let all people prove it quickly we are offering a free ten-day test.

## See the Difference

Ask us for this trial tube, then see for yourself the difference between old methods and the new. It will be a revelation.

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Send the coupon for a 10-Day Tube. Use it like any tooth paste. Note how clean the teeth feel after using. Mark the absence of the slimy film. See how the teeth whiten as the fixed film disappears.

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## BROWNING AND THE KAISER

In considering the penalty to be inflicted on the ex-Kaiser, has any one noted the following quotation? Capoussachi speaks of Guido in Robert Browning's "Ring and the Book:"

Not death,—your lights will teach you clearer! . . .

Let us go away—leave Guido all alone  
Back on the world again that knows him now!

I think he will be found (indulge so far!)  
Not to die so much as slide out of life,  
Pushed by the general horror and the common hate

Low, lower,—left o' the very ledge of things,

I seem to see him catch convulsively  
One by one at all honest forms of life,  
At reason, order, decency, and use—  
To cramp him and get foothold by at least;  
And still they disengage them from his clutch. . . .

And thus I see him slowly and surely edged  
Off all the table-land whence life upsprings  
Aspiring to be immortality,  
As the snake, hatched on hilltop by mischance

Despite his wriggling, slips, slides, alidders down

Hillside—lies low and prostrate on the smooth

Level of the outer place, lapsed in the vale;  
So I lose Guido in the loneliness,  
Silence and dusk, till at the doleful end,  
At the horizontal line, creation's verge,  
From what just is to absolute nothingness—  
Lo, what is this he meets, strains onward still? . . .

out of the ken of God  
Or cave of man, for ever and ever more!

ELLA M. JOHNSTON.

Cleveland, Ohio.

## THE FRIENDS OF OUR NATIVE LANDSCAPE

BY RAGNA B. ESKIL

If you are ever so fortunate as to be invited by the Friends of Our Native Landscape on one of their outing trips, go by all means, for they will let you enjoy yourself and nature as you please. If you want to go as the botanist does, with your eyes glued to the ground in search of new specimens, they will let you. If you want to carry the hammer of the geologist, they will let you. If, to the exclusion of every other sound or sight, you listen for the note of a certain bird, they will let you. Or if you want to hike for miles and miles, no one will stop you. But if you are like the most of the Friends, you will study only those birds and flowers and trees and stones that have a story to them, and, for the rest, you will let the spaciousness of the sky and the serene stretches of woods and hills and plains and lakes work their magic with you, and erase from your face the lines of fret and worry and from your souls the pettiness engendered by living too close to man-made things. You will feel your heart clutch at the wonder of a fringed gentian's heavenly blue against a brown background of withered brush, the altar stillness of a protected gully with the breeze swaying the trees at the top, the joy of a perfect leaf, the lesson of the

[Advertisement]

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I have such confidence in "The Alsaker Way" that I guarantee to refund your money if you follow the doctor's instructions for 30 days and are not delighted with your wonderful improvement. *You* are to be the judge.

*The fact that I am permitted to advertise in The Outlook is a guarantee that I will carry out my part of this agreement. "The Alsaker Way" is advertised because it is the only way to bring this valuable knowledge to public attention.*

*Frank E. Morrison*

### Can the Danger from Apoplexy and High Blood Pressure be Lessened?

*Inquiry No. 1835*

Last week I had two severe shocks. One of my friends had a stroke of apoplexy and is now in a very serious condition; another one dropped dead. Both of them are a little past fifty, and both of them have suffered from high blood pressure for some time. I am anxious because I too am past fifty, and my blood pressure runs from 190 to over 200. From time to time I have discomfort in the region of the heart and pains in the head.

A third friend tells me that he followed your directions and recovered. He is active and looks healthy, but I can hardly believe this, for my physicians—and they are good ones—have informed me that high blood pressure can not be reduced. Please write me frankly by return mail. I want to linger here a while longer. F. R. M.

*Answer—by R. L. Alsaker, M.D.*

The condition mentioned in this letter is very common among men past the age of forty-five. This is a case of hardening of the arteries (arteriosclerosis) with high blood pressure. An examination nearly always shows more or less Bright's disease, and this is generally caused by the excessive pressure, which forces the albumin through the kidneys.

The pain in the region of the heart is due to the over-worked condition of the heart, which is often aggravated by gas in the stomach and the bowels. The pain in the head is caused partly by the excessive pressure of the blood, and partly by accumulations of waste in the body.

### Nitro-glycerin Useless

Many physicians give nitro-glycerin to lower the excessive blood pressure, but this is useless, for though the pressure is temporarily reduced, it returns again.

*The condition described is dangerous because if allowed to continue the patient will usually expire from apoplexy of the brain, or heart failure; sometimes death comes through Bright's disease, with its accompanying uremia.*

*Is the condition curable?* It is in the majority of cases. Nearly everybody believes that hardened arteries with high blood pressure is a fatal affliction. And it is, if it is treated in the old way with drugs and a superabundance of food. If it is treated correctly, that is, in accordance with the laws of nature, at least four out of five will recover. Their arteries may not become quite as soft as they should

be; their blood pressure may not return to the ideal point; but they will recover to such an extent that they have neither aches nor pains, nor are they in any further danger from apoplexy or heart disease. They will recover so completely that they can live to be old—far older than three score years and ten—and they can be so healthy that they don't feel anything wrong. And what more can they ask?

### Blood Pressure Can be Reduced from 20 to 30 Points in One Month

In most of these cases correct treatment will reduce the blood pressure from twenty to thirty points the first month. After that the reduction is slower.

If this is true, why don't most doctors and many laymen know it? Because both physicians and lay individuals are looking for cures from pills, powders and potions, aided by serums and operations. And these means will not work in cases of high blood pressure.

*The correct way, which is Nature's way, is so simple and reasonable that very few have discovered it to date. It consists of living so that the hardening process stops immediately, and then the blood pressure begins to decrease. Usually the patient is out of danger in a few weeks.*

So if you would overcome high blood pressure and soften arteries that are too hard you will have to learn how to use your lungs to get plenty of fresh air; how to drink the right kind of liquids so as to aid in washing the impurities out of the

body; how to eat the best of foods in the best way, so that these foods will build health instead of producing disease; and how to give the body good general care in every way.

### 4 Out of 5 Cases Can be Made Safe

There are exceptions who can not recover. This is because they have abused themselves so long that either the kidneys have failed beyond recovery, or the heart valves or heart walls have been too much injured, or the walls of the arteries themselves have become as brittle as chalk in spots. But the vast majority—at least four out of five on the average—can get into such good condition that they can truly say that they are enjoying good health.

I have had patrons who were continually dizzy; who had surging of the blood to the head; who had daily headaches; who had oppression in the region of the heart (precordial pain); who were so short of breath that they could not walk upstairs, nor could they walk as much as a block without resting—yes, individuals with as bad symptoms as that have recovered very good health after they had been told by competent physicians that nothing could be done for their hardened arteries and high blood pressure.

Nature performs wonders if you give her a chance. Permanent, dependable health is the result of correct knowledge put into practice. Given the right source of knowledge, the average man or woman can learn how to live in health in a very short time.

### How to Obtain this Vital Knowledge by Return Mail

*Sign your name and address on the margin of this advertisement and mail, or write me a letter like this:*

"Send me 'CURING DISEASES OF HEART AND ARTERIES,' Dr. R. L. Alsaker's complete Course of Instructions and authoritative advice on the cause, prevention and cure of Heart Disease, Hardened Arteries, High Blood Pressure, and Apoplexy, for which I enclose \$2.10.\* If I am not satisfied with results, after following instructions for 30 days, I will return the Course and you are to refund my money."

NOTE.—Physicians of all schools have endorsed "The Alsaker Way."

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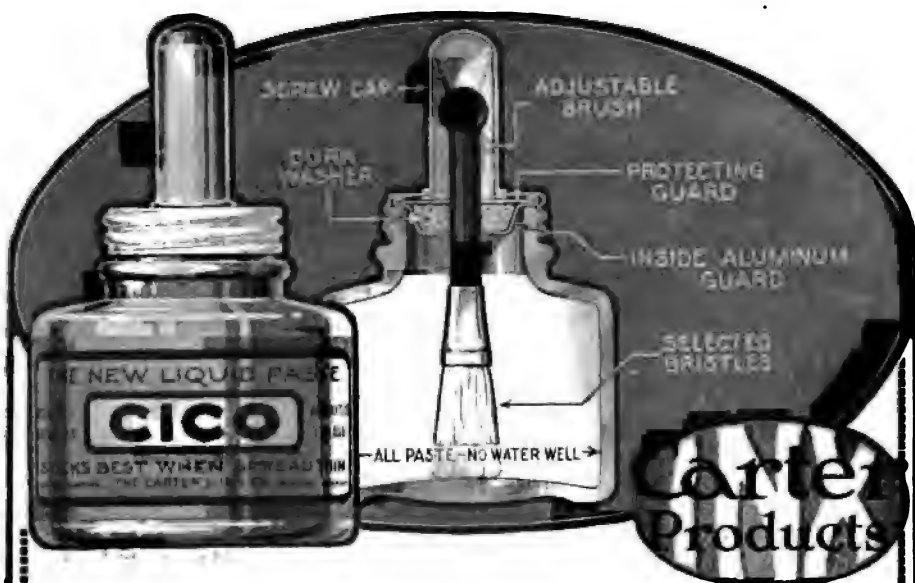
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### The Friends of Our Native Landscape (Continued)

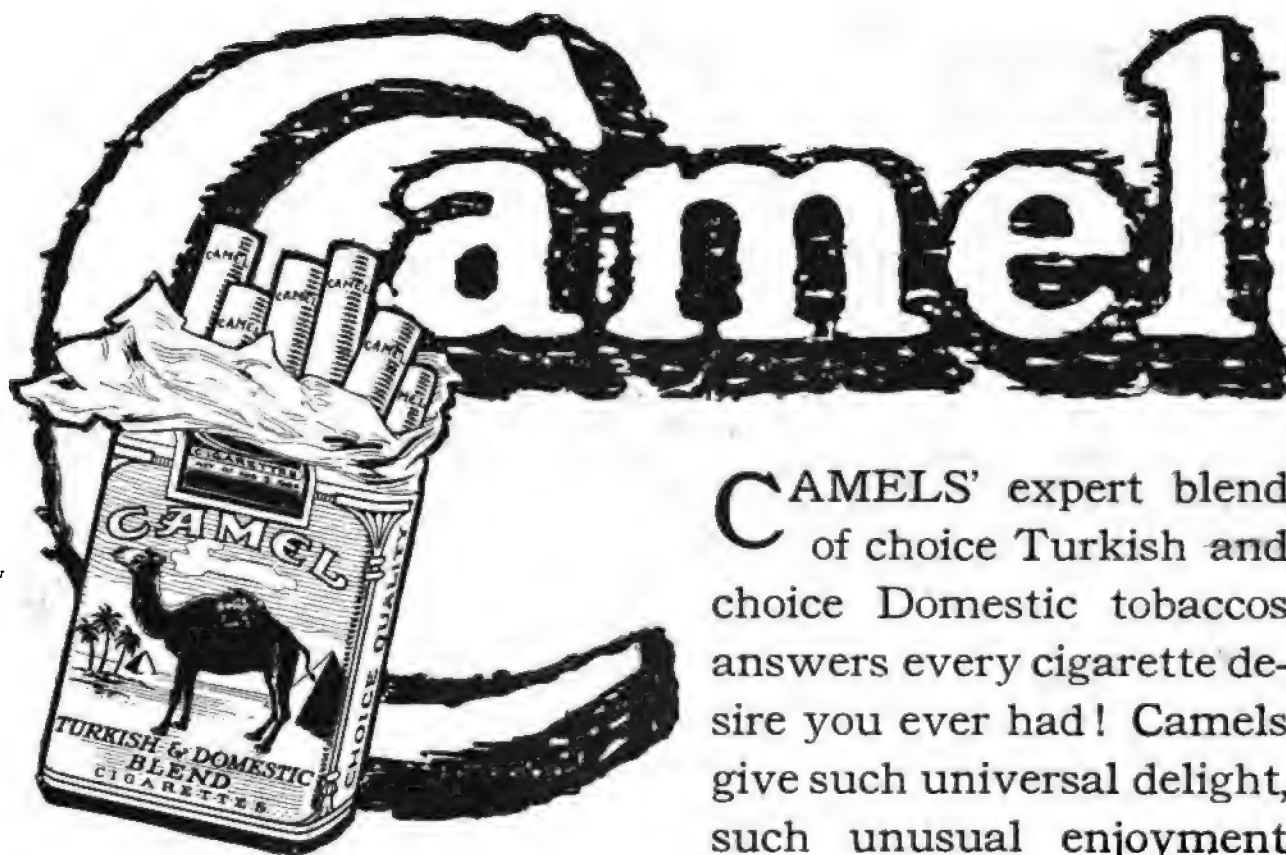
slender alpine flower's survival of wind and weather, the glory of a massing storm. Then in the deepening nightfall, after the jolly meal about the camp-fire, you will gather again at the spot selected for the Council Fire—one of the few customs we have accepted from the Indian—and there in the big circle about the blazing light you will sing the songs of America that will make you love America more. Then you will hear a little talk from this and that person on the progress that is being made in America to save this and that worthy bit of primitive landscape for the generations yet unborn. And after a few more songs you will wend your way in a long single file back to the railway station that means the man-made city, and you will vow to yourself that the greatest gift you can bestow upon the city-weary is the possibility of a day such as this.

The Friends of Our Native Landscape spend three such outing trips each year—one in the hawthorn and wild crab-apple blossoming days, another in midsummer, and another when the autumn colors are at their best. The place of the meetings varies; the only condition is that the spot chosen must be in some area that is still "primeval America." But, since the headquarters of the society are in Chicago and the majority of the members are from the Middle West, it has so happened that the meetings have all been held in the Illinois-Indiana territory. Nevertheless its membership covers practically every State in the Union, and the scope of the organization is Nation-wide. Briefly, the reason for its being is to instill a greater appreciation of the native beauty of our landscape in every person whom it can reach; to get concerted action from school-children to assist in preserving the wild flowers and trees—the plea for this was in the shape of a school memorial sent out by the society to the school superintendents in the large cities; and to institute, further, and encourage every project that has for its object the saving of representative parts of primitive America for public park reservation.

To this end the Friends are urging now the creation of a National park out of the Dunes of Indiana; they rejoice at the keeping up of such natural parks as are in Philadelphia, Pittsburgh, Boston, and Three Oaks, Michigan; they have helped lay out the plans for the forest preserves of Illinois; they joined the protest against the pasturing of sheep in the preserves of the Rocky Mountains. And last winter they started another activity—the holding of a National exhibit of paintings and etchings of native American landscape, at the Art Institute of Chicago. The exhibit proved such a revelation of the beauty of America's natural scenery and the sympathy of the American artists' delineation of it that the society is invited to hold this show biennially, and undoubtedly it will become a visiting exhibit in all the larger museums.

The society has been in existence for seven years. It was founded, and is still presided over, by Jens Jensen, the landscape architect, who perhaps has done more than any other one individual to release American landscape planning from the copyism of French and English ideas and to awaken America to a knowledge of the beauty of her natural topography and her indigenous trees and shrubbery and flowers.





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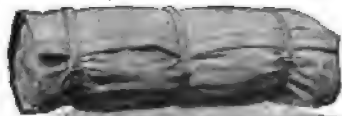
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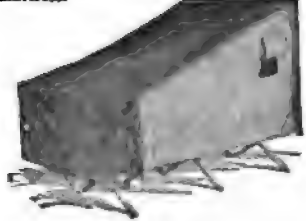


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## THE NATION'S INDUSTRIAL PROGRESS

Believing that the advance of business is a subject of vital interest and importance, The Outlook will present under the above heading frequent discussions of subjects of industrial and commercial interest. The department will include paragraphs of timely interest and articles of educational value dealing with the industrial upbuilding of the Nation. Comment and suggestions are invited.

### LUMBER AS AN IMPORTANT FACTOR IN THE SOUTH'S PROSPERITY

BY J. E. RHODES

Secretary-Manager Southern Pine Association,  
New Orleans, Louisiana

OF all lumber produced annually in the United States approximately twenty billion feet, or more than half, comes from Southern forests. Over 250,000 persons in 12,000 establishments are actively engaged daily in the manufacture of this material, the yearly output of which is valued at nearly \$400,000,000, not including naval stores, chemicals, paper manufacture, and other by-product utilizations which have in themselves developed a commerce of great economic importance to this section. Indirectly, a population numbering fully 3,000,000 persons is dependent on the South's woods operations for a livelihood; in fact, lumbering is second only to agriculture in the South in the number of persons it employs, the capital investment represented (about \$350,000,000), and wealth created.

It was little more than half a century ago that the increasing importance to the South of lumber began to be appreciated. While naval stores production is perhaps the oldest industry in America, lumbering proper was not undertaken on an extensive scale in the South until well after the Civil War, when the forests of the North began to become depleted and the need for new areas of standing timber caused the capitalist and the lumberjack to turn their thoughts toward the magnificent stands of pine, hardwood, and cypress which thickly covered the vast undeveloped territory extending through the States bordering the South Atlantic and Gulf coasts. Subsequent rapid development of the industry, especially during the last four decades, is strikingly set forth in the following comparative census returns, 1850-1910, the latest year for which Government figures are available, for the States of Alabama, Arkansas, Florida, Georgia, Louisiana, Mississippi, Missouri, and Texas:

#### THE SOUTHERN LUMBER INDUSTRY

Year.	No. of Establishments.	Capital Invested.	No. of Wage-Earners.	Wages.	Cost of Materials Used.	Value of Product.
1850.....	1,441	\$4,883,213	6,605	\$1,378,608	\$2,446,178	\$6,528,846
1860.....	2,147	10,613,795	11,193	3,017,924	5,879,415	15,172,835
1870.....	2,678	9,739,846	15,285	3,988,500	9,267,577	20,680,308
1880.....	3,138	14,289,964	17,648	3,578,372	15,461,640	25,003,128
1890.....	3,312	54,480,906	45,130	13,346,048	32,105,861	61,329,169
1900.....	7,090	129,169,948	76,303	22,773,205	66,046,685	121,919,485
1910.....	10,103	310,706,281	237,283	98,588,360	2,614,812	273,286,220

These figures do not include the important lumber-producing States of North and South Carolina and Virginia, the addition of which would contribute materially to the impressiveness of the showing.

While the number of lumbering operations apparently reached close to their

zenith about 1910, other factors involved in the above compilation have increased from twenty per cent to fifty per cent, especially the items of wages paid and value of product.

In some of these States practically half the population is directly engaged in the production of forest products. Twenty billion feet of lumber is more than the whole United States furnished in 1880, and it is estimated that there is still enough uncut timber in the South to last twenty to thirty years.

The outlook for the lumber industry is, at the present time, particularly bright. With adequate and intelligent extension of credit by this country to the war-ridden people of Europe, an enormous demand will be made for forest products, sufficient to tax the capacities of the mills for a long period, without taking into consideration an unprecedented domestic demand. The normal annual imports of lumber by European countries, based upon figures for the year 1913, are 21,240,986,000 feet, of which the United States supplied 2,700,575,000 feet, or 12.7 per cent of the total. During the last four years exportation of lumber has been almost entirely cut off through lack of shipping facilities and suspension of building everywhere.

The consequent heavy arrears in lumber imports from these causes will have to be made good, besides the inestimable amounts required to rebuild the devastated areas. The export trade itself will prove a very sustaining element in the future of the lumber industry.

The demand for lumber for domestic needs will be no less pressing than that from foreign countries. According to Brookmire, reports from 105 cities of the United States indicate that from the beginning of the war in Europe in 1914 to the time our country engaged in it, April, 1917, the dammed-up demand for domestic construction amounted to \$1,824,000,000, and since April, 1917, to \$1,206,000,000, making a total of delayed construction in these 105 cities since August 1, 1914, of \$3,030,000,000. This situation in the entire country, upon which we have no figures, will serve greatly to swell results.

In addition to the demands to take care of work in immediate prospect, the lumber manufacturers will be called upon to make heavy shipments to fill depleted stocks of the dealers. Recent figures show that present stocks of the dealers are seventy-five per cent of normal. Also the stocks now carried by the mills are much below normal. Figures for 147 representative Southern pine mills show that stocks at the present time are approximately forty-six per cent of the stocks on hand January 1, 1915.

I am convinced that the South will continue to enjoy prosperity, if for no other reason than that furnished by the sustaining element of the tremendous volume of business which is in sight for the lumber industry, both domestic and foreign. The productive capacity of Southern lumbering

*Lumber as an Important Factor in the South's Prosperity (Continued)*

operations is enormous, and the Gulf States of America have the best and most readily available supply of lumber in the world, sufficient to take care of domestic needs and ship almost unlimited quantities abroad for a number of years. I think, therefore, that the South may reasonably expect the lumber industry to contribute materially to its increasing wealth and growing commercial greatness.

### A SOLDIER'S IMPRESSION

A soldier-student who went through the Argonne and is now in the American School Detail at the University of Montpellier writes of a visit to an old abbey not far from there in a way that seems interestingly characteristic of the effect on our college men of the rather intimate contact with the rich traditions of the Midi:

My visit was to the Abbaye de Valmagne. Somehow I had a rather unthinking expectation of finding monks at prayer or preparing for the [Easter] feast. At first sight the abbey appeared half hidden in a grove of great wind pines and lilac bushes in the center of broad fields of budding vineyards. The day was perfect, the sky an unblemished blue, the air still, the sun at high noon. Everything seemed to say that it was the first day of the Provençal summer.

I rattled a wicket or two, rapped at a stable door and two others. There was no response. The buildings appeared as they might have appeared four hundred years back, but no living soul broke the spell of the hot noon. At last a man called to me from the upper story of the old dormitories. He pointed to a door and indicated a stairway by which I came soon into the small vaulted room where he and his old wife were having dinner. They were the caretakers. They invited me to eat and drink with them. Afterward the old man took down his huge keys and showed me willingly and silently—a great virtue in a guide—through every corner of the old abbey.

Two views among all the climbing towers and galleries were by far the most memorable. There was the cloister. The walls had ripened into an indescribable pink, a tint that puts all flesh coloring to shame. The tracery of the vault literally melted into the walls. This softening of color forbade shadow, or subtilized it beyond recognition. In the center of the central garden was a fountain, surrounded by columns united with a frieze and crowned with hollow tracery, that is, with the ribs only, of stone, like the pistils of a flower that bend together at their tips.

It is not necessary, I think, to say what the spirit of this deserted cloister was. It had not been deserted by its spirit. The cloister had gone on with that unconcern for time and change befitting the immortals, ripening and mellowing itself to the very core of the stone under the silent impress of the Provençal sun.

Then the old fellow took me into the abbey itself. There were twenty-one chapels in the aisles of the great abbey. The Lady-chapel had been left bare. In each of the others, lying in the cool shadow, was an immense vat of the Marquis's wine. No penitential procession had yesterday solemnized the Crucifixion, as for hundreds of years had been the unquestioning practice. No glad crowd of peasants and priests would celebrate to-morrow the feast of the Resurrection. Only the wine in great vats will be three days older and stronger and better to sell.

On one pillar of the north transept hung a heavy metal bell, discolored, blue and green. I touched it lightly with a finger nail, and the tone which it sent out, pure and low, into the farthest shadows of the spacious nave sounded like a note of magic to conjure up in beauty all the sadness of forgotten virtue and frailty, long buried, and a world outworn.

B. W. W.

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## THE NEW BOOKS

This department will include descriptive notes, with or without brief comments, about books received by The Outlook. Many of the important books will have more extended and critical treatment later

### FICTION

**Blue-Grass and Broadway.** By Maria Thompson Davies. The Century Company, New York.

A Kentucky girl comes to New York, becomes a writer of plays and sees the theatrical world in its joyous and dangerous aspects. The little romance is animated and amusing.

**Lucky Mill (The).** By Ioan Slavici. Translated from the Roumanian by A. Mircea Emperle. Duffield & Co., New York.

**Oranges and Lemons.** By Mary C. E. Wemyss. Houghton Mifflin Company, New York.

**Yellow Lord (The).** By Will Levington Comfort. The George H. Doran Company, New York.

A tale of an apparently languorous mid-Pacific island in which a miniature war arises out of the ill treatment by a greedy tea-growing company of its native workers, who are deliberately made slaves to opium, and so become mere industrial slaves also. Plot and incident are strange and exciting.

### ESSAYS AND CRITICISM

**Rousseau and Romanticism.** By Irving Babbitt. Houghton Mifflin Company, Boston.

A close literary and philosophical study of romanticism in literature, not merely as it affected the French writers from Rousseau down, but as it afforded a new direction to imaginative writing in all modern *belles-lettres*.

**HISTORY, POLITICAL ECONOMY, AND POLITICS**  
**American Indian as Participant in the Civil War (The).** By Annie Heloise Abel, Ph.D. (The Slaveholding Indians Series, Vol. II.) The Arthur H. Clark Company, Cleveland.

The part taken by the Indians in our Civil War, on both sides of the great conflict, is here set forth in great detail. It forms an interesting and hitherto almost entirely neglected chapter in the history of the war.

**Conscientious Objector (The).** By Walter Guest Kellogg. Introduction by Newton D. Baker. Boni & Liveright, New York.

**Fighting the Spoilsman.** By William Dudley Foulke, LL.D. G. P. Putnam's Sons, New York.


No student of current-day politics should be without this book. It describes the progress of Civil Service Reform from the early efforts for reform to the outbreak of the present war. In so doing it analyzes the Civil Service records of Presidents Cleveland, Harrison, McKinley, Roosevelt, Taft, and Wilson. Of these men the author declares that "Mr. Roosevelt was more consistent and energetic than any other President in advancing the reform." Mr. Foulke finds Mr. Wilson's first term "mainly reactionary" in this regard, but notes that his second term has been marked by at least one important Civil Service reform event, namely, the institution of competitive examinations for the position of postmaster of the first, second, and third class.

**French Blood in America (The).** By Lucian J. Fossick. Illustrated. Richard G. Badger, Boston.


In reading this volume one is astonished at the number of prominent Americans who have a strain of Huguenot blood. The list includes three Presidents—Tyler, Garfield, and Roosevelt; Paul Revere, Alexander Hamilton, John Jay, John C. Fremont, Henry D. Thoreau, John G. Whit-



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### The New Books (Continued)

tier, Admiral Dewey, and Thomas F. Bayard. The book tells of all these and many others in somewhat discursive style, with many entertaining anecdotes. As a history of Huguenot influence in this country it aims at being comprehensive.

**Kino's Historical Memoir of Pimeria Alta. 1688-1711.** By Herbert Eugene Bolton, Ph.D. Vols. I and II. (Spain in the West Series—Vols. III and IV.) The Arthur H. Clark Company, Cleveland.

Father Kino was one of the great Jesuit missionaries of early American history. He was notable as a man of action, an intrepid and indefatigable explorer, as well as an evangelist. This carefully edited work shows that he excelled also as a historian. His memoirs, here translated, furnish an invaluable commentary on the beginnings of the Southwest.

### WAR BOOKS

**Last Million (The).** By Ian Hay. Houghton Mifflin Company, Boston.

Major Beith, British officer and author of "The First Hundred Thousand" and other virile and vivacious books about the war, here writes about "that born fighter and modern crusader, the American doughboy." He evidently has known our soldiers well, and he presents them as they are, with cordial friendliness.

**National Governments and the World War.** By Frederic A. Ogg and Charles A. Beard. The Macmillan Company, New York.

There are different kinds of democracy, and its chief exponents have latterly instituted notable changes in governmental organization and procedure. Our own Government, for example, in the Draft Act, the War Insurance system, in its Liberty Loans and tax laws, in the control of food, fuel, railway transportation, ship-building, express, telegraphs and telephones, in its Espionage Law, and in the many Federal agencies for war administration, has registered a high mark in the subjection of capital and labor, land and natural resources, to Governmental authority. We realize that even in peace time supervision of railways and of labor conditions cannot be left as much as before to the free course of private initiative. Thus the war has shown that a genuine democracy is quite compatible with a centralized government, and we now see that many powers evoked by war may also be exercised to the public good in the enterprises of peace.

**World War and Leadership in a Democracy (The).** By Richard T. Ely, Ph.D., LL.D. The Citizen's Library. The Macmillan Company, New York.

The author draws from his personal experiences in Germany to show what leadership in an autocracy has meant and how valuable expert leadership has been to the German Empire. He also shows us what leadership in a democracy means and how such leadership necessarily differs from that in an autocracy. He thus outlines the essential differences between Prussian and American ideals. With regard to the latter, we are glad to note, Dr. Ely does not fail to suggest improvements in our own form of government, especially as regards National defense. He is anxious that we shall have the advantage of universal military service, which has proved its worth in Switzerland, where it has existed for generations. He points out that such service, as a part of the education of all the people, does not mean militarism; that, on the other hand, such service strengthens a nation not only in defense, but also in intellectual and economic activities and as an agency of true progress.



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### The Outlook

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## BY THE WAY

Palisades Inter-State Park, at Bear Mountain, New York, is operated by a park commission, an unpaid body, which carries on the enterprises of the park without the aid of commercial concessionaires. It operates lunch stands and restaurants, provides omnibuses for visitors at cost rates, offers facilities for camping, and has a system of free rowboats by which any one who deposits twenty-five cents can have the use of a boat for half an hour's row on the Hudson, with his money back at the end of his trip.

The doughnut which opened the Salvation Army drive in New York City was cooked on an improvised stove on the steps of the Sub-Treasury Building by Commander Evangeline Booth. It was sold at auction, while still too hot to eat, for \$5,000. This is probably the highest price ever paid for an edible dainty. During the Civil War a fifty-pound bag of flour was sold in a similar way for the Sanitary Commission for \$150,000, or at the rate of \$3,000 a pound.

What city has the best claim for the famous bronze horses that were taken down from St. Mark's at Venice during the war, to save them from destruction? Venice has had them for seven centuries, but before that Constantinople claimed them, and Athens, and Rome in the last days of the Empire. Now Rome has them again—they were sent to her for safe-keeping—and she doesn't want to give them up. Napoleon also coveted these splendid specimens of ancient art, and for a while they graced one of his triumphal arches in Paris.

People who like to do unusual "stunts" on the occasion of a wedding are now finding the performance of the ceremony in an airplane much to their taste. An event of this kind recently took place in Texas in which, a despatch states, a giant Handley-Page bombing plane carried up a wedding party of twelve persons, including both a plane pilot and a "sky pilot." The latter pronounced the happy couple man and wife at an elevation of 2,000 feet. From these heights of bliss, the despatch adds, the party descended safely to earth.

Mrs. Samantha Stanton Nellis, of Naples, New York, has the distinction, so a newspaper paragraph says, of being the oldest living member of the Methodist Church. She was born on June 1, 1810, and her one hundred and ninth birthday was celebrated with special services by the Methodists of Ontario County. Her life has spanned the century of missionary effort which is now being signaled by the Methodist denomination.

The "Conning Tower" credits this apology to the Deep River (Conn.) "New Era": "In this column last week the type made it read that J. Feinstein has just received a new line of narrow skirts. It should have read Arrow shirts. This correction is gladly made."

And this *lapsus* is credited to the "Scientific Monthly," the inference being that the dread epidemic has attacked even the printing-press: "The author of this article, distinguished for his explorations in tropical countries, died from influenza while it was passing through the press."

"The biggest saloon in the world," said a recent despatch to the New York "Sun," "which is located at Bridgeport, Ohio, will

*By the Way (Continued)*

close its doors Monday night, May 26. It employs seventy-seven bartenders and clerks. For the past four years it has sold an average of twenty thousand drinks a day." The eminence of Bridgeport in this respect would thus seem to exceed that of Mexicali, just across the border in Lower California, which for several years claimed to have "the longest bar in the world." But why is Bridgeport thus distinguished?

John McCormack can tell stories as well as sing, it seems. Here is one of his after-dinner anecdotes: "Two Irishmen were at work when the whir of an airplane was heard. One of the men stopped work and gazed up at the machine. Then he said: 'Oid not loike to be up there in that thing, now.' Said the other, also gazing: 'Well, oid not loike to be up there mesilf without it.'"

A quick-witted Salvation Army man gathered in a tidy sum in New York City during the "drive" for thirteen millions. He asked two Salvation Army lassies to stand beside him on the platform and said: "Soldiers have been decorated in various ways, but there is only one way to decorate these girls." Thereupon, taking two one-dollar bills from his pocket, he pinned one upon each of his fellow-workers. The crowd proceeded to follow his example, and in a few minutes both girls were covered with greenbacks from head to foot. When their decorations were removed they totaled \$287.

The "Journal of the American Medical Association" prints this skit under the head of "Business as Usual": "Peevish customer (to druggist)—'You gave me prussic acid by mistake for quinine this morning.' Druggist—'Is that so? Then you owe me fifty cents more.'"

A story told of the late Bishop Greer illustrates his unassuming character. On an occasion when he was to confirm a class, goes the story, a carriage was sent for him in charge of an English coachman who had been imported by a wealthy American. Bishop Greer walked unaccompanied and in non-clerical dress from his front door to the carriage and entered it—but the driver did not move his horses. After waiting for a moment the Bishop asked the man why he did not drive on. "I'm waiting for the Lord Bishop of New York, sir," he replied. "Well," said the Bishop, "I'm it. Drive on."

Boys have apparently been having their own way in some places during the war, but will have to submit to discipline again. An Irish paper's police court news contains this item *in re* a complaint brought against a boy for trespass:

The boy's father, O'Neill, said he had already given the boy a good "hiding" for trespassing on the mill premises, and promised that his son would not be found there again. The lad, he said, might have got a little out of hand during the four years that he was away in the army, but he could assure their worships that his son would not trespass on the mill premises again.

The same paper contains this extraordinary advertisement under the head "Thanksgiving:"

Thanksgiving to Jesus in the Blessed Sacrament, through the intercession of Our Lady, Help of the Sick, and glorious St. Roch, for the extermination of the foot-and-mouth disease in Ireland. Four Masses offered in 1912 and Mass once a year every year since.

## For your Summer Outing— Go West



### Summer Excursion Fares To National Parks and Resorts of the West

Here are lakes and streams, for fishing. Here you can climb snow-capped mountains, descend canyon trails, or bathe in the blue Pacific. Here, too, you can "rough it," off the beaten path.

Your outing in the West also may include glaciers and geysers—big trees and petrified forests—Indian pueblos and prehistoric ruins. Fine motor roads everywhere, and resort hotels.

Complete information, including illustrated booklets, may be obtained free. Ask your local ticket agent to help you plan your trip—or apply to the nearest Consolidated Ticket Office—or address the nearest Travel Bureau, advising what National Parks, or what section of the Rockies, the Pacific Coast, or the Northern Lakes you are interested in.

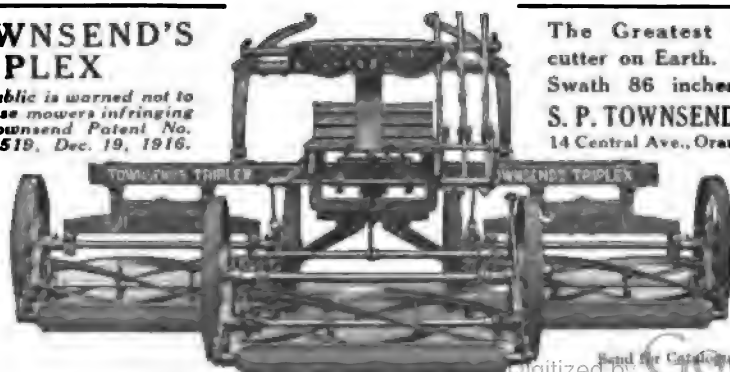
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Travel Bureau 143 Liberty St., New York City  
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That club, not yet built, might be giving pleasure and gaining members.

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When you notify The Outlook of a change in your address, both the old and the new address should be given. Kindly write, if possible, two weeks before the change is to go into effect.

## The North Jersey Shore At Its Best

The utmost in resort hotels. Absolutely unrivalled, on the North Jersey Coast, for comfort, equipment, guest facilities and general environment.

**New  
Monterey  
Hotel**

**North  
Asbury  
Park,  
N. J.**

Opens  
June 28th, 1919.



Accommodates 500. All rooms outside ones. Hot and cold salt water in all bathrooms. Perfect service by white employees.

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Thé Dansant daily, 3-6, special music; supper, 8-12 with dancing.  
Largest and finest restaurant on North Jersey Coast.

*New York Booking Office: 8 West 40th Street.  
W. H. Westwood, N. Y. Representative*

**SHERMAN DENNIS, Manager.**



The Hollenden offers a combination of central location, splendid service, and cuisine of super-excellence.

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European plan, with Bath:  
Single \$2.00 to \$4.00  
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With Twin Beds:  
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*The Hollenden  
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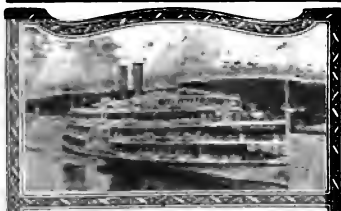
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### Hudson River by Daylight

In planning your summer vacation be sure to include the delightful daylight sail between New York and Albany

Direct rail connections to the Catskills, Berkshires, Adirondacks, Saratoga, Lake George, Lake Champlain, Niagara Falls and all points North, East and West

All through rail tickets between New York and Albany accepted  
FOUR FAMOUS STEAMERS  
Service Daily including Sunday

### Hudson River Day Line

Desbrosses Street Pier, N. Y.

## Summer in the National Parks, California, Canadian Rockies

Motoring, camping, tramping, horseback riding, resting. Booklet. THE TEMPLE TOURS, 8 Beacon Street, Boston.

## Hotels and Resorts

### CANADA

**MYRTLE HOUSE**  
Digby, Nova Scotia  
Queen of Canadian Resorts  
Ideal Climate  
Golf, fishing, boating, bathing.  
Cuisine the best. Booklet.  
HERRICK & SELLMAN

### CANADA

Timagami, Wab-Kon Camp, Lake Timagami, Ont. A camp with every comfort in the heart of the Canadian North Woods. 1,502 lakes. Best fishing. \$15 and \$17 per wk. Booklet. Miss ORR, 280 Wright Ave., Toronto, Ont.

### CONNECTICUT

**Kent, Litchfield Co., Conn.**  
Accommodations at moderate weekly rates.  
JEAN GORDON, ANN WOLFSON.

**INTERLAKEN INN** Lakeville, Conn.  
Between two lakes; fishing, bathing, golf, tennis; excellent table. Write Manager.

### MAINE

**THE HOMESTEAD**  
Bailey Island, Maine  
Open June 15 to Sept. 15. Air, scene and table all of the best. Illustrated booklet on application. Thomas E. Hazell, Summit, N. J.

**Robinhood Inn and Cottages**  
Bailey Island, Me., will open June 15. Bathing, fishing, sailing. For circular, Miss MERRY.

## Hotels and Resorts

### MAINE

**"THE FIRS"** Deer Isle (Sunset P. O.), Me. Penobscot Bay Resort Region. Inn, cottages, tents. A summer home of comfort and beautiful outdoors. Rates moderate. B. B. KNOWLTON, Haverford, Pa.

**YORK CAMPS LOON LAKE, MAINE**  
In famous Rangeley region in heart of mountains facing lake. Private log cabins with open fires and baths. Central dining-room. Golf within easy reach; garage. Boating, bathing, fishing, mountain climbing. Farm one mile from camp furnishes fresh vegetables, eggs, poultry certified milk. Booklet. J. LEWIS YORK, Prop.

**Water's Edge Cottage.** A quiet, comfortable home, ocean and country surroundings. For further information address Mrs. Morrison Clark, Muscongus, Me.

**THE OCEAN HOUSE, YORK BEACH, ME.** Leading hotel. Fine location. All conveniences. Excellent cuisine. Comfortable and homelike. Golf, tennis, beautiful drives, bathing and fishing. Fresh spot for children. Booklet. W. J. SIMPSON.

### OGUNQUIT, MAINE HIGH ROCK HOTEL

Cottages, Studios, Bungalows.

### MASSACHUSETTS

**HOTEL PURITAN**  
Commonwealth Ave. Boston  
THE DISTINCTIVE BOSTON HOUSE  
Globe travelers call the Puritan one of the most homelike hotels in the world.  
Your inquiries gladly answered and our booklet mailed.

### Brooks Mansion

89 Mt. Vernon St., Boston, Mass.  
American plan. Select family hotel; quiet, residential section; excellent table; elevator; near theatres and shopping district. Homelike. Tourists accommodated—\$10 per day and up. Suites—Two rooms and bath; single and double rooms.

### CAPE COD | THE PINES

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Boating, bathing. Booklets. N. C. MORAN.

If You Are Tired or Not Feeling Well you cannot find a more comfortable place in New England than

**THE WELDON HOTEL**  
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It affords all the comforts of home without extravagance.

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**THE LESLIE**  
A quiet, cozy little house by the sea. PRIVATE BATHS. Descriptive booklet.

### ATTLEBORO COTTAGE

OAK BLUFFS, MASS.  
Opens last week in June, closes September 2. Booklets. I. W. BABCOCK.

Rock Ridge, Wellesley Hills, Mass. Fine location. Large, breezy, screened piazza. Running water in bedrooms. Private baths. Eggs, berries, cream, chicken. Rates moderate.

### NEW HAMPSHIRE

### CLIMB MT. WASHINGTON BY MOTOR

The automobile road up Mt. Washington opens July 1; 8 miles long; maximum grade 16%. Unrivaled scenery. Comfortable hotel at foot of mountain. Write for booklet to GLEN HOUSE, GORHAM, N. H.

## Hotels and Resorts

### NEW HAMPSHIRE

### THE OUTLOOK

GEORGE'S MILLS, N. H.  
On Beautiful Lake Sunapee  
1,300 feet above sea level. Mountain climbing and all water sports. Healthful and cool. Send for booklet. GEO. H. GOULD, Prop.

### Dexter Richards Hall

A comfortable Inn on a hilltop. 1,000 feet elevation. July and August. Weekly rates \$14 to \$21. Booklet.

### MERIDEN, N. H.

"The Bird Village"

### Make the Family Happy With a Vacation at

### Moosilauke Inn

A "homey" place amid the grand scenery of the White Mountains. Patronized by quiet, refined people who come to enjoy a beautiful environment, fresh air and quiet. A place where children can romp in safety. Also golf (no charge), tennis, fishing and climbing for adults. Terms moderate. Season opens July 1st. Write H. F. MacKinn, Manager, Box 116, Brexey Point, Warren, N. H.

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### The ENGLISIDE Beach Haven N. J.

Opens June 30. The best combination of seashore features on the coast. Matchless bay for sailing and fishing, perfect beach and bathing. Five tennis courts. The Engleside has all the modern conveniences, private baths with sea and fresh water. Booklet. R. F. Engle, Mgr. SURE RELIEF FROM HAY FEVER

### NEW YORK

### CAMP LINGERLONG

On Pine Lake. Includes 500 acres of wild-est Adirondack Mountains. Hunting, fishing, swimming, canoeing, tennis, saddle horses. Tramps to surrounding mountain peaks, Lake George and Lake Champlain. Dancing. Excellent meals. Spring water. Cabins and tents \$14, \$16 and up. Private parties entirely isolated. References required. Manager, ROYDEN BARBER, Cleonous, N. Y.

### ADIRONDACKS

**INTERBROOK LODGE and COTTAGES**  
Keene Valley, N. Y.  
On direct trail to Mt. Marcy, very heart of Mts. Illustrated booklet giving description of Keene Valley and the Lodge sent on request. \$15 and \$18 a week. R. E. LUCK.

HOW would you like to live for 2 or 3 weeks or months, in cottage or hotel, on a strip of land VIRTUALLY SIX MILES AT SEA?

Where there are congenial neighbors and all of the conveniences of home. Where the breeze seldom stops blowing; where boating, bathing and fishing are daily pastimes and where the cost is reasonable. Do you know that

### POINT O' WOODS, L.I.

only 50 miles from New York, is such a place? Direct inquiries to C. W. NASH, Sept., Point O' Woods, L. I.

**Sunset Camp** Cottages, Bungalows, and Tents  
Modern improvements. Write for booklet and reference. R. Bennett, Racquette Lake, N. Y.

## Hotels and Resorts

### NEW YORK CITY

### Hotel Le Marquis

31st Street & Fifth Avenue  
New York

Combines every convenience and home comfort, and commends itself to people of refinement wishing to live on American Plan and be within easy reach of social and dramatic centers.  
Room and bath \$4.50 per day with meals, or \$1.50 per day without meals.  
Illustrated Booklet gladly sent upon request. JOHN P. TOLSON.

**HOTEL JUDSON** 53 Washington Square  
adjoining Judson Memorial Church. Rooms with and without bath. Rates \$2.50 per day, including meals. Special rates for two weeks or more. Location very central. Convenient to all elevated and street car lines.

### PENNSYLVANIA

**Glen Garrieff, Mt. Pocono, Pa.**  
Special rates for June and September.  
SUSAN T. CARSWELL

### VERMONT

**CHESTER, VT. "The Maples"** Delightful summer home. Cheerful, large, airy rooms, pure water, bath, hot and cold; broad piazza, croquet, fine roads. Terms reasonable. Refs. exchanged. The MESSRS. SARGENT.

**Heights House Lunenburg, Vt.**  
High altitude, no hay fever. In vicinity of the White Mountains. Modern conveniences. Farm products. Reasonable rates. Booklet. A. J. NEWMAN, Prop.

**"The Dorms," Poultney, Vt.**  
Three modern buildings with all improvements, located in beautiful village in Green Mts. Fresh milk, fruits, and vegetables from farm. Attractive walks and drives. Mountain climbing. Box O, Poultney, Vt.

## Health Resorts

### "INTERPINES"

Beautiful, quiet, restful and homelike. Over 25 years of successful work. Thorough, reliable, dependable and ethical. Every comfort and convenience. Accommodations of superior quality. Disorder of the nervous system a specialty. Fred. W. Seward, Sr., M.D., Fred. W. Seward, Jr., M.D., Goshen, N. Y.

**Crest View Sanatorium**  
Greenwich, Ct. First-class in all respects, home comforts. H. M. HIRSHCOCK, M.D.



### Sanford Hall, est. 1841 Private Hospital

For Mental and Nervous Diseases  
Comfortable, homelike surroundings; modern methods of treatment; competent nurses. 15 acres of lawn, park, flower and vegetable gardens. Food the best. Write for booklet.

### Sanford Hall Flushing New York

### Dr. Reeves' Sanitarium

A Private Home for chronic, nervous, and mental patients. Also elderly people requiring care. Harriet E. Reeves, M.D., Melrose, Mass.

## Health Resorts

**LINDEN** The Ideal Place for Sick People to Get Well  
Dorchester, Pa. An institution devoted to the personal study and specialized treatment of the invalid. Massage, Electricity, Hydrotherapy. Apply for circular to ROBERT L. LAMBERT, M.D. (late of The Walter Sanitarium)

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**WANTED—THREE APARTMENTS** unfurnished, in same building in New York City. No. 1. Containing living-room or studio, dining-room, kitchen, two bedrooms, bathroom and maid's room. No. 2. Containing living-room or studio, bedroom and bath. No. 3. Containing living-room or studio, bedroom and bath. Location preferably out of the usual beaten paths, something not usually rented if possible, and preferably in a private house altered for such purpose. Nothing south of Greenwich Village nor north of 72d Street will be considered. Occupancy October 1, 1919. Address CHARLES H. DAVIS, Ham River, Cape Cod, Mass.

**FOR RENT** July and August, furnished apartment. Five outside rooms. Write for particulars M. B. PARKER, 1 West 15th St., New York City.

**Apartment** Five rooms and bath to sublet for the summer, furnished, a few minutes from Columbia, 40 Morningside Ave., cor. 118th St., Apartment 31, \$75. Telephone 3447 Morningside. E. R. BIRKINS.

## Country Board

**COUNTRY BOARD**  
For middle-aged women. Colonial home on hilltop. Delightful view of country and Lake Ontario. Electric lights, bathroom, excellent table. On State road, three miles from Oswego. Open June 21. Miss ALICE E. PERRY, Fruit Valley R. F. D., Oswego, N. Y.

**COUNTRY BOARD** Old-fashioned cooking prepared in northern Pennsylvania home for six paying guests. 623, Outlook.

## Real Estate

## CONNECTICUT

## FOR SALE

**Unsurpassed in Conn.**  
**A Beautiful Country Place**  
Near New Haven

Farm of 100 acres on high elevation commanding superb and extensive view; picturesque bungalow, tennis court and outbuildings; fields under intensive cultivation; orchards, thoroughbred stock and waterworks, brooks and ravines and woodland capable of landscape development, fish and game preserve. Unusual opportunity for gentleman desiring to combine in an estate a magnificent situation with a producing and thoroughly equipped farm. Ready for immediate occupancy. Near main line railroad. Address BATSON FARM AGENCY, 489 Fifth Ave., New York, N. Y.

## FOR RENT

## POMFRET, CONN.

House containing first floor parlor, library, sitting-room, dining-room and pantry. Artistic old furniture. Four master's bedrooms, two baths, adequate servants' rooms. Piazas, pretty grounds and nine acres of field and woodland. Rent \$700 and \$100 for water tax. Apply Mrs. Ferriday, Box 128, Ossining, N. Y.

## FOR RENT—FURNISHED

**"The Sumacs," Washington, Ct.** Nestles on a southern slope; extended view down a beautiful wooded valley. 12 rooms, upstairs sitting-room, 7 acres, garage, town water, reasonable rent. Address GIBSON, Room 324, 66 Wall St., N. Y. City.

## MAINE

## "DRIFTWOOD"

offered FOR SALE  
This successful hotel property is fully equipped. Location Bailey Island, Casco Bay, Maine. Accommodates forty-five guests. For terms address  
J. F. GULLIVER, Bailey Island, Me.

**CAMDEN, ME.** For rent, two fully and moderately furnished summer cottages, near shore and in path of sea and mountain breezes, 80-mile view up and down the coast. 8 and 10 chambers, 2 and 3 baths, 2 and 3 fireplaces, respectively. Hardwood floors, electric modern sanitation. Also fine old colonial house with 8 chambers and 2 baths. J. B. Prescott, Newtonville, Mass.

## CASCO BAY, MAINE

For Sale—Estate of 50 Acres  
Slightly location for colony or summer home. 2 houses, 7 and 10 rooms, 2 stables, henery. Located 12 miles from Bath, Me., accessible by land and water. GEO. L. HARRIS, 39 Free St., South Portland, Me.

## Real Estate

## MAINE

## MOOSEHEAD LAKE, MAINE

## Camp Caribou

Summer cottages on lake shore, facing mountains; large, fully furnished, seven chambers, hot and cold water, spring water, bathing, through Pullman to lake. Trout, salmon and toge. Daily mail. Rental \$600, includes ice, fuel and complete equipment. For references, photographs and particulars address F. S. Snyder, 55 Blackstone St., Boston, Mass.

**North Haven, Maine** Cottages for Season. Fronting Fox Island Thoroughfare. Safe boating, pool bathing, and nine golf links. I have real estate for sale. NELSON MULLIN, North Haven, Maine.

## FOR RENT—FERNDEN

A charming country home, beautifully situated, combining unusual attractions of seashore and country life. Address The Muses TALFOURD, Ferndean, Ogunquit, Me.

## FOR RENT

## A Summer Home

with grounds running to the ocean. Four master's rooms, two servants' rooms, bath-rooms, electric light, living-room, music-room, open fireplace. Apply to HAMILTON EASTER FIELD, Ogunquit, Maine.

**TO LET MAINE COAST**, Furnished Cottage. Water, fireplace, ocean view, six beds. \$150 season. Eva Whitehouse, Pemaquid Harbor, Maine.

## MASSACHUSETTS

## IN HEART OF BERKSHIRES

Beside well-stocked trout stream, charming bungalow, six rooms and bath. Eight miles from Lee. Alice C. Howe, Tyringham, Mass.

## NEW HAMPSHIRE

## SUGAR HILL

New Hampshire  
Bungalows for rent. Also board and rooms. Apply to HERBERT M. SMITH, Sugar Hill, N. H.

## NEW YORK CITY

## ATTRACTIVE STUCCO

**TWO FAMILY**, Fourteen Room Dwelling. Nice residential section, suburbs of New York City. Half hour Grand Central; also near subway. Hot water heat, gas, etc. Plot 50 x 100. Garages. Price \$9,500. Full particulars from owner, 9,51, Outlook.

**Audubon Park** 646 West 158th Street. For rent, summer months, at nominal sum to refined persons who will board owner half the time, ten-room house with two baths. No children. Country-like surroundings overlooking the Hudson. Apply by letter. Interview later.

## NEW YORK

## Adirondack Camps and Cottages

**FOR RENT or FOR SALE at**  
**Saranac Lake, Paul Smiths,**  
**Lake Placid**

in fact, in any part of the Adirondacks. Tell us the size and location you desire. Address W. F. ROBERTS, Real Estate Office, Saranac Lake, N. Y.

**ADIRONDACKS** Blue Mountain Lake, N. Y.  
Ideal island property. One or both large furnished cottages for season. Open fires. Wood and ice. The Rectory, Lyons, N. Y.

## FOR RENT

## Carenaught Lodge

Blue Mt. Lake, Hamilton Co., N. Y.

One of the oldest log camps in the Adirondacks, located on a point with a mile of shore line on beautiful Blue Mountain Lake. House in thorough repair. Modern plumbing. Two bedrooms, ample water supply from springs. Eight bedrooms facing lake, six rear rooms. Ample servants' quarters in addition. Two large stone fireplaces. Garage with running water. Two large stalls. Use of Ford runabout car included. Twenty-five foot launch, seating 18. Bed and table linen, silver, glass, china, cooking utensils, ice and wood. Fresh vegetables from garden on property. Reached by N. Y. Central lines or by motor, 12 miles from Albany, 100 miles from Lake Placid. State roads all but eight miles good dirt road. For particulars address  
G. D. KIRKMAN, Station D, Cleveland, Ohio.

**Catskill Mts.** For rent, furnished, at two attractive cottages. 10 rooms each, one with running water and the other with bath, electricity and fireplace. Excellently located on large private estate, near country club. Rentals \$250 and \$400 respectively for season. For handsomely illustrated booklet, address Highland Estate, Palenville, N. Y.

## Real Estate

## NEW YORK

**For Rent** At Crater Club, Essex-on-Lake Champlain, a fully furnished housekeeping camp, five bedrooms for June and July. For particulars apply to F. HALPIN, 270 Broadway, New York.

## Essex-on-Lake Champlain

To rent for the season, an unusually attractive, charming, modern cottage in the Crater Club Colony, with lawn sweeping down to the lakefront, and an inspiring fifty-mile view of Lake Champlain and the Green Mountains of Vermont. A homelike, roomy house; 5 master bedrooms; 2 baths; detached kitchen and servants' quarters. Rental \$500. Mrs. L. C. Mygatt, 55 Central Park West, New York City.

## LAKE CHAMPLAIN

Shore front camp in the pines for rent furnished. Finest section of lake. Magnificent lake and mountain view from porch. Sand beach for children. For floor plan and photographs address C. H. EASTON, Scarborough, N. Y.

**For Rent** Furnished home on Lake George. 7 bedrooms, 3 baths; beautiful grounds; bathing beach and rowboat. \$900 season. 64 West 56th St., New York.

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# The Outlook

JUNE 25, 1919

## THE SENATE AND THE LEAGUE OF NATIONS

**O**PPPOSITION to the League of Nations on the part of Senators—at least, opposition to accepting the present Covenant of the League as a part of the Treaty of Peace—has become crystallized by what is known as the Knox Resolution, which we discuss editorially elsewhere in this issue. That resolution was drafted and presented by Senator Knox, who, as former Secretary of State, is acquainted with foreign affairs, and as former Attorney-General of the United States has a knowledge of the implications in the language of laws and treaties. His resolution has therefore commanded a certain respect even by those who have no respect for its purposes or object.

The Knox Resolution rehearses the fact that the United States declared war because a state of war had been thrust upon this country; declares that the Senate is concerned over the Treaty of Peace because its provisions appear to force upon us "undesirable and far-reaching covenants inimical to our free institutions, under the penalty that failing to accept these we shall continue in a state of war;" states that the people of the United States have not had time to examine and consider the proposed League of Nations or to express a mature judgment upon it; declares that the Treaty may be so drawn as to leave the question of the League of Nations for later determination; and also expresses the opinion that there are guarantees and undertakings in the Treaty that obliterate legitimate aspirations, oppress weak nations, and destroy progress and liberty. The Resolution therefore would commit the Senate to opposing all treaty provisions going beyond the ends for which the United States entered the war; to declaring it beyond the authority of the treaty-making power to make any treaty which in effect amends the Constitution; to advising that the Treaty be drawn so as to permit any nation to reserve the question of the League of Nations for separate consideration, but so as to provide that such separate consideration shall not affect the obligations of Germany, and also advising that any participation of the United States in the League before it becomes a member should be through diplomatic commissions; and to notifying those who have drawn the Treaty that modification of the draft of the Treaty to comply with these resolutions would facilitate the early acceptance of the Treaty by the

Senate, would in no wise interfere with the League of Nations as between those countries that are ready to ratify the Treaty without further consideration, and would be expressive of the real friendship between ourselves and our co-belligerents.

Opposition to this Resolution has developed in the Senate principally on the part of Democratic Senators. They do not wish to have it even reach a vote. They believe that if one-third of the Senate vote for this resolution it would be a virtual notification to the President that the Senate would not ratify the Treaty, because it requires two-thirds of the Senate to secure ratification. On the other hand, those who oppose the Treaty believe that it would be better for the President and for the whole Peace Conference to know in advance that the Treaty cannot be ratified, if it cannot be, and that they ought not to be deprived of that knowledge when they might have it. The Democrats, on the other hand, apparently take the view that if it remains unsettled whether the Treaty will be ratified or not until the President comes home, the country will rally to the support of the President and force a ratification.

The real question, therefore, last week was the question of bringing about a record vote in the Senate on this resolution, and that called for skillful parliamentary tactics.

The controversy over the Knox resolution has practically thrown into oblivion the outcome of the discussion about the so-called "leak" by which the text of the Peace Treaty became known. It turned out that it was former Senator Root who had the copy of the Treaty which Senator Lodge saw, and that this copy had been brought to this country perfectly legitimately by Mr. Davison, the Chairman of the League of Red Cross Societies, and as such legitimately concerned in the Treaty's provisions. The result of the investigation seemed to satisfy everybody.

## AMERICAN TROOPS AGAIN IN MEXICO

For the third time under the present Administration it has seemed necessary to throw American troops in some force into Mexico. It is more than two years since General Pershing's expeditionary force sent into Mexico with the avowed object of running down Villa was withdrawn, that object not having been accomplished. It is over five years since

American troops entered Vera Cruz with the avowed object of compelling Huerta to salute our flag in acknowledgment of insults to this country. In not one of the three incursions into Mexico has there been any purpose of grasping the fundamental question of permanent security to Americans and American interests in Mexico and the bringing about of settled and orderly conditions in Mexico itself.

The same Villa who was held responsible for the attack upon Columbus is still conducting raids and developing revolutions in Mexico. What stronger evidence could there be of the inefficiency of the Carranza Government than the fact that this brigand on a large scale is able two years after the affair at Columbus to attack and temporarily occupy the important town of Juarez, just across the bridge from the American city of El Paso? Surely a Mexican Government which has been in power for two years should have force enough behind it to protect such a dangerous and critical point as this. But with full knowledge that the United States has a declared policy of crossing the border and driving back any force whose shots are falling in American territory and killing, wounding, or seriously endangering American citizens, the Mexican Government has failed to guard this vital spot.

Just how much injury was done to American citizens by Villa's warfare in and about Juarez is not quite clear as we write, but it is reported that several persons were wounded and perhaps one or more killed. At all events, Brigadier-General Erwin, in command of American troops in the vicinity, immediately threw thirty-six hundred soldiers—cavalry, light artillery, and infantry—into Mexico. The war was a short one. Villa's forces were soon put to retreat. Our losses are reported as one killed and five or six wounded. Villa's losses were much larger than this, precisely how great is not positively known; one report says that fifty of his men were killed. The object in driving back the forces which were endangering American territory having been accomplished, our little army was withdrawn as rapidly as it was advanced. Major-General Cabell, Commander of the Southern Department, was quick to comply with the request of the Mexican Federal authorities—that is, with President Carranza's officers. It was made clear to Carranza that there was no intention to violate Mexican sovereignty. Our State Department was prompt to dis-

claim the existence of a state of war, and pointed out that in several minor cases previously it had been necessary for American forces "very briefly to cross the border to disperse bandit forces."

This sensational incident is only one more proof that it is folly to indulge in optimism as to the future of Mexico so long as it does not have a Government with will and power to maintain order. Not alone American lives and property on the border, but American lives and property within Mexico, must be protected, for it is still evident that we cannot call upon the Government of Mexico, as we could upon the Government of Canada, to punish injury to our citizens and to uphold our rights. So long as our authorities deal with the symptoms and not with the causes of unrest in Mexico we shall have trouble and probably a recurrence of such incidents as the three "little wars" that have marked this Administration's treatment of the problem.

#### A RUSSIAN POLICY AT LAST?

Ever since the beginning of the Russian Revolution America's policy toward Russia has been negative. Last week, however, brought a change. The chief men at the Peace Conference (including President Wilson) notified Admiral Kolchak and his associates who are in control of the Omsk Government in Siberia that they are ready to assist them with munitions, supplies, and food to establish them as the Government of All Russia.

The Allies, including America, have done this as a consequence of the reply which Kolchak has made to their inquiry. On May 26 the Council of Five (Clemenceau, Lloyd George, Orlando, Wilson, and Saionji) inquired whether Kolchak would agree to summon a Constituent Assembly, permit free elections, refuse to countenance special privileges for any class or order in Russia, recognize the independence of Finland and Poland, settle the question of other Russian territories if need be through the League of Nations, recognize the right of the Peace Conference to determine the future of the Rumanian part of Bessarabia, agree that Russia should join the League of Nations, and abide by Kolchak's former declaration about Russia's national debt.

Kolchak's reply to this was evidently satisfactory. It is understood that he would not agree to the reconvening of the old Constituent Assembly because circumstances had made that unrepresentative, and as to Finland and certain other frontier questions he said that they should be left to the Constituent Assembly.

The American policy toward Russia

has been so vague and vacillating that it will be a long time, we fear, before Russians can bring themselves to consider America dependable. Our Government flirted with the Bolsheviki while the Bolsheviki were imposing upon the Russian people a state of terrorism worse than anything that existed under the Czar; and now it joins in recognizing the Bolsheviki's adversary. We welcome the change. There is no one, so far as we know, who regards Kolchak as perfect, or considers his government anything more than a provisional government constituted to restore the basis of order and law. Those who fear the restoration of Czarism might as well fear the restoration of the stage-coach to take the place of the railway. No man can turn time back again. There is, however, a possibility that Russia may come under what we would call reactionary government. That, however, is made more likely the longer there prevails the sort of anarchism, combined with dictatorship, that characterizes the Bolshevik movement.

The only hope for Russia lies in a government which can command the support of such widely varying elements as are represented by the ex-official Sazonov, the moderate Lvoff, and the Socialist Tchaykovsky. The government that has this support is the Omsk Government. It is to the credit of Kolchak that he expressed no resentment at the interference in Russia's internal affairs implied in the inquiry of the Council of Five, that he declined to make promises which he could not fulfill, and that he left to Russia's Constituent Assembly decisions concerning the Constitution of Russia which the Council of Five asked him to make.

#### THE SWIFT FLIGHT FROM AMERICA TO IRELAND

Until last week the record time for a continuous passage across the Atlantic (the *Mauretania's*) was about four and a half days; now it is about sixteen hours. The airship has left the steamship far behind. One had hardly read in his paper that the marvelous feat was under way when it was actually accomplished. In all but a straight line Captain John Alcock and Lieutenant Arthur W. Brown (the latter, it is pleasant to note, of American parentage) flew at the average speed of 120 miles (geographical) an hour from St. John's, Newfoundland, to Clifden, in County Galway, Ireland, 1,932 geographical miles, in sixteen hours and twelve minutes. They literally, we are told, lunched one day on one side the ocean and breakfasted the next day on the other side. They had strong favoring northwest and southwest winds behind them; but, on the other hand, they were troubled with fogs, and air navigation

when no horizon is visible, and when it is almost impossible to get observations from sun, moon, or star, is a hazardous science. How they did it and how they kept from dropping into the sea in their efforts to get down out of the fog strata is incomprehensible to the non-aviator. The two engines seem to have functioned perfectly, and a bad landing in an Irish bog was the only serious mishap. The great Vickers-Vimy biplane was a more stormworthy vehicle than Hawker's single-engined plane. Experts, including Alcock himself, believe that the future of ocean air navigation lies with some form of sea-air boat.

The intrepid airmen have received the greetings of rival airmen, of the King, of the American Navy fliers, and of all who are thrilled by courage and determination. The romance and narrow escape of Hawker naturally aroused unique enthusiasm and excitement; with Alcock and Brown admiration is pretty evenly divided between the men and the feat. America's first transatlantic crossing and England's first non-stop, swift flight will always be memorable events marking advance along the road of aerial progress.

#### THE AMERICAN FEDERATION OF LABOR

The sessions of the annual Convention, at Atlantic City, of the American Federation of Labor, which has a membership of over three millions, are still going on as we write, and the final declarations still remain to be formulated. But several interesting indications show the trend and present feeling of the Convention.

One such indication is the determination to break down the color barrier in the Federation and to admit Negro workers to the privileges of its unions. This is not only a recognition of the fact that industrious and ambitious colored men are to be judged industrially upon their merits and not upon their race, but it indicates a growing interest in the Federation as to social advance. So also does the earnest recommendation by a special committee to the Federation that it should urge trade-unionists to seek representation on boards of education and should help in Americanization by adult education and night classes.

The Federation is, and has been through the war, strongly patriotic. Its Executive Council, in commending to the Convention the League of Nations, puts its reason for doing so on the ground that "it places human relations upon a new basis and endeavors to enthrone right and justice instead of strength and might as the arbiter of international destinies."

The same feeling was expressed in President Gompers's opening address,



when he said: "The war has brought into play new thoughts of the rights of man, has brought into play and developed the thought that the relations between nation and nation must be better than they have ever been in the history of the world."

One of the most interesting features of the Convention has been the address by Secretary Wilson, of the Department of Labor. Among his declarations most applauded was that "American labor would never take seriously to Bolshevism and that it would never reach more serious proportions than local disturbances. Our wage-earners are not going to stand for any system that will lower their standards of living. They are not going to listen to Bolshevism."

Secretary Wilson opposed the formation of a Labor party and analyzed the difference as to this policy between labor in this country and in Great Britain. He spoke moderately and sensibly about the proposal to enter into a strike demonstration because of the Mooney case, telling his hearers that the Labor Department was still bringing efforts to bear for a satisfactory termination of the matter, pointing out that the judge and jury in the Mooney case are not charged with unfairness and that such a demonstration proposed would be an attack on our jury system, and adding that in his own investigation, at the President's request, it appeared that the real trouble was that "witnesses had not been honest in their testimony and new evidence has been secured that warrants a new trial."

The Federation of Labor represents the more conservative element in industrial questions, for its members are largely skilled and well-paid workers. There are radicals among them, but even they are not likely to give any countenance to the doctrines of "Reds," Anarchists, or Bolsheviks.

#### DRUG ADDICTS IN AMERICA

Some astonishing statistics as regards the use of narcotic drugs in this country have just been published by the Bureau of Internal Revenue. Indeed, they are so surprising that one feels that possibly they should be accompanied with a little more complete explanation than that given. The statement is in the form of a report of a committee appointed by the Secretary of the Treasury a little over a year ago. Congressman H. T. Rainey is its chairman and the Committee includes a professor of pharmacology at Harvard, a representative of the United States Public Service, and a former deputy commissioner of the Bureau of Internal Revenue.

Among the statements made in this report are that opium and other narcotic

drugs are used by probably about a million people; that the "underground" traffic in narcotic drugs is about equal to the legitimate traffic; that the so-called "dope peddlers" appear to have a National organization for their nefarious trade, obtaining the drugs by smuggling over our borders or at the coast ports; and that three-fourths of the cocaine consumed in this country is for illicit purposes.

The investigation carried on by the Committee led to the conclusion that the wrongful use of narcotic drugs has materially increased in certain sections. Thus twenty cities, the aggregate population of which is ten million people, report an increase. New York City and San Francisco are among the number. The Committee regrets that there has been no definite or concerted action by State and municipal governments to suppress the traffic, and evidently believes that such combined effort would both increase our knowledge of the subject and make it possible to deal with it effectively. The causes brought out in the investigation for addiction to drugs, stated in the order of their frequency, are: Use of physicians' prescriptions, association with other addicts, prohibition, use of drugs for chronic diseases, curiosity to learn the effect of the drug, use of patent or proprietary medicines, use of drugs as a stimulant, idleness, and use by dentists.

A singular result of the investigation was the discovery that of eighteen hundred peddlers of drugs, the occupations of the peddlers were said by the police to be, in the order of the numbers in each class: Gamblers, taxicab drivers, domestics, solicitors, messengers, vagrants, lunch-room helpers, pool-room employees, porters, laundrymen.

One of the incidental questions discussed by this report is the effect of prohibition laws on the use of habit-forming drugs. The majority of replies to the inquiries sent out seem to express the belief that the immediate effect of prohibition would be to increase the use of narcotic drugs. But this belief, we judge from the report, is rather one formed from theory and on the general idea that some substitute will be sought than on thorough investigation or statistical information as regards the States in which prohibition has been in effect.

These facts and figures speak for themselves, even allowing for the lack of absolutely complete information and perhaps some lack of thorough knowledge as to the proportion of legitimate and illegitimate use. There would seem to be no question that National and State investigation and legislation, and the more rigid enforcement of existing laws, are seriously needed.

#### SENATOR SPOONER'S DEATH

John C. Spooner, for sixteen years one of the representatives of the State of Wisconsin in the United States Senate, died on June 11 at the age of seventy-six. He came of one of the oldest of New England families, the founder of which landed in America at Plymouth in 1637. In purpose and effort Senator Spooner was also thoroughly American; essentially a party leader, he had nevertheless strong personal convictions, and when his attitude toward legislation differed from that of his party or of the people at large even his opponents recognized the fact that he was sincere and honorable in his convictions and that he had essentially the character of a statesman as distinguished from that of a politician.

Senator Spooner's early training was that of a lawyer, and his public career was always influenced by the fact that he was a great jurist and a profound student of constitutional and international law. When it came to propounding the legal principles involved in any proposed legislation, the Senate and the country always listened with respect and confidence in his exposition and argument. Throughout all his political career he was a Republican leader. He was often the authoritative and final spokesman for his party in large matters of legislation. That his ideas and theories were capable of change and evolution was seen in his attitude toward the duty and responsibility of the country outside its own borders. A remark often quoted is that "Spooner endured the annexation of Hawaii, pitied the taking over of the Philippines, and embraced the seizure of the Panama Canal."

Naturally, Senator Spooner was conservative in temperament, and it is probable that his work in Congress was more valuable in opposing innovations in public policy and in fighting extravagance than in constructing measures for important new action or policy. A long list might be made of things which he opposed, such as ship subsidies and the attaching of "riders" to general legislation. Personally he was a man of great dignity, and a forceful speaker, and he was possessed of intellectual strength far above that of the average member of the upper house.

#### MAKING CHAMBER MUSIC ACCESSIBLE

A considerable amount of chamber music of excellent quality has been produced in recent years by those of our composers who are interested in this least salable type of music, and now quietly reposes in their portfolios. Human motives are mixed; but he who composes a

# CARTOONS OF THE WEEK

Greene in the New York Evening Telegram



THEY SHALL NOT PASS

Knott in the Dallas (Texas) News



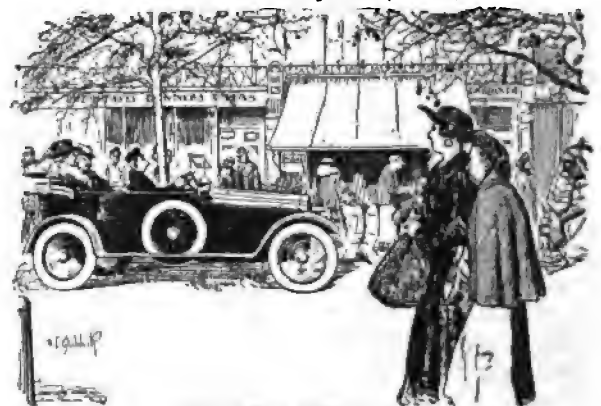
"NOT WITH THOSE MUDDY FEET"

Harding in the Brooklyn Eagle



THE GAUNTLET FLUNG DOWN

Ghilchik in the Passing Show (London)



HOW THE RICH LIVE

"Yus, they tells me she was as pore as us once. But, durin' the war, 'er 'usband got profiteerer and profiteerer, and now they allus comes down to breakfast in evenin' dress."

Newnham in Blighty (London)



Old Gentleman: "What's the matter, little boy?"  
Little Boy: "Boo-hoo! M-mother's d-drowned the kittens."  
Old Gentleman: "Dear, dear! That's too bad."  
Little Boy: "Y-yes, and she p-promised me-boo-hoo-that I could do it."

*Drawn by Louis Raemaekers. From the London Graphic*



(C) Underwood & Underwood

**A NEW RAEMAEKERS CARTOON—"THE BURDENS WEIGHING ON THE FALLEN KAISER'S CONSCIENCE"**

*Hermann-Paul in La Victoire (Paris)*



*"A martyred people and a martyred country such as our people and our country."—Scheidemann*

**A FRENCH CARTOONIST'S SATIRE ON THE HUN RAVAGER'S PLEA FOR HIS FELLOW-LOOTERS**

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sonata for violin and piano or a quartette for strings must presumably act primarily from a love of art. If he wanted fame, he would prefer some more sensational medium, such as the orchestra or opera; if he wanted popularity or money, he would choose songs and piano music, for which there are thousands of potential performers and purchasers. But how many hundreds in our vast population can play sonatas and quartettes, or have the refinement of taste to love as it deserves to be loved this most intimate and purest type of the divine art? And what chance could there be, with so small a public interested, for a composer to get such works printed by publishers whose livelihood depends on the wide sale of their publications? It is easy to see, then, that the composer of chamber music must write for love, if he write at all. M. Saint-Saëns, in describing conditions in France before the foundation of the Société Nationale de Musique, says that "before 1870 one had truly to be bereft of all common sense to write music."

If it be true, as no less a critic than M. Romain Rolland, author of "Jean Christophe," believes, that the Société Nationale has been "the cradle and the sanctuary of French art," we may hope that an inestimable service to our own musical art may be achieved by a newly formed Society for the Publication of American Music. This Society, of which Mr. John Alden Carpenter is president, and which numbers among its founders some of our musicians of highest standing, announces that its aim is not "to fondle American composers who need a stimulus to composition," nor "to make access to the public easy for music that is technically crude, barren of inspiration, and forgetful of artistic ideals," nor yet "to exercise undue pressure on artists and organizations to perform music by American composers merely because they happen to be American composers." In other words, the Society is not chauvinistic. Its aim is simply "to widen and deepen interest in the larger forms of good concert music by American composers" by publishing each year two or three chamber music works selected by judges of discrimination, supplying them to the subscribers at a subscription fee of five dollars a year, and thus making them available to chamber music groups both in America and in Europe.

In thus confining itself to the single function of publication the Society saves itself from some of the pitfalls into which such attempts often fall. Its circular says with truth that the self-respecting American composer does not want "patriotic charity," but simply "a square deal based on the intrinsic art value of his work." Its aim is to secure for chamber music, by the organization of its scattered dev-

otees, access to such a public sifting of merit as may test, prove, and establish intrinsic merit, wherever it may exist.

Those interested to co-operate in so hopeful an undertaking may obtain the circulars of the Society by applying to its secretary, Mr. William Burnet Tuthill, 185 Madison Avenue, New York City, Room 1608.

#### NO MORE TITLES IN CANADA

Knighthoods, baronetcies, and peerages are no longer to be bestowed on Canadians. In spite of the opposition of several of the most influential members of the Government and the known disapproval of Premier Borden, who had not then returned from the Peace Conference, the Canadian House of Commons passed not long ago by a strong majority a resolution requesting that royal honors of this sort be conferred no more on Canadians resident in Canada. When the present generation of titled Canadians passes away, knighthoods, baronetcies, and peerages will be known no more in Canada. Hereditary titles are to be extinguished with the death of those now bearing them.

Titles have been conferred in Canada in the past at the suggestion either of the Canadian Government itself, or of the Governor-General acting on his own initiative, or of the British Government. As a usual thing, they have been given only to men who have served the public interest in some noteworthy manner. Nominally a mark of royal favor, titles have actually been given and considered as a graceful recognition by the state of public-spirited service. It is in that light that they have been regarded by the recipients and by the general public. Although most Canadians probably regarded them as something of an anomaly on this continent, there was, until recently, little opposition to any but hereditary titles from even the most ardent democrats. Very few hereditary titles have ever been conferred on Canadians, because of the sentiment in Canada against anything that might serve to create an hereditary aristocracy.

In recent years, however, the King's honors have been bestowed with a lavish hand, and not all of the selections have met with popular approval in Canada, with the result that public sentiment became aroused against all titles. Early in 1918 the Canadian Government sent a request to London that titles should be conferred on Canadians only on the recommendation of the Cabinet at Ottawa, and since that date Canadians have been conspicuously absent from the honor lists.

Probably the action of the Canadian Parliament in this matter is not of great importance. Canadian knights, as a rule,

have been just as democratic as their untitled neighbors. Nevertheless it indicates a solidarity and similarity of sentiment on questions of this kind in the two kindred democracies of the North American continent. The Canadian and American points of view are much the same on most questions.

#### THE TELEGRAPHERS' STRIKE

A hopeful aspect of the strike of the telegraph operators appeared last week when the strikers learned, as they supposed, that an order issued by Postmaster-General Burleson insured their unions the privilege of collective bargaining. Later it was discovered that the order applied in words only to telephone operators and that the telegraph was not named. There seems to be no reason why the privilege should not be accorded to both classes. The telegraphers' union has presented a statement to the Post Office Committee of the lower house in Congress in which they demand the right to bargain collectively and say that "Mr. Burleson has used his personal and official influence to prevent an adjustment of differences between the workers and their employers."

The Government still controls the wires, but does not operate them; it is asked to see that the employees have the same right to act through unions as have the railway employees.

#### DR. MOTON ON THE NEGRO SOLDIER

At the request of the President and the Secretary of War, Dr. Robert R. Moton, the successor to Booker Washington as Principal of Tuskegee Institute, visited France with a view to obtaining information about the conduct of the Negro as a soldier and morally. Rumor, or what Dr. Moton calls the "whispering gallery," had produced a rather widespread opinion that in both respects there was serious reason to believe that in some units, and particularly in one division, the record was bad actually and as compared with white troops.

Loose generalization is the favorite weapon of scandal. Dr. Moton made careful inquiry from officers and soldiers at General Headquarters, divisional headquarters, from press correspondents, and from French people. He states what he found to be the facts in an article in the "Southern Workmen." As to the allegation concerning sexual crimes by Negroes, he was told at General Headquarters that the crime was no more prevalent among colored soldiers than among white soldiers, that the number of cases charged was small, and the number of convictions by court martial much smaller—



only three, for instance, in the division which had been designated by rumor as the worst unit.

The charges of the failure of colored soldiers as fighting men Dr. Moton found to be equally exaggerated. He says: "There was apparently no doubt in the mind of anybody in France, so far as I was able to find out, among the French or Americans, as to the qualities of the American Negro as a soldier when led by white officers." Dr. Moton did, however, find a pretty strong feeling that Negro officers had been a failure. In one division, as to which failure on a large scale had been charged, Dr. Moton found that "a small portion of a single battalion of a single regiment had failed," and that about a dozen Negro officers of this battalion had been tried. The commanding officer at Le Mans, commenting to Dr. Moton on the fact that fifteen Negro officers had been found inefficient, said to Dr. Moton: "We sent back to America, in six months, an average of one thousand white officers a month who failed in one way or another in this awful struggle. I hope, Dr. Moton," he added, "that you won't lose your faith in my race because of that, and certainly I am not going to lose my faith in your race because of the record of a few colored officers who failed."

In short, Dr. Moton, while he found failures and imperfections, learned nothing to substantiate the generalized rumors of a failure of his race in any large sense. On the contrary, he believes that officers and men made a fine record, and that there were a remarkable number of cases of heroic action, recognized by French and American awards. They went, he says, into battle "with dash, courage, and an absolutely unshaken and undisturbed morale."

## THE LEAGUE OF NATIONS IN THE SENATE

THE United States Senate has now under consideration a resolution known, from its author, as the Knox Resolution, which, if adopted, would result in the rejection of the present Treaty of Peace embodying the League of Nations, but indicates the acceptance of that Treaty if the League of Nations is left for future consideration. This policy of separation is also urged by our former Ambassador to Germany, Dr. David Jayne Hill, in an article in the "North American Review" for June, in which he says of the Senate, "It can ratify a treaty of peace and at the same time reject a compact for a League of Nations." This policy he supports by the statement that "the Signatory Powers could not consistently refuse to separate what they

had themselves intended not to join together until the President forced them to do so; for they were prepared to postpone the League of Nations and sign a preliminary treaty of peace, when the President returned to Paris from his visit to America and changed their plans." This statement of fact is confirmed, from his own knowledge, by our editorial representative who was in Paris during the President's absence in this country.

We agree with Dr. Hill that "the Senate has the Constitutional right to withhold its consent from a treaty of which it does not approve. It may withhold it completely or in part." Moreover, if a sufficient number of Senators are resolved to defeat the Treaty of Peace with the League of Nations incorporated in it, they do well to notify the Peace Council at this time in order that the Council may separate the League from the Treaty and add to the Treaty such provisions for continuing the present alliance as may be necessary to secure the execution of the Treaty of Peace by Germany.

We hope, however, that the League of Nations will be adopted by the Senate of the United States. We believe that this is the hope of the great majority of the American people. And the sooner the decision is made and the League of Nations organized, the better for the reputation of America and for the safety and peace of the world. In this great world movement America should be a leader, not a follower.

A party of campers, following a blind trail in the woods, comes to a point where it divides, and the campers stop to discuss whether they shall take the left-hand or the right-hand fork. No one in the party knows where either fork will lead them. They can only discuss probabilities. Such is the present situation of the United States.

The possibility of a League of Nations has been under discussion in this country for nearly a quarter of a century. The wisdom of what is substantially the present plan has been under discussion for several months. Objections and advantages have been weighed in the balance. Amendments have been proposed, some accepted, some rejected. Longer delays are dangerous, possibly may be disastrous, not merely to the League but to the American people and to the world. It is extremely desirable that the American people reach a conclusion and turn their attention from foreign affairs which are important but in their consequences to us remote, and give their attention to domestic problems which are no less important and in their consequences to us imminent.

We who believe in the League of Nations must recognize the fact that it is an experiment. If we adopt it, we enter

upon a new world policy; if it does not mean a limitation on our National sovereignty, it does impose on our Nation new obligations which future Congresses will be morally bound to fulfill; and it involves a frank abandonment of national isolation and a frank adoption of international co-operation.

We must recognize that there is reason why many Americans are more slow to adopt the conclusions of the Peace Congress than are the English, French, or Italian people. Lloyd George, Clemenceau, and Orlando have each been given within the last year a new power of attorney by their respective peoples to act for them. Mr. Wilson has asked for such a power of attorney from the American people and they have refused it. He asked them last fall to elect a Democratic Congress and told them that their refusal would be equivalent to a vote of want of confidence in his Administration, and in the face of that statement they elected a Republican House and a Republican Senate. Certainly the majority of both Senate and House and probably the majority of the American people have not been represented at the Peace Congress. True, the President appointed a Republican of admirable character, proved ability, and diplomatic experience, but he was not the choice of the Republican party. The President is within his Constitutional rights in negotiating this Treaty without previous consultation with the Senate; but the Senate would be equally within its Constitutional rights if it should notify the European Powers that the result of the President's negotiations has not been satisfactory to the American people and will not be ratified unless it is amended.

Nevertheless we hope to see the League of Nations adopted by the Senate, and we think that the delays in that adoption which the Knox Resolution, if passed, would involve would outweigh any advantage which may be hoped for from further debate or future amendments.

It is true that the League of Nations is a new adventure in our National policy; but the Americans are an adventurous people. The discovery of America was an adventure. The Declaration of Independence was a perilous adventure. The formation of the Constitution was an entirely new adventure in national organization. The Louisiana Purchase and the extension of our Republic from ocean to ocean was an adventure from which cautious men would have dissuaded us. Our whole history has been one succession of adventures, and it does not teach us to be afraid of adventurous experiments.

It is true that the League of Nations implies the assumption of new obligations by the United States. It recognizes the fact that the policy of National isolation

tion is past and a policy of international co-operation is substituted. But in so doing it simply recognizes a fact that exists and carries forward a policy which has already been begun. The steamship has put Liverpool within five days of New York, and an airplane has reduced the transatlantic voyage to less than one day. Our Monroe Doctrine, our Panama Canal, our National Copyright Law, our international postal laws, our deliverance of Cuba, Porto Rico, and the Philippines from a seventeenth-century despotism, and our alliance with England, France, and Italy in preserving the civilization of the twentieth century from the barbarism of the Hun, have been successive steps toward international co-operation and have imposed upon us international obligations unknown to us in our National isolation.

It is true that the Republican party and at least one-half of the American people have had no official representation in the negotiations which have been carried on at Paris. But unofficially they have been represented. If the Republicans could have selected a statesman to represent them, their choice would probably have been Mr. Root, Mr. Hughes, Mr. Taft, or Mr. Lodge. These four representative Americans have all offered amendments and their amendments have reached the Peace Council, and, while not all the amendments of any one of these eminent statesmen have been adopted, it is said that all the amendments on which all of them agreed have been incorporated in the League in its final form.

The objections to the League of Nations which we have endeavored fairly though briefly to state are serious. We do not ignore or belittle them. But there are more serious objections to entering upon the next epoch in the world's history without a League.

So long as there are robbers in the country there must be armed police to resist them; so long as there are robber nations in the world there must be armies to resist them. But there ought to be some better way than war to settle those disputes which are always liable to arise between civilized peoples. Men of justice and peace must repel with force attempted crime; but men of justice and peace need not resort to force to settle controversies between themselves. When Germany attempts to assassinate Belgium and France and Turkey attempts to assassinate Armenia, the civilized nations ought to come to the defense of the defenseless. But when a dispute arises between civilized nations about the question whether Fiume shall be an Italian or Croatian port, or whether Dantsic shall be a Polish or a German port, some more civilized method than war should be discoverable for settling it. The League of Nations is

an attempt to find a solution for these two problems: "How can civilized nations settle peaceably their controversies?" and "How can they combine to protect each other from robber nations?"

And the League of Nations is the only plan now proposed for that purpose. Individuals may have better plans to offer, but the present League is the only one officially recommended to the civilized Powers. The alternative is a return to the perpetual apprehension of possible war, competitive armament in preparation for war, and extemporized alliances to meet robber nations whenever one of them issues his challenge to the world, or else selfish inaction while defenseless people are plundered as were the Cubans or murdered as were the Armenians. The remote perils feared by the opponents of the League of Nations seem to us far less than the inevitable perils involved in a return to the old policy of National isolation.

These perils were never so imminent as they are to-day. Three great imperial governments have been destroyed—Germany, Austria-Hungary, and Russia. What the future governments of these countries will be no man knows, though it is almost certain that the old governments will not be restored. Three new nations have been created or are in the process of creation—Jugoslavia, Czechoslovakia, and Poland. The old authority in central and eastern Europe has gone, and no new authority has yet arisen to take its place. An unscrupulous minority are eager to establish a new class rule for the old class rule. They are ready to toss into the scrap-heap the claims of their fellow-men to the inalienable rights of life, liberty, and the pursuit of happiness. If there ever was a time when a free people should welcome the co-operation of other free peoples in the resolve that "government of the people, by the people, and for the people shall not perish from the earth," that time is now. While we debate the mob robs, burns, murders, and rapes. It is time for action, time for a combination of all civilized nations in a common purpose which they might well define in these words taken from our own Constitution: "In order to form a more perfect union, establish justice, insure domestic tranquillity, provide for the common defense, promote the general welfare, and secure the blessings of liberty to ourselves and posterity."

Democracy is more than a form of government; it is a spirit of life. It is regard for each other's rights, respect for each other's opinions, interest in each other's interests. Not because in this country we have a President instead of a King, a Congress instead of a Parliament, and States instead of Provinces, but because in the hearts of the American peo-

ple there is something of this spirit of humanity, we men and women gathered out of all nations and tribes and peoples and tongues are able to live together in peace and good will. Is there enough of this spirit of humanity in the world to make a democracy of nations possible? We believe that there is at least enough to make the experiment worth trying.

In building we lay the foundation first and erect the superstructure afterward. But in growing we plant a seed and it thrusts down the roots and at the same time pushes up the stem and the branches. The spirit of brotherhood has made the Union of States possible; but also the Union of States has created the spirit of brotherhood. The League of Nations is a seed. We believe that there is enough of the spirit of brotherhood in the world to plant the League and see to what it may grow.

## THE DAYLIGHT SAVING RIDER

A "RIDER" is a device used by legislators in order to enact a measure which they are unwilling to have debated and passed on its merits or rejected. If they prepare such a measure as a separate bill and put it to a vote, those who oppose it will be able to vote against it. What they do is to attach it to some appropriation bill or other bill of overwhelming importance. Then those who oppose the attached measure will have to assume the responsibility of voting against the whole bill.

This is what certain opponents of daylight saving have done with the measure to repeal the Daylight Saving Law.

In the House of Representatives they attached it to the Agricultural Appropriation Bill. Happily there was enough sentiment in the House against this rider method of making law to remove this rider from the bill. Appropriation bills have to originate in the House of Representatives, and then they go from there to the Senate. When the Agricultural Bill reached the Senate, this rider was reattached to it by the Senate Committee on Agriculture.

Popular indignation against this method of legislation ought to be so strong that the Senate will remove that rider. The issue is something more important than daylight saving. It is an issue that concerns the very nature of representative government. If daylight saving cannot be repealed without a majority against it, it ought not to be repealed at all. If a majority is against it, it can be repealed by direct vote. To attempt to legislate on a subject like this without ascertaining and recording the will of

those entitled to vote upon it is to nullify to a measurable degree the principle of self-government and to substitute oligarchy.

## POPULAR FALLACIES

### III—THAT GOVERNMENTS DERIVE THEIR JUST POWERS FROM THE CONSENT OF THE GOVERNED

**C**ONSENT of the governed does not make the government just.

The Negroes in the United States consented to slavery; at least they acquiesced in it. They did not revolt. When the Civil War gave them opportunity to run away, comparatively few took advantage of the opportunity. Most of them remained working in the fields and in the homes for the masters who were fighting to prevent their emancipation. But their consent did not make slavery just.

The German people consented to the German Government. When their Government entered upon war to win a world domination, they did not protest, but through their chosen representatives voted the money for the campaign. When Belgium was overrun, when some of its citizens were deported and others murdered in cold blood, when its banks were robbed and its women were raped, the German people consented to the robbery, the murder, the raping. When the Lusitania was piratically sunk, they not only consented, they publicly celebrated that achievement by processions and medals. But their consent did not make those crimes the acts of a just government.

The want of consent by the governed does not make the government unjust.

The government of a prison is not unjust whenever the prisoners object to the rules of the warden. The government of a school is not unjust whenever the pupils object to the rules of the principal. The government of a family is not unjust whenever the children object to the commands of the parent.

The consent of the governed may make the community contented. It may give the community peace. It may give the community a certain degree of prosperity. But it does not make the government just. Government is just only when its laws conform to the eternal laws of the moral world. It is just in the intent of the lawmakers only when their purpose is to apply to the conditions of their age and country those eternal laws.

The biographer of Tolstoy tells us that in his boyhood he had the idea that by stooping down and clasping his hands underneath his knees if he jumped off a porch he would soar. He tried the experiment—and did not soar. Flying was achieved by a different method. Inventors studied the birds, discovered the

secret of their flight—powerful muscles, hollow bones, strength mated to lightness—and by conforming their schemes to the laws discovered by them in nature conquered the air.

There are laws of health. They are not imposed upon the body; they are written in the constitution of the body. A certain modern school of philosophy assumes that pain is evil but God is good, and therefore pain exists only in the evil thoughts, and it attempts to cure pain by changing the thoughts. The scientist studies the human body, learns by his study the laws of health and the causes of disease, and with much painstaking and many a temporary error builds up a system of healing based on law.

There are laws of the social order. The community which obeys them is prosperous. The community which disregards them suffers. An admirable summary of these laws of the social order is furnished by the Ten Commandments, which may be epitomized thus:

Reverence God, not the mere symbols and images which men make of God. Respect your ancestors. Keep a little time free from drudgery for a ministry to the higher life. Regard the four fundamental rights of your fellow-men—the rights of person, of property, of the family, and of reputation. And do this heartily, because you desire their protection as well as your own.

Whenever these laws are set aside tragedy is the result.

The German nation discarded them. It did not reverence God. With colossal self-conceit it summoned God to be its ally in a war of conquest. It disavowed all laws, human and divine. It declared that necessity knows no law. It substituted self-will for the will of the Eternal—with tragical results to itself and to the world.

The Bolsheviki have discarded all laws but those of their own creation. They ignore God. They treat all that past ages have wrought as a colossal blunder. They raze to the ground the edifice which past generations have reared and propose to build a new edifice on a new foundation. They disregard the fundamental rights of persons and property and avow their purpose so to do. They substitute the will of the mob for the will of the Czar and the rule of the proletariat for the rule of the bureaucracy. And the results of this substitution of self-will for the will of God are even more tragic in Russia than in Germany.

The laws of the beehive are not imposed on the bees by the bee-keeper. They are wrought by the Creator of the bees in their nature. If the bee-keeper understands these laws and conforms his regulations to these laws, the hive is prosperous and honey is the result. The

laws of the human hive are not made by the men who inhabit it. They are written by man's Creator in the nature of the human soul. Conformity to the laws of nature which have been wrought by the Creator in the physical universe is the secret of science; conformity to the laws of life which have been wrought by the Creator in the human body is the secret of health; conformity to the laws of the social order which have been wrought by the Creator in the souls of men is the secret of justice, liberty, and peace.

Justice is conformity to divine law.

Liberty is voluntary self-enforcement of divine law.

Peace is habitual harmony with divine law.

Democracy is the spirit of justice, liberty, and peace in the community—in one word, brotherhood.

The saying, "The people can do no wrong," we must send to the rubbish pile with that other saying, "The king can do no wrong." The infallibility of the majority is no better than the infallibility of kings.

Our statesmen will not give peace to the world by a blind acceptance of the formula, "The self-determination of the people." Our legislators will not give prosperity to the United States by simply reflecting the popular will. The popular will may be determined by popular prejudice, and an appeal always lies from Philip drunk to Philip sober.

Probably our Government is more nearly just than the government of any other existing nation. But it is not wholly just so long as the poor and defenseless—whether white or black—are killed on suspicion, without trial and without a chance for self-defense; so long as thousands of children are allowed by a wealthy nation to grow up in ignorance without any opportunity for education; so long as plague spots are permitted to remain in sections of our great cities, sending out poison germs of ignorance and crime to infest the land.

The summons of Abraham Lincoln to his fellow-men in 1865 was a summons to do justly: "With malice toward none, with charity for all, with firmness in the right as God gives us to see the right, let us finish the work we are in." That summons is as appealing now as then. It is the summons to the young men and young women graduating from colleges and high schools to-day to complete the work their fathers began when they declared their belief "that all men are created equal; that they are endowed by their Creator with certain unalienable rights; that among these are life, liberty, and the pursuit of happiness; that to secure these rights, governments are instituted among men,"

# THE LAST WORD AT VERSAILLES

## IS IT REVENGE OR MAGNANIMITY?—THE GERMAN OBJECTIONS —THE MODIFIED TREATY—WHEN PEACE MUST BE STERN— M. CLEMENCEAU'S LETTER—NO "CONVENIENT PEACE"

### IS THIS A STERN PEACE?

BY making modifications in the draft of the Treaty presented to the Germans, the Allied and Associated Powers have proved that they do not wish to be arbitrary. Indeed, the concessions they have granted raise the question whether they have not exercised magnanimity to the point beyond which it ceases to be a virtue.

The extreme to which the victorious Powers go in trying to reclaim Germany as a civilized nation is shown in their expression of readiness to contemplate the admission of Germany as an equal in the League of Nations in the "near future." Less than eight months ago the Germans, even in the midst of retreat, not for military purposes but in order to cripple their neighbors, were carrying on as best they could the practices which had characterized them for over four years and which it would be fulsome flattery to call brigandage. And now the people who suffered from their devastation and murder and rape and frightfulness are telling these Germans that if they comply with certain conditions as evidence of good faith they can become their partners. If anything comparable to this has ever happened in history, we fail to recall it.

This spirit of forgiveness is the more impressive because it has survived the expression of a spirit on the part of the Germans which is very far from repentance.

It was on May 7 that the Allies' conditions of peace were handed to the German delegates at Versailles. On June 15 the German reply and counter-proposals, together with the "covering letter" by Count von Brockdorff-Rantzau of May 29, were made public. It is in these replies and counter-proposals that the Germans show that they are still either unwilling or unable to express any consciousness of the nature of their deeds or of the situation in which they find themselves. They cry out against what they call virtual enslavement, they demand admission to the League of Nations immediately, they assail the abolition of German rights outside of Europe, asserting that they have shown themselves capable as colonizers, they demand that Germany be treated on a basis of equality and reciprocity, that there be no interference with German sovereignty, that, in short, the Allies deal with her as if she were as much entitled to victory as they. The Germans refuse to turn over the Kaiser or any other of the arch-criminals for trial, and propose an international court of neutrals to judge the fact of crime.

The whole basis of the German reply is in the assumption that the end of the war came, not as a result of victory by the Allies, but as the acceptance on all sides of President Wilson's Fourteen Points. They recall the interchange

of notes last October and November between President Wilson and the Central Powers. They profess to have laid down their arms because they were induced to believe that they were going to be treated, not as vanquished criminals, but as one of two contracting parties who had already come to a common agreement.

### A SO-CALLED PEACE OF REVENGE

Specifically, the Germans take exception to a great number of points in the Treaty. All these objections have been anticipated by people who have thought of the Allied Powers as being tarred with the same stick as Germany. Like the Germans, they regard this peace as a "peace of revenge."

It would take considerable space even to recapitulate the particular objections raised. They include objections to being called upon to recognize treaties which may be entered into hereafter by Germany's enemies; objections to the refusal, except by unanimous consent, to allow Austria to become part of Germany; objections of course to almost all the territorial arrangements, including the restoration of Alsace-Lorraine to France; objections to the economic arrangements as placing burdens upon the Germans which are greater than the burdens other people have to bear, and as therefore obviously designed to stamp out German competition; objections to any reparation for Montenegro, Serbia, and Rumania, since there was no attack there contrary to international law, as even the Germans acknowledge to be the case in Belgium; objections to the amount of damages to Belgium; objections to the arrangement as to the Sarre Valley and to the occupation of German territory on the left bank of the Rhine; objections to being deprived of shipping. The Germans acknowledge that they must put their resources to the service of restoration, but object to what they call infringements on Germany's "economic sovereignty."

It is hard to tell how much of this reply is merely an advocate's plea, trying to make the best of a bad case, and how much is really unconscious revelation of German incapacity to understand what Germany has done and what has happened to her.

### THE MODIFICATIONS

Dissecting out from this mass of objections and counter-proposals certain points which seem reasonable, the Allied and Associated Powers made modifications in the Treaty. The principal changes are, briefly, agreements to arrange certain Polish-German frontier lines by plebiscite; to permit Germany to obtain a certain amount of coal from Silesia; to accord to Germany facilities so that she may survey the damage she has done and make proposals within four months as to her liabilities, and if an agreement is

possible within two months thereafter to fix the amount of reparation at a definite figure; to change the arrangement for a plebiscite in Slesvig; to permit Germany an army of 200,000 men temporarily; and to allow Germany to enter the League within a short time provided Germany gives evidence of a stable government and a desire to observe her international obligations. These modifications are not all included in the Treaty, for some of them are embodied in a supplementary document.

### A PEACE OF JUSTICE

With these modifications there went to the Germans a letter which is one of the most important documents of the whole war. It attempts to explain to the Germans why it is impossible for civilized peoples to deal with them as if they were normal. It is a letter written with great frankness, but exhibiting extraordinary patience. It gives the key to the whole Peace Treaty in this sentence: "The Allied and Associated Powers believe that they will be false to those who have given their all to save the freedom of the world if they consent to treat the war on any other basis than as a crime against humanity and right."

In response to the Germans' abundant references to Mr. Wilson's Fourteen Points and to the speeches of Mr. Lloyd George and others, this letter, written by M. Clemenceau as President of the Peace Conference, quotes some things from Mr. Wilson which the Germans have forgotten. These are in a passage from the President's speech of April 6, 1918, in which he said that to Germany's assertion that force alone can decide there was only one response possible: "Force, force to the utmost, force without stint or limit, the righteous and triumphant force which shall make the law of the world, and cast every selfish dominion down in the dust." The letter quotes also from Mr. Lloyd George a passage in which he says: "There is no security in any land without the certainty of punishment. There is no protection for life, property, or money in a state where the criminal is more powerful than the law. The law of nations is no exception. . . . There have been many times in the history of the world criminal states. We are dealing with one of them now. There will always be criminal states until the reward of international crime becomes too precarious to make it profitable, and the punishment of international crime becomes too sure to make it attractive." The letter also quotes from M. Clemenceau and Signor Orlando, to show that already during the war the Allies were seeking justice—"justice for the dead and wounded . . . justice for the peoples who now stagger under war debts, . . . justice for those millions whose homes and lands



and property German savagery has spoiled and destroyed."

The letter not only reviews in simple and clear language the crime of Germany in beginning the war, not only her crimes of frightfulness, of introducing poisonous gas and long-distance bombing of towns, and of massacring passengers and civilian sailors in mid-ocean, but also the crimes which Germany committed when she "ruined the industries, the mines, and the machinery of neighboring countries, not during battle, but with the deliberate and calculated purpose of enabling her own industries to seize their markets before their industries could recover from the devastation thus wantonly inflicted upon them." The letter points out that if Germany now suffers hardships they are hardships which she has brought upon herself, and this sentence ought to be written where all who pass may read:

If the German people themselves, or any other nation, are to be deterred from

following the footsteps of Prussia; if mankind is to be lifted out of the belief that war for selfish ends is legitimate to any state; if the old era is to be left behind, and nations as well as individuals are to be brought beneath the reign of law; even if there is to be early reconciliation and appeasement, it will be because those responsible for concluding the war have had the courage to see that justice is not deflected for the sake of a convenient peace.

This letter, free from bitterness, but equally free from soft sentimentalism, points out that a change in the form of government in Germany is not enough to effect the settlement of the war itself. The German revolution did not appear until defeat had wiped out all German hope of profit from war. Until then the German people supported the war, voted credits, obeyed every order, however savage, and shared the responsibility of their Government. They would have acclaimed victory as they acclaimed the outbreak of

the war. "They cannot now pretend, having changed their rulers after the war was lost, that it is justice that they should escape the consequences of their deed. The Allied and Associated Powers," concludes the spokesman of the Peace Conference, "therefore believe that the peace they have proposed is fundamentally a peace of justice."

#### IF THE GERMANS DO NOT SIGN

Thus has gone to the Germans what M. Clemenceau declares to be the Peace Conference's last word. A decision by Germany either for or against signing the Treaty must be reached, she was informed, by June 23. It is not inconceivable that there should be some extension of time, but there does not seem to be any ground for expectation that there will be an extension of negotiations. If the peace is not signed, Germany was notified, the armistice will terminate and the Powers will take such steps as they think needful to enforce their terms.

## COLLEGE MEN IN THE WAR

### A TYPICAL VICTORY COMMENCEMENT TRIBUTE

OFFERED AT THE EXERCISES AT HAMILTON COLLEGE JUNE 16, 1919,

BY FREDERICK M. DAVENPORT

This year at Commencement time there will have been many tributes to college men in the war. This by Senator Davenport, who is Professor of Law and Civil Polity at Hamilton College, is typical. What he says of the men of the college at Clinton, New York, is equally applicable to those of hundreds of other American colleges. More than that—since the college men of this country are representative young men, its substance is true of the whole of the young manhood of America.—THE EDITORS.

"The years go fast in Oxford, the golden years and gay,  
The hoary colleges look down on careless boys at play.  
But when the bugle sounded war, they put their games away.

They left the peaceful river, the cricket ground, the quad,  
The shaven lawns of Oxford, to seek a bloody sod.

They gave their merry youth away for country and for God."

SO it was with the men of Hamilton and with all the college men of America in the great war, the living and the dead. One morning, care-free and glad of heart in the glory of their youth. The next, setting forth upon the great adventure, with resolution on their serious faces, willing and unafraid. It was not all the way the enthusiasm of devotion. There were hours, they have told us, when the fires of idealism burned low. There were nights of terror and days of strain and darkness, when the simple prayer of the humble homesick soul was: "Make me a soldier, Lord!" "Make me a man, O Lord!" "Help me to die, O Lord!" But out of the experience of despondency and doubt there grew the calm, the confidence, the grim endurance, the consciousness of responsibility and power.

No one who has looked upon the great marching columns returned from France can have any other feeling than that of confident assurance that the war has

chastened and strengthened the young fighting breed of America. It is evident that they all, like Alan Seeger, feel their manhood keenly. Strangely enough, after all our fears and forebodings of the frailty of mankind, the greatest success of the war has been human personality. At one time or another, in the matter of the armies of the free nations, preparation has failed, guns have failed, planes have failed, governments have failed, but the human spirit has not failed. Whether it be the superb and historic genius of Joffre and Foch, without which the war could never have been won by the soldiers of freedom, or whether it be the marvelous skill and physical and moral endurance of the plain man, in the sky, in the trenches, under the sea, the human race may well lift its head high. There has been no greater level of achievement among the sons of men. As for the American people, they have been hard put to it to know whether to admire more the valor and the leadership of many a splendid young officer, or the amazing every-day daring and efficiency such as was exemplified by the plain brawny Tennessee mountaineer who, having had detailed practice from boyhood in picking off squirrels in the tops of tall trees in the homeland by shooting them through the head so as not to mangle the meat, proceeded single-handed to pick off the members of a German machine-gun battalion, killing twenty-four, and with a few com-

rades making prisoners of 132 others, and being decorated therefor by the generalissimo of the Allied armies!

All is well with the human spirit while it can continuously endure such gigantic shock of mechanical forces, such agonies of mind and body, and come off more than conqueror! The human race never before demonstrated itself to be so thoroughly worth saving, and human progress towards the goal never before seemed to be so greatly worth having. And all this in spite of the fact that many—aye, most—of the governments of mankind had shown vast capacity to falter and bungle.

But the young manhood of America did not falter. They interpreted the real America to the world—the America of might and justice. They demonstrated that the flower of power is not brutality, but unselfishness; that the meek inherit the earth because they have the mental and moral muscle; that genuine altruism is life to spare, superb physiological reserve of body and brain seeking new channels for the outlet of its energies; that sympathy, gentleness, generosity, are the supreme manifestations of the survival of both the fittest and the best, whether in the strong man or the responsible state. Our young crusaders interpreted the real America to the world.

And now we have them back again; soon all who survive will be back again, melted into the life and merged into the

organization of the hundred millions. How much we expect from them at home! By the grace of the spiritual energy and vision which they incarnate, neither Junkerism and militarism nor the blind forces of anarchistic democracy now sweeping across the world shall rule America. The experience of the war has disclosed two human groups whom the free nations must put under foot—the merely selfish men of power and cunning at the top, and the anarchistic communists at the bottom. And the war revealed also two human groups whom the free nations must at all costs protect and conserve—on the one hand, the exceptional men of organization and management and initiative and of a reasonable altruism; and, on the other hand, the great body of plain producers and workers who make up the bone and sinew of the nation in time of peace or war. By the grace of the spiritual energy and vision which our young soldiers of freedom incarnate, America is to become neither the exploiter's paradise nor the theater of "the bum's millennium."

We are to assume, I suppose, that no man can yet see, except by faith, how much of good is to come out of the recent giant conflict with evil, how much of hope out of the new covenant of peace. But at least not for America the so-called great social revolution! A larger measure of objective equality there will no doubt

be; we cannot tell how much. But men are no more subjectively equal than they were before the war began, or than they will be when unnumbered centuries pass by. Following the biologic law of heredity, some men are superior and some men are inferior, and always will be, in counsel, in resourcefulness, in honorable dealing, and in self-sacrifice. The sons of Mary and the sons of Martha must continue to bear in far different degrees the burden of toil and discomfort, the weight of authority and power.

And so we are looking to our surviving young militant manhood, whom we happily have with us again, to help to conserve what the war has revealed as our most precious possession—the individual initiative of America; not by the old law of the jungle, the law of the survival of the fittest brute, but by the employment of those wiser and simpler social processes and safeguards which in modern life give individual initiative its chance to break through the crust of circumstance, and which protect the right of each by the might of all. Just as the deliberate initiative of the first transatlantic flier was protected and made effective for human advance by the organized fleet of American destroyers, so by more and more favorable social environment in the country at large will the natural aristocracy of America come up through to authority and power and the quality of govern-

ments cease to be inferior to the quality of the governed.

The spirit of the college we call Hamilton has always been the spirit of leadership and sacrifice. This was the spirit of Kirkland and Alexander Hamilton, and of the young soldiers of '61 to '65, who knew the call and marched away when Lincoln called for men. It is the spirit of her sons in civil life who have blazed the paths of peace. These all, like a cloud of witnesses, hover over this Commencement of victory. And the heart of the Alma Mater is touched with gladness in the glory that she shares. Those sons of hers who died, these sons of hers who live, "she brought them forth to live or die by freedom, justice, truth."

As for the *living*—

"They are but fragments of the Nation's  
splendor,  
Handfuls of might amid a mighty host.  
Yet she who saw them go with proud sur-  
render  
May surely claim to love them first and  
most."

As for the *fallen*—

"They who had all, gave all. Their half-  
writ story  
Lies in the empty halls they knew so  
well;  
But they, the knights of God, shall see his  
glory,  
And find the Grail e'en in the fires of  
hell."

## THE CASE OF CHINA

BY DR. C. T. WANG, DELEGATE OF THE CHINESE REPUBLIC  
TO THE PEACE CONFERENCE

AN AUTHORIZED INTERVIEW WITH GREGORY MASON,  
STAFF CORRESPONDENT OF THE OUTLOOK

"THE peace of the whole world is endangered by the decision of the Peace Conference to give Japan the special rights and privileges in Shantung formerly held by Germany," said Dr. C. T. Wang, one of the most important members of the Chinese delegation to negotiate peace at Paris. "We intend to appeal from the decision of the Peace Conference to the League of Nations. If Japan is left in possession of these particular privileges in Shantung, that province will become an Oriental Alsace-Lorraine. If you Americans will just think how you would feel if Japan were awarded the State of California, you can imagine about how we feel as regards Shantung. Or, to use another illustration, how would the Belgians feel if Antwerp were awarded to Great Britain because the British soldiers were instrumental in driving the Germans out of Belgium?"

Dr. Wang was speaking without excitement, but with great gravity. We were in his office in the Hotel Lutetia in Paris. He was leaning his elbow on his desk, on which were conspicuous a beautiful jade ash-tray and several copies of The Outlook. His pleasant and very

intelligent face looks older than his years. He was graduated from Yale in the class of 1910, and before we began to talk politics he tried to find if we had not some mutual college acquaintances. He had not much success until he mentioned "Ted" Coy, Walter Logan, and Harry Van Sinderen, all famous athletes in Dr. Wang's time at Yale. Although he is one of the youngest members of the distinguished group of diplomats which the Peace Conference brought together in Paris, he is accounted one of the most able.

"The Chinese people," said Dr. Wang, "are very slow to wrath, but they are also very slow to forget an injury. They never forgave the Manchus for their invasion. And they bided their time till the day came when they were strong enough to kick the Manchus off the Dragon throne. I fear they will never forget the Japanese occupation of Shantung, which will be considered by the masses as an unwarrantable invasion. And from this feeling may come a disturbance which will shake the peace of the whole Far East."

"But the danger is not to China alone," Dr. Wang continued; "the whole

world ought to open its eyes. The creation of this special position for Japan in Shantung is a long step toward a very dangerous degree of Japanese domination in all China. Suppose Japan gets her hand on China's vastly rich mineral resources, and suppose she begins to train and direct the great reservoir of man power found in China's population of four hundred million. Can you not see that there would be a menace to the world much more serious than Germany could ever be?"

"You think there is a dangerous military spirit in Japan?" I asked.

"There certainly is," replied the distinguished Chinese delegate, without hesitation.

"Let me say that I have very many Japanese friends, especially among the Christian Japanese, for I am a Christian myself. But the unpleasant fact remains that the Japanese Government is moved by a spirit of militarism, imperialism, and all those things which have come to be called Prussian. Really, I am very much worried about the effect of this decision on the people of China. Perhaps there will be some horrible reaction, pos-



sibly an uprising of monarchists with the aim of breaking down all the last walls between us and Japan and accepting the Japanese as the avowed directors of the destinies of the two great Oriental peoples. Or perhaps general anarchy. You see, Shantung is the cradle of China's civilization. It was the birthplace of her two greatest sages—Confucius and Mencius. The seventy-third direct descendant of Confucius, whose name is Kung Hsiang-ko, is now on his way to Paris to plead that this holy land of the Chinese people be kept Chinese.

"There are more than thirty-eight million people in Shantung, or nearly as many as there are in France. The population is so dense and the economic preponderance of Shantung so marked in North China that the allotment of special interests to the Japanese seems bound to lead to unwarranted exploitation of the Chinese inhabitants and unwarranted interference in our commercial affairs."

Dr. Wang here produced a map of China. But before indicating with a pencil the localities affected by the Japanese claims he reviewed the manner in which Germany had originally sunk its claws into Shantung. He recalled how two German missionaries were killed in China, how even after their families had been indemnified and the murderer punished the German Government used the killing as a pretext for demanding a ninety-nine-year lease on the territory of Kiaochau with the harbor of Tsingtao, the Trans-Shantung Railway (known as the Tsingtao-Tsinan Railway or Kiaochau-Tsinan Railway), and other railway as well as mining rights in that province.

"You can see what a serious fix we are in," observed Dr. Wang, "if you look at this map. Through the Trans-Shantung Railway, with its western terminus at the provincial capital of Tsinan, where it flanks the northern section of the Tientsin-Pukow Railway, Japan will control all of Shantung and menace the northern half of this vital trunk line as well. Next, by financing, constructing, and supplying the materials for the first of two other railway lines, *i. e.*, a line from the city of Kaomi, on the Trans-Shantung Railway, to a strategic point dominating the southern section of the same Tientsin-Pukow Railway, Japan will virtually dominate the great rail artery binding Tientsin (the port of Peking) and North China with the Yangtze Valley and South China.

"The next step will be by financing the second of the two railway lines—*i. e.*, a road practically extending the Trans-Shantung Railway from Tsinan, where it will cut the Tientsin-Pukow trunk line, to a point to the west on the Peking-Hankow line—Japan will flank the other of the two main lines which connect Peking and North China with central and southern China.

"Remember, too, that Japan controls the railway systems in South Manchuria and eastern Inner Mongolia, and you will realize what a grip Japan will have



DR. C. T. WANG

This autographed portrait of Dr. Wang was given by him to Mr. Mason

on the rail arteries of China north of the Yangtze. That means that Peking will be isolated. Although the British force which co-operated in reducing German ports at Tsingtao landed directly before their objective, the Japanese landed at Lungkow, 150 miles to the north, and sent a strong force to Tsinan, 280 miles inland, to the west of Kiaochau. They are still keeping troops at Lungkow and Tsinan. At any time, therefore, the Japanese can close their pincers and nip Peking. Finally, Peking can be blockaded by sea also, since the Japanese stronghold at Port Arthur dominates the whole Gulf of Pechihli and the port of Tientsin.

"Incidentally," Dr. Wang continued, "though China views all foreign occupation of these territories as derogating from her own territorial integrity, it is worth pointing out that the value of the British stronghold of Weihaiwei might be much diminished if the Power holding Port Arthur were to get its hands on

either Chefoo or Lungkow, both of which are to the 'strategic rear' of the British leasehold.

"To see Japan given this territory merely because she wrested it from Germany is pretty hard when one knows that China was willing to declare war on Germany in 1914 in order to attack the Germans in Kiaochau, and also again in 1915, but that both times the opposition of Japan induced the Great Powers to demand that China remain neutral."

"But of course," I reminded Dr. Wang, "Japan has solemnly promised to give back to China all but a bare foothold for herself in Shantung."

"No doubt," he replied, "Japan will give us back most of the rocky barren hillsides, and keep the rich places and the strategic points for herself. She will give us back the shells and keep the oysters."

I asked a question about the status of the famous Twenty-one Demands, which Japan presented to China in 1915, and

which even many Japanese to-day admit exceeded the bounds of modest ambition.

"The Twenty-one Demands," said Dr. Wang, "are still likely to be enforced against China unless the Allies make Japan renounce this programme of imperialism. You understand the Twenty-one Demands as well as I do, and there is no use reviewing them all here. Suffice it to say that their purpose is to give Japan ultimate domination of Chinese commerce, natural resources, railways, finance, military resources, and governmental affairs generally. It seems almost superfluous to point out what a danger there is here again to the whole world if Japan is allowed to achieve her aim.

"On this I repeat that we look for justice from the League of Nations. We Chinese point out that we agreed to the Twenty-one Demands under duress at a time when all the great Allied Powers were too busy fighting Germany to help us. We claim that the acceptance of President Wilson's Fourteen Points as a programme for war and peace by Japan as one of the Allies abrogated the forced treaty of 1915 between Japan and China; the whole spirit of that treaty being contrary to the Wilsonian principles.

"You know, the idea of the League of Nations," Dr. Wang remarked, with a smile, "appeals naturally to us Chinese. Confucius was the originator of the idea. Only, instead of the League of Nations, he called it the *Ta Tung Shih Chieh*. Japan's favorite claim that she is a sort of guardian for the whole Far East by divine right will have to be relegated to the background now that we have the League of Nations."

"Well, what do you Chinese think about the claim Japan pressed before the Peace Conference for the recognition of the equality of all nations, Dr. Wang?"

The Chinese Yale man smiled his contagious smile again as he replied:

"China knows that equality of races forms the foundation of the League of Nations. Japan's demand to include such a phrase in the Covenant was pure camouflage. It was a smoke-screen to cover a real objective. The idea was to press this hard, knowing that President Wilson would refuse it; but after he had refused it the Japanese then pointed to Kiaochau, and said, 'Well, give us that, anyhow.' And President Wilson said, 'Well, I guess we'll have to give those Japanese something.'"

"You spoke a minute ago, Dr. Wang, of the possibility of anarchy developing in China as a result of disappointment over the outcome of the Peace Conference. Have you any Chinese Bolsheviks?"

"I was not thinking of Bolshevism, which is not anarchy, although the two things are often confused," Dr. Wang answered. "I was thinking of possible sporadic outbreaks which may occur in my country, the result of local dissatisfaction with the success of Japanese attempts to meddle in China. No, there

is at present no inclination toward Bolshevism in China. You know, a distinguished statesman, Wang An-shih, of the Sung Dynasty, tried a form of state Socialism eight hundred years ago, and it failed. Remember, Bolshevism is a product of capitalistic oppression. China, as every Western student knows, has no oppressive capitalism. But Japan has that very thing and is in great danger of developing Bolshevism. The Japanese aristocracy is trembling in its boots to-day lest the tables be turned, as they were turned in Russia, and the Japanese aristocracy be plunged to the depths now occupied by the Japanese laboring classes."

"What effect might the success of Bolshevism in Japan have on Japanese relations with Russia and Germany, Dr. Wang?"

The Chinese delegate laughed and got up to pace the floor. "I very well remember your interview in *The Outlook* with the Japanese Premier, Count Terauchi, in which he spoke frankly of a possible German-Russian-Japanese alliance. Undoubtedly such an alliance is a possibility against which the rest of us must be on guard. China would be in a very uncomfortable predicament before such a triple alliance. But the chances of that alliance are much greater if you have reactionary and autocratic governments in all three of those countries, such as you have in Japan to-day. Undoubtedly countries ruled by Bolshevik governments are drawn into alliances with each other, but those alliances are not so dangerous to other countries as the alliances between reactionary governments of the old type. I believe that a good many people are unnecessarily afraid of Bolshevism, and I believe that a good many people are unnecessarily suspicious of Russia. I believe in Russia. I believe she has a big future. I like and I admire the Russian people."

In response to a question about recent developments in Korea, Dr. Wang said:

"There is a great deal of unrest in Korea. The people are agitating for the right to govern themselves. But of course China can have nothing to do with this movement."

The discussion then turned to the local affairs of China.

Dr. Wang declared that prospects are bright for a growth of better relations between the north and south of China, "in spite of Japan's efforts to keep the two elements apart, Japan backing the north against the south as usual." It is an interesting fact that Dr. Wang, like all the other Chinese delegates to the Peace Conference, is from South China, which has in most periods of Chinese history produced the brightest minds.

Dr. Wang believes that Germany has little future in China. Two thousand Germans were sent home a few months ago, and there are now few Teutons left in the Oriental Republic, except a handful of missionaries. He reports that the

campaign against opium is going on apace. Recently three million dollars' worth of the drug was burned. It is an interesting coincidence that Germany, Bulgaria, Turkey, and Hungary all refused to sign or ratify the anti-opium agreement of 1912, while of the nations which later became allied against those Powers in war Serbia alone did not sign.

The distinguished Chinese concluded this interview with a plea that China be allowed and assisted to work out her own destiny unhampered by foreign interference.

"I would like through your paper," Dr. Wang said, "to appeal to the American people for their sympathy in our efforts to get on our own feet. America has always been a sympathetic friend of China."

"China wants to get out of the stage of semi-dependence on foreign Powers. Think of the spheres of influence these Powers claim in China by cutting up portions of China within which the Powers claimed rights to enjoy reserved territorial advantages or preferential or exclusive rights and privileges. Imagine the presence of foreign soldiers in Peking and sundry other places, some by treaty rights, but most of them with no rights at all. Although China is a full-fledged member of the Universal Postal Union since 1914, yet there are numerous foreign post offices in China. Then again important and strategic points on the coast are being held by foreign Powers as leased territories where they have built forts and stationed troops. China sends her exports to foreign countries subject to the tariff rates of the various countries concerned, and yet she is forced to levy only a uniform five per cent on her imports. Finally, foreigners living in China do not come under the Chinese laws. They enjoy what is known as extraterritoriality. With such handicaps you can well imagine the difficulties which China has to face in solving her problems."

"This is an anomalous state of affairs, constituting in China a virtual *imperium in imperio*, a real menace to the territorial integrity and political independence of China. We are not blaming you for this condition. It came about through our own deplorable weakness and backwardness. We desire on our part to bring about reforms, and we ask that you assist us in our reconstruction."

"If you respond to this appeal to your generosity, you will help China along the road to progress more than any of you can realize. And under the League of Nations there will be less need than ever for the exercise of these peculiar rights you have held so long."

"China is looming up," concluded Dr. Wang. "Slowly but surely the people are awakening. Slowly but surely she is climbing back to a position in the first rank of civilized nations, a position as honorable and dignified as she held when western Europe was in darkness."

Paris, May 14.





AN INDIAN FAMILY RESUMING POSSESSION OF THE RESTORED LANDS ON CHRISTMAS DAY

## THE WINNING OF AN INDIAN RESERVATION

### HOW THEODORE ROOSEVELT AND FRANK MEAD RESTORED THE MOJAVE-APACHES TO THEIR OWN

BY NATALIE CURTIS

"THE sacredness of treaties"—ask the American Indian what he knows about scraps of paper! There was one occasion, however, when Theodore Roosevelt, as President, restored the faith of the Indians in Government promises and compelled the fulfillment of the pledged word of the United States.

It was one of those stifling days in late August when all New York panted and closed blinds sought to shut in the shadow of the past night's relief. I had been summoned from Long Island into the city on a mysterious errand—I did not know for what, I was only told that I must come. In the apartment of my friend Mrs. Osgood Mason, well known for her warm interest in human problems and her charity of heart, we looked from the window at a crowd that had assembled without. Standing before the front door, in the midst of the crowd, we saw an old friend—Frank Mead—fresh from the West, with the breath of the Arizona desert still upon him. Behind him in the crowd was a darker face looking out above an enormous black-and-white Apache basket urn. This it was that had attracted the eager throng of small boys, for the man with the basket was an American Indian.

We ran to open the door. "My friend Pelia" (pronounced *Pe-lee-a*), said Mr. Mead, as the Indian followed him into the hall—"a Mojave-Apache chief. Come in, Pelia," and in they stepped, the Indian close behind Mr. Mead like a silent shadow. Pelia was awed—a little stunned by all the strange new things that he had seen and the curiosity that he had unwittingly evoked on his long journey eastward; he moved wide-eyed, as if in a dream; Mr. Mead was evidently his only link with reality—the reality of his native Arizona.

When the door was shut and Pelia had been induced to sit down—stiffly, his basket still in both hands—our friend began in his direct and straight-to-the-point way:

"I have brought him to see President Roosevelt. I found his people starving in the desert. They are homeless, they must have land, and they must have it before winter comes on. We must get straight to the President and tell him the whole story. I know that he will act, and act quickly." It was evidently to help in this mission that I had been summoned to the city.

"You see," Mr. Mead went on, "it was like this: Back in the '60's and

'70's these Indians, like their neighbors the Apaches, were at war with the United States. Settlers were pushing through their territory, railways were being built, and the Indians were defending their country against what they felt to be invasion. At last, about 1874, the Mojaves were conquered and placed on a reservation with the Apaches in San Carlos County, since which time they've been called 'Mojave-Apaches.' Now the Mojaves were promised that if they would stay peaceably at San Carlos and send their children to school they would be allowed, when civilized, to go back to their lands in the Verde Valley. These were good lands—remarkably good for Arizona—near the Verde River and commanding a good water supply; a beautiful country. The Indians faithfully kept their pledge, complying absolutely with the Government's demands. When some ten years had passed, and the children were grown, they sent word to Washington asking to be allowed to return to their own lands. There was no reply. The years dragged on, the Indians sending repeated appeals for permission to go back to their homes. After twenty-nine years they picked themselves up and

without assistance from the Government in any way they started home. On horseback, in wagons, and afoot, they set off across mountains and deserts. They reached the hills overlooking their fertile lands and gazed again on their beloved Verde Valley. But they hardly knew it. It was completely taken up by white settlers.

"Heartbroken, the Indians camped in the desert, sending appeal after appeal to Washington. But Washington was deaf. Four years, four whole years, that little band of faithful people waited, half-

was not how to get land enough for the people but people enough for the land. Mr. Mead had been warned that if he tried to take an Indian out of Arizona to tell his grievance he would be "potted" and dropped into one of those receptive canyons that yawned so invitingly for *caches* of that kind; and no one would ever find him but a coyote.

How to get Pelia to the railway without the white people knowing it? The road from the Indians' camp lay straight through the settlers' land. But Mr. Mead did not hesitate. Everybody carries his

Deeply in sympathy with the needs of the landless Mojave-Apaches, she at once took the matter up, and the next day I received a letter from Mr. Roosevelt's secretary—the President would see Mr. Mead and the Indian chief the very next week at Oyster Bay.

Meanwhile Pelia was persuaded to relinquish his basket and go about with Mr. Mead and Mrs. Mason to see something of the big Eastern world. Stunned and bewildered by the sights and sounds that beat like madness on his eyes and ears, he was narrowly saved from being run over when he stood, open-mouthed, under the elevated railway watching the trains pass over his head. He had seen trains on the ground, and that was wonderful enough. Now he saw them in the air. His gestures describing these layers of horizontal locomotion were unforgettable.

But on being taken to a sky-scraper his astonishment became acute. It was impossible to explain to him beforehand the nature of an elevator. Suddenly he was shot into the air! Most trains, even when they ran in the air, stayed horizontal, but this one was perpendicular! His eyes started, his knees bent limply, and with open mouth he laid his hand on the pit of his stomach and crouched back against the wall of the car. It was an alarming episode.

One day he came to my home on Long Island to see the Great Waters, "so big," we told him, "that a man standing on one side could not see the other side"—an incredible statement to offer an Indian from arid Arizona. But for once the white man had told the truth, and Pelia's whole being was hushed with reverence before what he felt to be a manifestation of the Supreme Power. We let him stand alone and apart, gazing upon that infinity of water; nor did we break in upon his quiet meditation, for we knew that in it lay a prayer to the holy mystery that, to the Indian, lies behind all life.

Later in the day we found him transfixed again, but this time with far different emotions. It was the fashionable bathing hour, and for once Pelia's poise, his quiet dignity, his self-control, and even his irreproachable Indian manners were swept out to sea. Each bather, as he or she waddled, minced, or capered to the ocean's rim, caused Pelia a spasm of new mirth. Why the white man should wear clothes into the water was the first comedy; and, if he must wear clothes, why such fantastic ones? I had always thought a group of bathers rather a pitiful than a comic sight; but to Pelia the slumping shoulders, the poor misshapen feet, the startling *embonpoint* in unexpected places, the surprisingly massive underpinning in thin people, and, on the other hand, the thin sticks that bravely upheld fat people—all the remorseless display of the effects of our false standards and of our unnatural methods of living and of dressing—this, that seemed to me nature's quiet way of pointing at her erring children the finger of scorn, was to the Indian the most excruciating display of humor



PELIA'S WIFE THANKING MRS. MASON ON CHRISTMAS DAY FOR HER HELP IN GETTING BACK THE TRIBAL LANDS

starving and without help—waited with an Indian's faith that a promise made would be fulfilled. Four years! Meanwhile they starved. They lived on cactus fruit and field mice, but they starved.

"I heard about them while I was in California and went to see for myself. There they were, huddled on the desert overlooking their lands, now all white people's farms. Winter would be coming on, with cold in the hills. There was just one thing to do—to bring the Chief straight to Roosevelt. So here we are. And the next question is: Can you get us an appointment with the President?"

Here they were, indeed; but it had been no easy task to get Pelia safely out of Arizona. The settlers had heard that the Indians were waiting for the land. Perhaps they had sent their own side of the story to Washington, paralyzing action in behalf of the Mojave-Apaches. It was, after all, not altogether the white farmers' fault. They had found vacant lands with surprisingly fertile possibilities for Arizona, and, after the nature of West-bound settlers in the early days, they had squatted in the valley, irrigated and improved it, and they very naturally had no notion of giving up the fruits of their toil. The situation was a logical outcome of conditions born when the continent was young and when the problem at that time before the Government

camp bedding in that rough country. It was not difficult to cover Pelia (a modern Cleopatra!) with a pack of blankets and drive with this animated though innocent-looking camp outfit to the railway. Once past the farms, all had been well.

While Mr. Mead talked Pelia had been silent. Indeed, he spoke little English. But we saw in his earnest face that there was just one thought which possessed all his being—land for his people! He was grave, quiet, and utterly self-controlled, but there was a wistful sadness in his eyes that tinged his face with a gentle stoicism. We examined with interest his beautiful basket, the work of his tribe. It was a present to the President. Pelia had carried it across the continent, and it seemed as though he would not set it down until he had placed it in the hands of the Great Chief in whom lay all the hopes of his people, the Chief who would give back to the Indians their most sacred right, the right to live in the land of their fathers.

The very next day found me again on Long Island, seated next to an old family friend, a cousin of Theodore Roosevelt.

"Could you get an informal letter immediately and directly to the President?" I asked. "Could you see that he gets it at once *himself*? Inclose it in a letter from yourself, and let me know his answer—how soon he can see the Indian chief?"



that had ever met his gaze. Of all the strange things that he had seen since he had left the Arizona deserts, the "tired business man" and his wife going in bathing was the most unbelievable.

At last came the fateful day for the climax of Pelia's Eastern drama. Mrs. Mason, the kind and motherly friend with whom the Indian stayed in New York, saw to it that the chief was well soaped and combed for his visit to the President. His new red necktie, the pride of his life, was tied with care. There was something touching in the fact that this Indian, whose faith in the white man had been so sorely tried, now trusted with such childlike simplicity his new friends. Pelia even submitted uncomplainingly to the strange administrations of a nail-file, and he was brushed from his shining black hair to his slender Indian feet.

But by this time the reader is asking, Who is Frank Mead? Mr. Mead is one of those practical idealists who possesses—as did Theodore Roosevelt—the faculty for seeing instantly what can be actually achieved in a given situation. An architect by profession, he has nevertheless given much of his life to unselfish, unrecognized, and unrewarded work for the American Indian. Again like Mr. Roosevelt, he has the power of quick, positive, and incisive action. Within two weeks of his decision in the Arizona desert to bring the case of the Mojave-Apaches to the President he stood with the Indian chief at Sagamore Hill, an arrow shot straight to its mark.

Pelia was grave, reverent, earnest. The beautiful big basket was quietly but solemnly presented to the Great White Chief, and then, in a few simple words, the pitiful tale was told.

"We believe," said Pelia, "that the Great White Father will not leave his Indian children helpless. We always believed. We still believe."

"Of course these people must be helped, and helped at once," said Mr. Roosevelt. "The only question now is, how to do it?"

Doubtless he knew as well as Mr. Mead that if the matter were submitted to the usual Government routine another generation of Indians might pass away before the land could be won back for the Mojave-Apaches! For Mr. Roosevelt was fond of narrating the instance of how a Government agent who had applied for a stove to warm the hospital for the winter acknowledged the final answer to his request with the words, "The stove is here. So is spring."

Mr. Mead knew Mr. Roosevelt's character. He knew that if he had a practical working plan to submit, the President would take it up at once, put his own shoulder to the wheel, and compel results. Before leaving Arizona with the chief, Mr. Mead had carefully investigated the whole situation. He had brought with him maps, drawings, and estimates. It was only just, he averred, that the settlers should be fully paid for all the improvements that they had put into the land and for the labor of their years of settle-

ment. With this money they should be induced to move off and find homes elsewhere. The fertile tract in the Lower Verde Valley where the abandoned Camp McDowell military reservation had been situated could be secured for the Indians.

"Capital!" said Mr. Roosevelt, when all these accurate data were spread before him. With characteristic immediateness of vision, Roosevelt saw that the man who had such intimate knowledge of the whole situation would probably be the only person who could achieve quick results. The plan was soon formulated. Mr. Mead should return with the chief and should buy off the settlers. Mr. Roosevelt would see that the money was appropriated.

"You will act as my agent," said the President. "I will take this whole question up myself with the proper officials. Mr. Mead, you get the Indians' land. Chief, tell your people that the White Chief will see that they have justice."

Red tape? It never tied Theodore

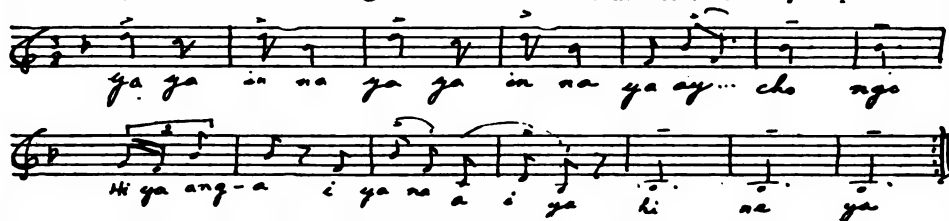
Before long Pelia and Mr. Mead were on their way back to Arizona. The Indian, childlike, was full of quiet gladness. But for Mr. Mead the prospect was not an easy one. He did not know just what would be the temper of the settlers—or perhaps he knew only too well. He was determined that the Government should not be "gouged" in the estimate of the improvements. He was equally determined that there should be no bad blood between the white men and the Indians. It would make the story quite too long to tell the details of how Mr. Mead won not only the co-operation but also the positive good will of the settlers; of how he got back the Indian land for the Government at an even less figure than his original estimate; and how he was able to return quite a slice of the Government appropriation. Courage and tact, a thorough knowledge of the West and of Western men, and the fact that he knew how to "pull a gun" as quickly and aim as true as the best of them, drew

### MOJAVE-APACHE DANCE-SONG (Circling Dance)

Indian vowel-sounds are pronounced as in Continental languages.

Recorded by Natalie Curtis.

Not too fast. Drum with each beat.  $\text{♩} = 92$ . From "The Indians' Book." Courtesy Harper & Bros.



### MOJAVE-APACHE DANCE-SONG (Social Walking-Dance)

Indian vowels given Continental sound.

Recorded by Natalie Curtis.

Fast. M.M.  $\text{♩} = 116$ . Drum with each beat. From "The Indians' Book." Courtesy Harper & Bros.



Roosevelt's hands for one moment. The incisive power of his will acted like shears, cutting all semblance of red tape to shreds. Doubtless Mr. Roosevelt felt that if the United States had made a promise to its wards, some thirty-odd years was a long enough time in which to fulfill it. The expectant Indians, whose patience and whose faith had been put to such a weary test, should not now wait one hour longer than was necessary—not while Theodore Roosevelt was President!

forth the opinion, "He ain't no Eastern clerk. He's a real man."

It is a fact that life in the West does produce "real men." We may never know how much Theodore Roosevelt owed his power of action and his driving force to the stimulus of those early days on a cattle ranch. The exhilaration of the climate near the Great Divide keeps men awake and spurs them to deeds. (If Washington had been perched within the neighborhood of Pike's Peak instead of having been sunk in a sluggish, swampish

flat, who knows but that red tape might unwind as steadily and swiftly as a stock ticker?)

As it was, Washington held up its hands in amazement at the speed with which Mr. Roosevelt and Mr. Mead had put through the Arizona transaction. Rarely in the history of the Indian Bureau (I think this was the sweeping assertion) had a "deal" for the Indians been consummated so swiftly, so informally, and with so little expense. Roosevelt himself was "delighted!" He declared that Mr. Mead must be retained in some way in work for the Indian.

"I don't know if there's any vacancy that you could immediately fill in the Government Indian Service," said Mr. Roosevelt, "but I want you to go right on working for the Indians, and of course your expenses must be paid, you must have the proper authority, and you must have some kind of a salary, so that you will not be at a loss." For all Mr. Mead's efforts for the good of the Indian prior to this time had been made at his own personal expense.

Mr. Roosevelt did not ponder long. If there were no vacant office in Indian affairs appropriate to what he wanted Mr. Mead to do, he had no doubt that it lay in his prerogative to create one. He would make a new office and appoint Mr. Mead to it.

"You will be *my* agent," Mr. Roosevelt repeated to Mr. Mead, "and you will report directly to me."

He had again cut red tape into ribbons, and I think there must have been a twinkle in those keen though earnest eyes of his when the title of "Special Super-

visor" was presented to Mr. Mead with the new office.

It was Christmas Day when Mrs. Mason and I drove in a canvas-topped cart through the Arizona desert to Camp McDowell, where was situated the new reservation of the Mojave-Apaches. Pelia and his wife had driven in to the railway at Phoenix to meet us. Mr. Mead was personally conducting us to the house of the missionary agent on the reservation, and our visit to the Indians had the warmth of a home-coming.

On the way we met a white man on a splendid black horse. "Say, Mr. Mead," he called, "if the ladies in your party want to ride while they're on the reservation, I've gentled two ponies in my string and they can have 'em to use as long as they like." This was the man who had threatened to shoot Mr. Mead if he took Pelia East!

That afternoon Mr. Mead rode with Pelia to each farm now turned over to the Indians by the settlers. The Mojave-Apaches could still hardly believe that the white men were really going. The Indians took the land in communal tribal ownership, and the portions were allotted to the different families by the chief. Mr. Mead noticed that Pelia had taken the worst parcel for himself.

"Why is this?" said Mr. Mead. "You're the chief. You should have the best land."

"I am the chief," said Pelia, "and therefore I must see that all my people are content. They are beginning a new life. If the whole band is to be happy, then every man in it must be satisfied. I give the best land to the growlers." I

know of no better instance of far-sighted sagacity in leadership.

As the Indians moved across the reservation with Mr. Mead, looking over each abandoned farm, it seemed as though a miracle had indeed been wrought. It was the miracle of personality. Two dominant wills had turned the despair of the Indians into a great hope.

That night the Mojave-Apaches gathered for a great dance in honor of their "savior," as they called Mr. Mead. Indians of neighboring tribes had ridden over to rejoice with them. It was a ceremony of thanksgiving for their land. A huge bonfire burned on the open desert; its flames seemed to lick the deep blue-purple of the sky. Brilliant moonlight—such moonlight as Easterners have never seen—touched cactus and mesquite and lit the horizon line of hills. Around the fire the Indians moved with rhythmic step, a great circle of singing humanity silhouetted against the blaze. The song beat on the desert stillness with the pound of the drum till it seemed as though the heart of the "earth-mother" herself were throbbing in gladness for her children. Every now and then the rhythm changed, and men and women in groups of three moved backward and forward into the flare of the firelight and out into the peace of the moonlight in the social "walking-dance" of the Apaches. All night they danced and for three days they rejoiced. "We have our land," they said; "we are men again."

For once, the country's promise to the native-Americans had been rescued from the Nation's scrap-basket by Theodore Roosevelt.

## AMERICA IN CAMBRIDGE

BY ARTHUR E. SHIPLEY

MASTER OF CHRIST'S COLLEGE, CAMBRIDGE, AND VICE-CHANCELLOR OF THE UNIVERSITY

"O name of Cambridge, O most pleasant sound!

Deep in my heart the love of thee is found."

—Abraham Cowley (1618-1667).

**D**URING last autumn, from Washington to Minneapolis and from Houston to Boston, I preached a crusade. Perhaps I might venture to quote from the speech, somewhat amended, which I made to the Faculty of the University of Chicago on Friday, November 8, 1918:

I am extraordinarily anxious to do something about demobilization in the American Army. Already we are receiving in England a considerable number of gentlemen from what we used to call the colonies, but we now use the longer expression, "from his Majesty's dominions beyond the seas," which means the same thing. A number of these gentlemen are already studying with us. We have prepared a number of short courses for officers, and we are prepared to give

after a term or two terms' residence some sort of certificate signed by the teacher. I might remark that professors are comparatively rare in English universities. Most teaching is done by men who have not that title. The certificates will be signed by some accredited teachers, and we hope that American universities will recognize them as "credits" helping toward the final degree.

We at Cambridge want to get hold of your soldier boys. Peace has not come yet, in spite of the evening papers; but you won't want as many of your officers in France during the armistice period as you have now. Let them come to some one of our universities for a few months or, perhaps, years. The tragedy of these Allies' boys' lives—I know it because I live among them—is that they have lost their education. Many of them didn't really know what education was, and yet they told me that that was what they felt most in this war. So I do earnestly hope, as I told the War Office folk in Washington, that some provision will be made for your young men to come, whenever they can, to all the universities

of the Allies, to get the education they seek.

Well, my crusade has succeeded. Some three weeks ago a couple of thousand American students came to our island, and a week later two hundred arrived in Cambridge. Their arrival wasn't, of course, exactly when or how they and we wanted. To begin with, they turned up at 3 A.M. on a cold March morning and had nowhere to lay their heads. Then, again, we should have preferred to have them dribbling in in small numbers, say ten a day, as accommodation is extraordinarily scarce at present in Cambridge. Finally, they arrived only a day or two before the commencement of the Easter vacation, and it required some "wangling," in which the Master of Emmanuel took a leading part, to persuade our University teachers to rise to the occasion. However, they did rise, as they always do rise, and short courses of lectures were arranged, which began on March 10, in a very great variety of subjects. These were



# CURRENT EVENTS ILLUSTRATED



SOME OF THE FLAGS THAT WERE CARRIED IN THE PARADE



Photographs by Paul Thompson.

EX-SECRETARY McADOO AND "BIG BILL" EDWARDS MARCHING WITH BOY SCOUTS

"BOY SCOUTS' WEEK"—A TYPICAL PARADE OF THE ORGANIZATION, IN NEW YORK CITY

All over the country parades similar to the one shown in the above pictures were seen during the week's campaign for rousing interest in and helping the Boy Scouts.



International Film Service

#### **SPEAKER GILLETT SIGNING THE SUFFRAGE BILL**

The bill providing for a Constitutional Amendment granting the suffrage to women throughout the Nation was signed, as shown above, by the Speaker of the House of Representatives after it had been passed by the Senate



Western Newspaper Union

#### **ETON WELCOMES HER GENERALS**

Generals and other officers of the British Army who had spent their school days at Eton recently received a warm welcome from the present-day Etonians. General Plumer is seen addressing the school



(C) Keystone Service

#### **A TRIUMPHANT POILU REPLACES THE STATUE OF WILLIAM I AT METZ**

A sturdy French soldier is represented in this statue as trampling under foot a German helmet on the pedestal which was formerly occupied by a statue of Emperor William I



International Film Service

#### **SCHEIDEMANN PROTESTING AGAINST THE TERMS OF THE PEACE TREATY**

The photograph shows Herr Scheidemann speaking before a crowd in front of the Reichstag Building in Berlin, assembled to denounce the severity (from the Hun standpoint) of the terms of peace



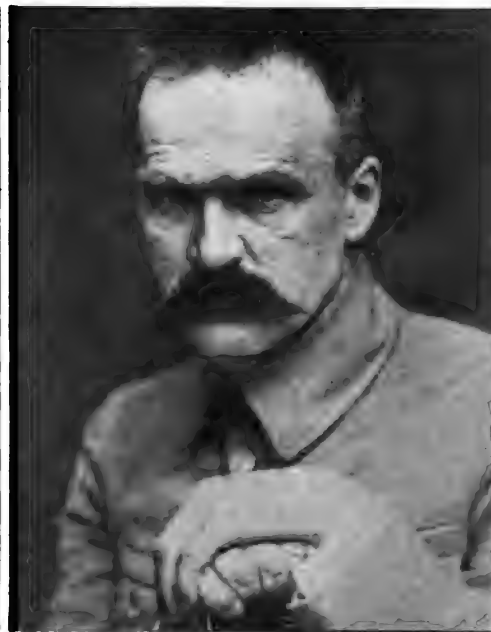
(C) Harris & Ewing

**DR. FREDERICK P. KEPPEL, DIRECTOR OF FOREIGN OPERATIONS OF THE RED CROSS**  
Dr. Keppel was at one time Secretary of Columbia University and later Dean of Columbia College. He resigns the position of Third Assistant Secretary of War to take up Red Cross work



(C) Press Illustrating Service

**LIEUT.-COL. PHILIPPE BUNAU-VARILLA, ENGINEER, ELECTRICIAN, VETERAN**  
Colonel Bunau-Varilla is now in the United States in the interest of closer relations between our country and France. He was one of the engineers of the Panama Canal. He lost a leg in the war



(C) Underwood & Underwood

**GENERAL JOSEPH PILSUDSKI, PRESIDENT OF THE NEW POLISH REPUBLIC**  
General Pilsudski, who with Premier Paderewski occupies a position of great responsibility in Poland's new history, begins his work at a time when alleged "pogroms" are disturbing the country



Bain News Service

**JOHN ALCOCK AND ARTHUR W. BROWN, WHO CROSSED THE ATLANTIC IN A NON-STOP AIRPLANE FLIGHT**

These daring aviators accomplished the feat which Hawker and Grieve had unsuccessfully attempted a few weeks before—that of crossing the Atlantic without a stop and unattended by assisting vessels. The flight of 1,932 miles was accomplished in 16 hours and 12 minutes—nearly two miles a minute. See editorial comment on this extraordinary achievement



Press Illustrating Service



Photographie Frillot, Metz

**MONSIGNOR PELTIER, NOMINATED TO SUCCEED A GERMAN BISHOP AT METZ**  
M. Peltier, who is Vicar-General of Nancy, has, it is reported, been nominated by President Poincaré to be the new Bishop of Metz. This action marks a new departure from recent French practice



Gillman Service

**DR. M. LOUISE HURRELL OF ROCHESTER, NEW YORK**



**DR. MARY MACLACHLAN OF PORTLAND, OREGON**



**DR. INEZ C. BENTLEY OF LYCOMING, NEW YORK**



**DR. CHARLOTTE FAIRBANKS OF ST. JOHNSBURY, VERMONT**

**FOUR AMERICAN WOMEN PHYSICIANS WHO HAVE BEEN DECORATED IN FRANCE**

Fifteen American women physicians have recently received from the French Government the decoration of the Medaille de Reconnaissance for their help in combat typhoid fever and for other services during the war. We print the pictures of a representative group



continued till April 11, when our guests left for a fortnight's Easter holiday.

Divinity was perhaps the subject that was best organized. Owing to the help of the Rev. G. A. S. Schneider, of Caius College, courses were arranged by Professor Bethune-Baker on "The Sermon on the Mount," by the Master of Selwyn on the "Galatians," by Dr. Tennant on "The Relation of Theology and Natural Science," by Mr. S. A. Cook on "Aspects of Comparative Religion," by Mr. T. R. Glover, well known in the New World, for he was professor for some eight years in Canada, on the "Progress of Religion in the Ancient World," and by other eminent divines on diverse topics. The divinity students were also happy in that they were housed in two or three of our graduate theological colleges and not in town lodgings.

It would be impossible to enumerate the very varied subjects which are being studied by the soldiers from the front, but one may pick out as typical Mr. Fay's lectures on "Economic History," Mr. Oldham's on "The History of Geographical Discovery," Dr. Marshall's on "Agriculture," Professor Prior's on "Architecture," Mr. A. B. Cook's on "Greek Sculpture." Dr. Cunningham, the Archdeacon of Ely—at one time exchange professor at Harvard—lectured on "The History of the County;" Dr. Holland Rose, on "Naval History;" and Mr. Coulton, on "Social Life in England." Eight courses on various branches of law were given, one by Professor Hazeltine, who was educated at Brown University and Harvard. A club for the lawyers has been established and here periodic papers are read. Opportunities were also given for hospital classes and medical work under Professor Sir Clifford Allbutt, Professor Macalister, and Professor Sims Woodhead. Modern and mediæval languages were also well represented, and included a course on "Dutch Literature" by Dr. Latimer Jackson. English was another favorite subject, and, although one would not have expected it, a certain number of our American Army students plunged into the study of elementary Hebrew. Besides these short courses, various single lectures were given by different authorities. The Master of St. John's lectured on "Undergraduate Life Thirty Years Ago," and Dr. Giles on the same subject in the Middle Ages. The Vice-Chancellor gave one or two lectures on "Insects and War." The various libraries and museums have also been thrown open to our guests.

The number of students from the armies in France who applied to come to British universities was 8,000. Of this number but one-quarter came to our shores, 1,200 men and 800 officers. Of the 2,000 selected, 1,200 applied for Oxford and Cambridge. The number actually sent to Cambridge amounts to just under two hundred. We understand that Oxford was unable to receive them during the vacation. Of the 200 students in residence, over a hundred are taking the arts course, 30 are taking law,

and 30 science; 23 are taking theology, and 7 agricultural and technical courses. Practically every State is represented. New York State leads with 20; California is a good second with 13; Illinois, Massachusetts, and Ohio each have 10 representatives; Yale and Harvard each have 15; Cornell, 9; and California, 8. Of our student guests, 50 per cent have graduated, 17 per cent have post-graduate degrees, and 33 per cent have not yet taken their first degree. One or two colleges have been unable to receive any guests, as they are occupied by the nurses of the First Eastern General Hospital or by officers of the British army under special training. Among the remaining colleges they are distributed as follows:

Caius . . .	23	Jesus . . .	10
Cheshunt . . .	9	King's . . .	10
Christ's . . .	15	Magdalene . . .	6
Clare . . .	10	Queens' . . .	10
Downing . . .	6	Ridley Hall . . .	16
Fitzwilliam . . .		St. John's . . .	25
Hall . . .	15	Sidney . . .	6
Emmanuel . . .	15	Trinity . . .	20

One gathers from the conversation of our new friends that one of the features which struck them greatly was the narrowness and multiplicity of our winding streets. They all seem parallel to one another and they all run into one another. But our guests gradually overcame the difficulty of finding their way about our tortuous lanes, which are so different from the rectangular system to which they are accustomed at home.

I think what gave them the best impression of the beauties of the town as a whole were certain airplane photographs, in which the colleges and courts stand out like wedding-cakes and the multiplicity of green commons and open spaces in the heart of the town are revealed. For Cambridge is set in a flat area—flat as Louisiana—and there is no eminence to afford a bird's-eye view.

Our friends are learning a good deal about architecture. Our oldest churches and buildings date back a thousand years, and the difference between the good and the bad style of some of our more recent structures is readily appreciated. The custom of afternoon tea and after-dinner coffee appeals to our guests as an admirable opportunity of getting to know the students and also the naval officers, who lingered on through the vacation almost as long as the Americans, for the Admiralty has honored us by sending five hundred young naval officers for a kind of mental rest cure after four years of war strain. The absence of a gymnasium astonishes some of our friends, but they realize that, while athletics are not so intensive here as in America, they are far more general. The scattered disposition of the colleges is unlike anything they are accustomed to on their own campus, where university buildings are not separated from one another by all sorts of shops and houses. I think they have grasped the notion that the colleges stand to the University in pretty much the same relation as the individual States stand to the

Federal Government in the Union, and they appreciate the fact that each college has its own treasures, its own beauty, and its own tradition. The "honors" system, again, is new to them. They think it strange that a student reading for honors may read for three years without any periodical university examinations, and they are interested to learn that oral examinations play a very considerable part in the placing of the students in the class list.

The existence of the external examiner is also a novelty to the American college graduates, and they recognize that it widens the scope of the examination. Where there are no external examiners the student can succeed in defeating the examiner by getting up his professor's lectures only, and not studying the subject as a whole. In fact, the outside examiner introduces fresh air into what may have been a somewhat restricted and professorial atmosphere. They note that our terms are shorter than theirs, but here I do not think they quite appreciate the fact that at Cambridge many of our abler students spend some six or seven weeks in residence in the long vacation. They are also interested to find that many of the students do a good deal of work at home during the vacations, and they are rather inclined to attribute this to the fact that our undergraduates devote a somewhat excessive time to social activities during term time in Cambridge. With regard to material things they note, as every American would note, the absence of baths in some of the colleges. These colleges are, however, in a minority, and the attitude of an elderly head of a house at the sister university who, after listening to the suggestion of some progressive young don that hot-water baths should be installed in the college over which he presided, exclaimed, with horror in his voice, "Why? The young men are only up eight weeks!" is rapidly passing away. England used to lead the way in sanitation, but undoubtedly the palm for plumbing has "gone West." Everything is so concentrated on the campus in an American university that our scattered and by no means adequate lecture-rooms, involving sometimes a walk of a quarter of an hour between one lecture and another, cause comment. On the other hand, the number and the wealth of the various museums has greatly impressed them. The "class" rivalry, which has so beneficent an effect in American institutions, one class vying with another in helping their university forward, is replaced as regards sport by intercollegiate tests. An Oxford or Cambridge man has a double allegiance, one to his college and one to his university, and between the two neither university gets the financial support which is so wonderful a feature of the universities of the West.

Every one of these American students has joined a college. They are matriculated and they are full members of it. They are going back to their own country as Trinity men, Jesus men, Caius men, Christ's men, and so on. They will go



back, I hope, with something of the feeling of the following verses:

O fairest of all fair places,  
Sweetest of all sweet towns!  
With the birds, and the grayness and  
greenness,  
And the men in caps and gowns.

All they that dwell within thee,  
To leave are ever loth,  
For one man gets friends, and another  
Gets honor, and one gets both.

During the vacation the students have had ample opportunity of visiting the various University and college buildings. Small parties have been taken about by

the ladies of Cambridge. The Bishop and Canons of Ely have extended hospitality to them, and most of them have by now visited our great East Anglian Cathedral. Colonel Harding has shown them over his historic hall at Madingley, where Charles the First is, rather mythically, said to have taken refuge for a few hours, and where Edward the Seventh undoubtedly lived while he was a student at Cambridge. Lady Sandwich has invited parties to visit the historic mansion at Hinchinbrooke near Huntingdon, a name that will ever be associated with that of Oliver Cromwell. There has also been, as seems to be the case everywhere, a

great outbreak of dancing, in which the American students have played a large part, and bridge parties have been arranged for them on wet afternoons. Altogether, the ladies of Cambridge have risen nobly to the occasion.

Let me end with a most heartfelt wish, and a bit of a benediction:

On us, O sons of England's greatest  
daughter,  
A kindly word from heart and tongue  
bestow.  
Then chase the sunsets o'er the western  
water,  
And bear our blessing with you as  
you go.

## THE HIGH COST OF LIVING

IN the Outlook of April 30 we published an article by Theodore H. Price which showed in an "Index Number Table" the increase in prices of the essential commodities of life since 1896. That article has attracted wide attention in the press throughout the country. It has, of course, elicited some criticism, as all original and suggestive articles on controversial subjects do. As a fair example of the objections that have been made to it we are glad to publish the following correspondence, with a table which has been worked out carefully by Mr. Price. It may be said, we believe, that the ablest financiers ascribe much of the increase of prices to the inflation of credits and currency growing out of the European war. The point about Mr. Price's original article that most interested us was that the increase of wages has necessarily followed the increased cost of living.—THE EDITORS.

Mr. Theodore H. Price,  
Commerce and Finance,  
The Outlook, New York:

Dear Sir—I cannot read and let pass without protest your article in The Outlook, April 30, 1919, both because it is not practically correct and because it gives the agitator an argument from statistics.

Any practical housekeeper knows that his living expenses have not advanced two hundred per cent since 1896. It is said that the price of whisky has advanced in Detroit two thousand per cent, but that would not materially increase the cost of living in a family when it is used only in Christmas pudding.

Paper may advance one thousand per cent. Who cares? What do householders pay? That's the question. A card index is a machine, not a human being. Again, you omit an item which takes forty per cent of the wage, *Rent*. This has not advanced.

Respectfully,  
(signed) J. F. GEORGE,  
1950 Summit Avenue,  
St. Paul, Minnesota.

May 6, 1919.

My Dear Mr. George:

June 4, 1919.

Because of my preoccupation with other matters I have not been able sooner to reply to your letter of May 6.

You assail the figures published and the conclusions reached in the article that I wrote upon "The Index Number Wage" for The Outlook upon the ground that the former are not practically correct and the latter gives the agitator an argument from statistics. You say further that any practical housekeeper knows that his living expenses have not advanced two hundred per cent since 1896.

Inasmuch as I believe that the agitator is helped rather than hindered by any attempt to suppress or distort the facts and the truth, I shall publish this my reply to your letter in The Outlook and call your attention to the subjoined comparison between the wholesale prices of nearly all the more important staples of life on January 1, 1896, and the prices for the same articles on October 1, 1918. You will notice that with only six exceptions the advance recorded is well in excess of two hundred per cent, and the average is two hundred and forty-four per cent. The exceptions are coffee, No. 1 buff hides, structural steel beams, wire nails, cut nails, and iron bars. Since October 1, 1918, the price of coffee has advanced until it is now nearly thirty-six per cent above the quotations of 1896.

In view of these figures, I think you will admit that your strictures upon the accuracy of my statistics are undeserved.

No statistics as to the rents paid throughout the United States are available. Real estate values and rents are always the last factors in the cost of living to advance, and are generally the last to decline, but I am inclined to think that you will find that rents will have advanced fully two hundred per cent on the average before the present cycle of high prices has been completed.

Yours very truly,  
THEODORE H. PRICE.

J. F. George, Esq.,  
1950 Summit Avenue,  
St. Paul, Minnesota.

	About Jan. 1, 1896	About Oct. 1, 1918	Per cent Increase Oct. 1, 1918 over Jan. 1, 1896
Wheat . . . . .	68	237½	249
Corn . . . . .	34½	158¾	364
Cotton, middling . . . . .	8.31	34.30	313
Live hogs . . . . .	4.00	19.00	375
Pork, mess. . . . .	9.00	43.50	383
Lard, Western. . . . .	5.55	26.55	378
Coffee, Rio No. 7 . . . . .	14¼	9¾	31 <sup>1</sup>
<i>Hides:</i>			
No. 1 native steers . . . . .	8½	30	253
No. 1 Texas steers . . . . .	7¾	28	261
Colorado steers . . . . .	6½	27	315
Cows, heavy native . . . . .	7½	28	273
Branded cows . . . . .	6½	23	254
No. 1 country steers . . . . .	7½	24	220
No. 1 buff hides. . . . .	7¼	21½	196
No. 1 calf skins . . . . .	9	34	277
<i>Cotton Goods:</i>			
Brown sheetings, standard . . . . .	5¾	20⅞	263
Wide sheetings . . . . .	20	75	275
Brown sheetings, 4-yard . . . . .	4¾	17½	268
Brown drills, standard . . . . .	5¾	21½	274
Staple ginghams . . . . .	5½	19½	254
<i>Woolen Goods:</i>			
Clay worsted, 16-oz. . . . .	1.02½	4.15	305
Fancy cassimere . . . . .	1.10	3.50	218
<i>Iron and Steel:</i>			
Bessemer iron, Pittsburgh . . . . .	11.40	36.60	221
Gray Forge iron, Pittsburgh . . . . .	11.25	34.40	206
Structural beams, Pittsburgh . . . . .	1.50	3.00	100
Wire nails, Pittsburgh . . . . .	2.25	3.50	55
Cut nails, Pittsburgh . . . . .	2.00	4.00	100
Iron bars, ref., Philadelphia . . . . .	1.30	3.73	187
			Average 244

<sup>1</sup> Decrease

# NEW ORLEANS

**A**MERICAN industries are invited to consider the advantages offered by the New Orleans Inner Harbor or Industrial Canal, one of the really great engineering triumphs of national development.



This new Inner Harbor, now well on its way to completion, will rank with the half dozen greatest world canals, with a depth of water equaled only by those of Panama, Suez and Kiel.

It will provide a direct outlet to the sea for the largest ships from the Harbor of New Orleans via Lake Pontchartrain, reducing by approximately one-half the distance from the port to the Gulf via the Mississippi River.

It will provide miles of ideal factory sites, on a fixed navigable water level, and served on the land side by the New Orleans Public Belt Railway, directly connecting with all trunk lines entering the city; all this within the city limits of New Orleans, with trolley service to all parts of the city, and with all other public utilities immediately at hand. These miles of factory sites may be acquired on long-time leases by private enterprises—something that is impossible on the city's river front, for the reason that that frontage has been permanently reserved for public development of facilities that shall be open to all commodity handlers alike and without preference or favor.

Within the Inner Harbor will be a turning basin, ample in size to permit the free movement of the largest ships. At the River end of the Harbor will be a great lock, with a minimum depth of water of 30 feet over the sill, to facilitate the passage of ships at whatever stage the River may be and to maintain the fixed water level in the Industrial Canal proper.

At the River entrance of the Inner Harbor the National Government is completing three great depot warehouses, six stories in height and with a combined capacity of 178,500 tons of miscellaneous goods. Serving these is a wharf and wharfhouse nearly half a mile in length. Two of these warehouses will be turned over to the Board of Commissioners of the Port of New Orleans for public use, and the third will be retained for Government use.

The construction work on the new Inner Harbor is in the hands of the genius that made the Panama Canal a reality—the Goethals Engineering Company. The enterprise is under the direct supervision of the Board of Port Commissioners, or Dock Board, a state institution. In this connection it may be said that the harbor of New Orleans as a whole furnishes a striking example of successful ownership and operation of public utilities. Sixty per cent of the port facilities have

(This is the Third of a Series of Advertisements.)

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# INNER HARBOR

been built or developed by the Dock Board, and in the seventeen years this Board has had charge more than \$15,000,000 has been expended on wharves, steel sheds, elevators and warehouses on the east bank of the Mississippi. These, with terminals built by the railroads, give New Orleans almost eight miles of docks, capable of accommodating at one time eighty vessels each 500 feet in length. All are served by the Public Belt Railroad, another triumph of public ownership and the only one of its kind in the country.

The Port of New Orleans is one of the safest harbors in the world, and provides practically unlimited anchorage space. The depth of water on the anchorage grounds is from 60 to 80 feet at low stage, and the River depth on the harbor front is as much as 190 feet at some points.

In normal times prior to the European war New Orleans had taken rank as the second greatest seaport in the United States. With the certain expansion of world trade and with the tremendous additional advantages to be provided by the new Inner Harbor and Industrial Canal, New Orleans may confidently anticipate, not only a return to her former position among the nation's great ports, but a new industrial growth surpassing the hopes of the most optimistic of her admirers.

Through me the progressive business men of New Orleans and of the South ask American Business, in planning new and greater enterprises for the future, to weigh carefully the extraordinary advantages of seaport, manufacturing center and distribution point offered by the Port of New Orleans.

Write today on your business letterhead for the 64-page book, "The Book of New Orleans and the Industrial South," which gives in greater detail the facts concerning developments in this region. A copy will be sent you free for the asking, and I shall promptly furnish any further specific information you may desire.

Mr. American Business Man, the first great international educational business congress following Victory will be held in New Orleans September 21-26—The Associated Advertising Clubs of the World.

Its worth to you and to your business may only be measured by your ability to adopt and absorb. Domestic business and foreign trade problems will be discussed by master minds.

Come—and come prepared to obtain your share of the benefits.

*Martin Behrman*

Mayor of New Orleans.

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# WEEKLY OUTLINE STUDY OF CURRENT HISTORY

BY J. MADISON GATHANY, A.M.

HOPE STREET HIGH SCHOOL, PROVIDENCE, R. I.

*Based on The Outlook of June 18, 1919*

Each week an Outline Study of Current History based on the preceding number of *The Outlook* will be printed for the benefit of current events classes, debating clubs, teachers of history and of English, and the like, and for use in the home; and by such individual readers as may desire suggestions in the serious study of current history.—THE EDITORS.

[Those who are using the weekly outline should not attempt to cover the whole of an outline in any one lesson or study. Assign for one lesson selected questions, one or two propositions for discussion, and only such words as are found in the material assigned. Or distribute selected questions among different members of the class or group and have them report their findings to all when assembled. Then have all discuss the questions together.]

## I—INTERNATIONAL AFFAIRS

**A. Topic:** Easing Germany's Burden; Austria Complains.

**Reference:** Pages 273, 274.

**Questions:**

1. Give several reasons why the Peace Conference should or should not ease Germany's burden. 2. Discuss whether the civilized world should ever forget that Germany was an enemy and a criminal. 3. The Outlook evidently believes that the amount of money required from Germany should not now be limited to a fixed sum, but should be determined by facts as they are gathered in the future. Tell which method you consider the better and why. 4. Would it be well to admit Germany to the League of Nations rather soon, if that would keep her from forming a rival league? Reasons. 5. Study the map on page 273. Discuss whether the Allies have treated Austria too severely. 6. Comment on the following reference to the Peace Treaty: "It is the same kind of peace as the peace concluded after any war of older time."

**B. Topic:** The Senate and the Peace Treaty; Making the League a Personal Issue.

**Reference:** Pages 273, 274; 278, 279.

**Questions:**

1. What leads The Outlook to conclude that the Senate has rendered a good service in voting to print in the "Record" the full text of the Peace Treaty and to investigate the question of the Treaty getting into the hands of private citizens? Tell why you do or do not agree with The Outlook. 2. The Outlook believes that "Senators have good reason to feel that all opportunities for performing their Constitutional duties have been denied by the President." Is The Outlook right in this matter? Discuss our treaty-making power. 3. Who is responsible for making the League a personal and partisan issue? Discuss at length. 4. Give several reasons why it is a grave duty for the American people "to hear a full and free discussion of the Peace Treaty's merits and defects"? 5. Read an excellent book by David J. Hill, "The Rebuilding of Europe" (Century).

## II—NATIONAL AFFAIRS

**A. Topic:** Striking Against Everybody; A Division Among Radical Thinkers; Popular Fallacies.

**Reference:** Pages 274, 275; 280.

**Questions:**

1. Make clear what is meant by a sympathetic strike. Do you believe in this sort

of strike? Reasons. 2. What are public utilities? Should those engaged in such activities ever strike? Tell why or why not. 3. Write out a set of principles which you think should guide American labor and capital. 4. Discuss whether whatever helps the cause of labor is moral. 5. How would you deal with those who believe in violence and utter threats of violence? 6. Distinguish between reasonable and unreasonable radicals and agitators. 7. Discuss the possibility of harmonious co-operation between capital and labor. Must the struggle between the two be never-ending? 8. Express in six sentences the substance of Dr. Abbott's comments on page 280. 9. Discuss why you think he wrote the editorial on "Popular Fallacies." 10. Would there be fewer strikes by those engaged in public utilities activities if such activities were owned and controlled by the Government? Compare and illustrate in answering. 11. You ought to read, in the new and revised edition of Bryce's "The American Commonwealth" (Macmillan), pages 613-654.

**B. Topic:** Impressions of a Modern Legislature; Party Leadership.

**Reference:** Pages 286, 291, 292; 278.

**Questions:**

(Read references in the order given.) 1. Express very briefly what you gather Senator Davenport's impressions of a modern legislature are. 2. Has he described fairly well the kind of men in and the methods of your own State Legislature? Illustrate. 3. What is lobbying? Should the present system or any other system of it be permitted? Reasons. 4. If a foreigner should ask you to describe some of the defects and some of the virtues in our governmental system, what would you tell him they are? 5. Discuss how these defects can be remedied. 6. Give reasons why a democracy cannot long survive without intelligent leadership. 7. You should own and study three impressive books: "The Citizen's Part in Government," by Elihu Root; "Conditions of Progress in Democratic Government," by C. E. Hughes; and "Popular Government," by W. H. Taft (all published by Yale University Press).

## III—PROPOSITIONS FOR DISCUSSION

(These propositions are suggested directly or indirectly by the subject-matter of *The Outlook*, but not discussed in it.)

1. All peoples should support their governments whether right or wrong. 2. No President can seriously harm the United States.

## IV—VOCABULARY BUILDING

(All of the following words and expressions are found in *The Outlook* for June 18, 1919. Both before and after looking them up in the dictionary or elsewhere, give their meaning in your own words. The figures in parentheses refer to pages on which the words may be found.)

Pretext, reason, argument (273); fiasco, sinuous, crafty, preconcerted, sinister (291).

*A booklet suggesting methods of using the Weekly Outlines of Current History will be sent on application*

# THE NEW BOOKS

This Department will include descriptive notes, with or without brief comments, about books received by *The Outlook*. Many of the important books will have more extended and critical treatment later

## FICTION

**Across the Stream.** By E. F. Benson. The George H. Doran Company, New York.

Mr. Benson has never written with greater charm than in his picture of the child life of Archie in this story. There is a psychic element, delicately treated in its inception but as it grows to be the real theme less interesting to the imaginative appreciation of those who are not believers in psychic phenomena.

**Gay-Donbays (The).** By Sir Harry Johnston. The Macmillan Company, New York.

The author, a distinguished African explorer and administrator, has in this his first novel carried out the singular fancy of making most of his characters descendants of the characters in Dickens's "Domby and Son." Florence Domby and Walter Gay of the old story actually survive here and are prosperous and influential under the Gay-Domby name. Lovers of Dickens will enjoy the ingenuity and surprises in this queer plan—how it will strike those unfortunate moderns who know not Dickens is another question. But quite apart from that the story is a remarkable one—audacious in its references to actual people and the glimpses of traits of known persons under fictitious guises; absorbing in many episodes; permeated with knowledge of English society, politics, colonial policy, trade, and exploration, and much else—all presented with humorous touches. It is a fascinating book in some parts and an original book in all parts. Mr. H. G. Wells's prefatory note is a capital introduction; informal, keen, and frankly critical as well as laudatory.

**King's Widow (The).** By Mrs. Baillie Reynolds. The George H. Doran Company, New York.

A supposedly widowed youthful Queen of Pannonia, a mythical Balkan state, has never seen her husband (they were married by proxy), but she soon knows or believes that he is alive, and the reader's game is to pick him out from among the numerous characters. There is plenty of incident and plot.

## BOOKS FOR YOUNG FOLKS

**Jim, The Story of a Backwoods Police Dog.** By Major Charles G. D. Roberts. The Macmillan Company, New York.

Here is a dog story with plenty of thrills in it. Jim is a wonderful dog and has remarkable adventures, which are not the less entertaining because they do not pretend to be merely matter-of-fact. A story or two about the war, included in the book, relate to the experiences that have given this well-known author his military title.

**Rainbow Island.** By Edna A. Brown. Illustrated. The Lothrop, Lee & Shepard Company, Boston.

An out-of-door story for girls with a patriotic purpose.

## BIOGRAPHY

**Fifty Years of a Showman's Life.** By Thomas F. Plowman. Illustrated. The John Lane Company, New York.

An American's psychological reaction to the title of this book will probably give him a mental picture of the circus; but the book has nothing to do with such a "show." It tells in somewhat discursive style of the experiences of the manager of that eminently respectable British institution, the agricultural show. "Country gen-





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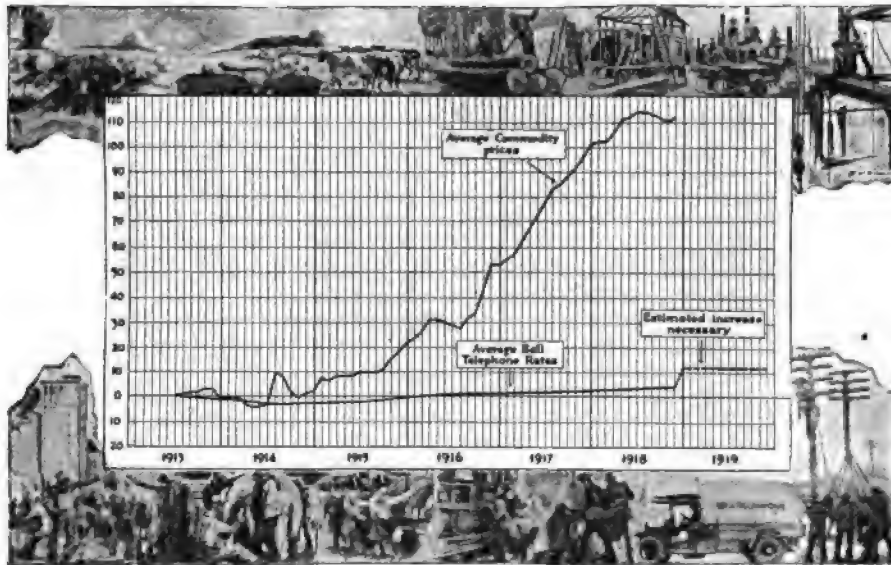
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### The New Books (Continued)

tlemen" of both England and America will find Mr. Plowman's reminiscences interesting.

### MISCELLANEOUS

**Behind the Motion-Picture Screen.** By Austin C. Leascarboura. Illustrated. The Scientific American Publishing Company, New York.

Here is a book that will delight the thousands of intelligent people who love the picture drama and yet are nonplused by many of its apparent mysteries. It can be thoroughly recommended both for its lucid and entertaining text and its exceptionally attractive illustrations.

**Book of the Home Garden (The).** By Edith Loring Fullerton. Introduction by Arthur D. Dean. Illustrated. D. Appleton & Co., New York.

**Industry and Humanity. A Study in the Principles Underlying Industrial Reconstruction.** By the Hon. W. L. Mackenzie King, C.M.G. Houghton Mifflin Company, Boston.

Mr. Mackenzie King is an authority on industrial problems, both by reason of his practical experience in dealing with them as former Minister of Labor in Canada and by reason of his broad and intelligent human spirit. In discussing the desired union of labor and capital under the inspiration of a common ideal this volume deals rather more with the fundamental principles and the fundamental spirit of humanity underlying and embodied in those principles than with specific methods, and this fact gives to it a special value in these times of industrial and international unrest.

**War Garden Victorious (The).** By Charles Lathrop Pack. Illustrated. The J. B. Lippincott Company, Philadelphia.

Last summer and the summer before we had millions of war gardens. They produced hundreds of millions of dollars' worth of food. As a result, last summer a billion and more jars of vegetables and fruits were put up. We had community canneries and dehydration plants; we had gardens established by great industrial and transportation concerns for their employees. The vacant lots in many communities were turned into war gardens. Many people who had never handled a hoe learned how. The prime agent for all this was the National War Garden Commission, with Charles Lathrop Pack as President. With characteristic prevision Mr. Pack foresaw that gardening would be a war necessity. A month before we entered the war he organized the above-mentioned Commission. It printed short lessons in gardening in the daily papers, and it printed a book, of which it gave away several million copies. It aroused enthusiasm for gardening, not only to save France and England and Italy and other countries from starvation, but for gardening's own sake. We are particularly glad to note that the author emphasizes in this volume the social as well as the economic side of gardening.

**War Romance of the Salvation Army (The).** By Evangeline Booth and Grace Livingston Hill. Illustrated. The J. B. Lippincott Company, Philadelphia.

A stirring account of the war work of the Salvation Army, particularly with reference to the part played in the war by the American branch of the Army. The book is replete with anecdotes and pictures and will interest even people to whom the Salvation Army as a religious movement is uninteresting.

**Whole Truth About Alcohol (The).** By George Elliot Flint. Introduction by Dr. Abraham Jacobi. The Macmillan Company, New York.



# THE FRANKLIN SEDAN

THE chief reason why men and women haven't insisted upon enclosed cars for all-around use before, is because they have wrongly supposed that none could be separated from limited use, hard-riding heavy weight, and excessive expense.

The Franklin Sedan has proved to motorists that the convenience and real protection that only a fine enclosed car can give are obtainable with unrestricted use, comfortable riding and economy.

Only through the exclusively Franklin combination of light weight and flexibility has there been achieved in the sedan type of car a road range, ease of control, safety and riding resilience superior to the average open car.

To this unrestricted roadability is added all-season usability, because Direct Air Cooling (no water to boil or freeze) permits motoring without fear of heat or cold. And the concrete evidence that the Franklin Sedan is unusual in every respect is its average of economy—

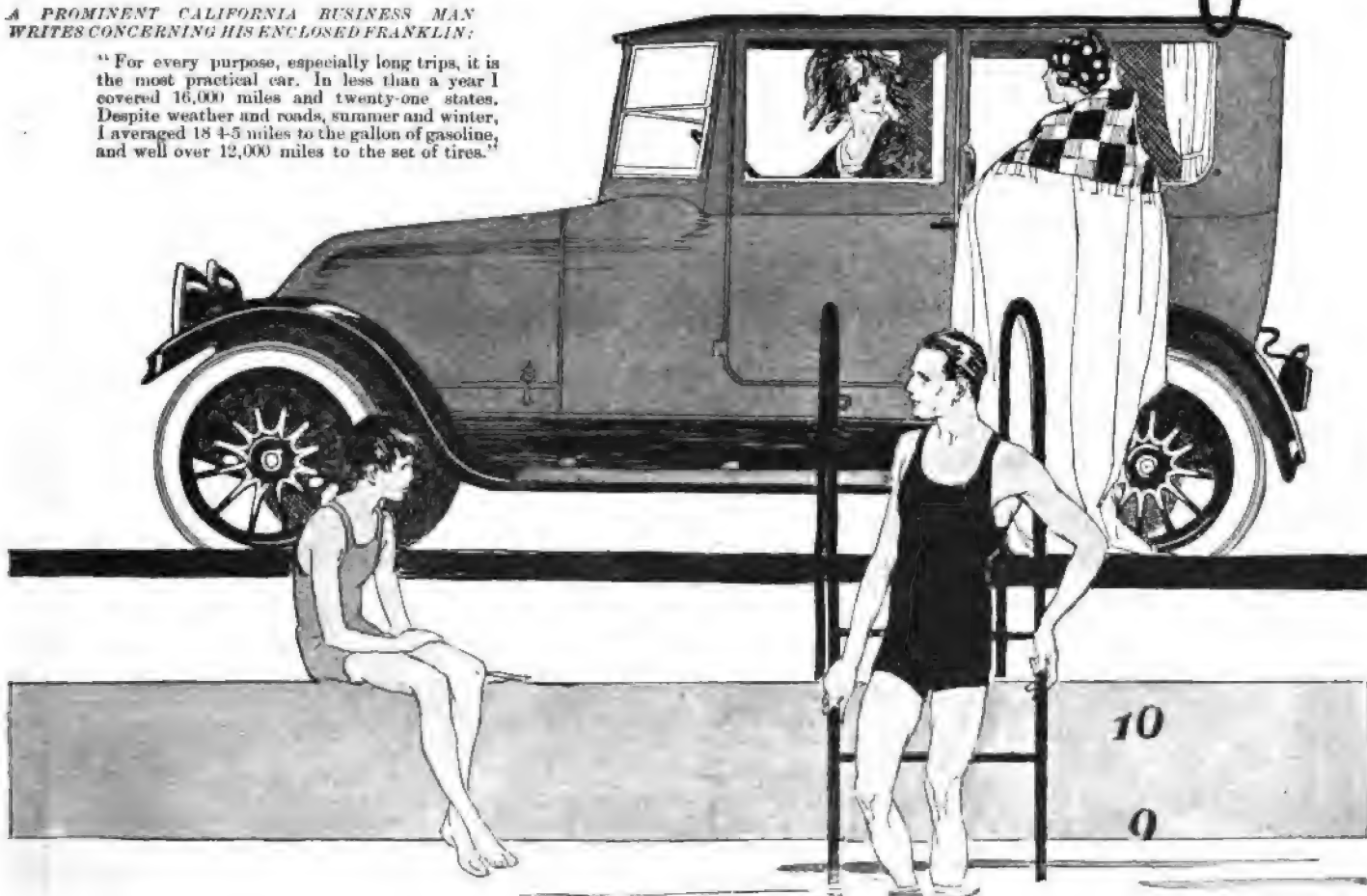
*20 miles to the gallon of gasoline  
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## FINANCIAL DEPARTMENT

All legitimate questions from Outlook readers about investment securities will be answered either by personal letter or in these pages. The Outlook cannot, of course, undertake to guarantee against loss resulting from any specific investment. Therefore it will not *advise* the purchase of any specific security. But it will give to inquirers facts of record or information resulting from expert investigation, leaving the responsibility for final decision to the investor. And it will admit to its pages only those financial advertisements which after thorough expert scrutiny are believed to be worthy of confidence. All letters of inquiry regarding investment securities should be addressed to

THE OUTLOOK FINANCIAL DEPARTMENT, 381 Fourth Avenue, New York

# Now That the War Is Over—

And normal conditions are returning, it seems fitting to remind the public that the record of S. W. Straus & Co., without loss to any investor, has been maintained through the trying times of the last five years.

Every bondholder has been paid promptly in cash, both principal and interest, on the days due, without loss or delay.

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For July investment, we offer a widely diversified list of first mortgage 6% serial bonds, safeguarded under the *Straus Plan*.

Each bond issue has been purchased by us from the borrowing corporation, after careful investigation, and is offered with our full recommendation as a thoroughly safeguarded investment. Denominations, \$1,000 and \$500. Maturities, two to fifteen years. Every investor should write today for our

July Circular No. C -905

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Thirty-seven Years Without Loss to Any Investor



## WHEN, AS, AND IF

BY dint of hard work and proficiency in the art of spending one accumulates a competence. But, having attained at last a sufficiency of capital above one's actual requirements, the majority run upon an unsuspected impediment—a snag of enormous proportions—as suddenly they are confronted by the query, "How shall we make our savings work for us at the greatest possible speed without jeopardizing our principal?"

The sagacious investor, small or large, gives consideration, often impulsive and transitory, to this specter, this bugaboo, of the world of finance; but the day's pace is so fast and the inclination to investigate for one's self so weak that the matter is passed over and the judgment of others relied upon; whereas by slight application and practice one may himself become skilled in making an analysis of his own investment needs and a selection, not merely of the type, but of the actual security adequate and appropriate to his capital and income requirements.

Many excellent works on this interesting subject are available for any one who will take the trouble to look for them, various courses of study are open at little or no expense, and any banker or attorney should be able to suggest readable books if you express an interest.

After having learned to make up one's own mind, perhaps the next greatest difficulty to be overcome is exploding the theory to one's own complete satisfaction that large fortunes are made overnight, by chance, and that the road to success is more quickly covered if one's income—necessarily temporary if it is out of all proportion to a fair return on capital—is obtained from questionable sources. Of what value is even a guaranteed interest return on a bond which will not be paid at maturity? Only the accumulated value of the interest, is it not? Industry, small beginnings, and patience overcome many obstacles which seem at first insurmountable, and of all the worth-while attributes for a successful investor, probably the greatest is patience—and how few of us have any! However, patience and four per cent will accomplish wonders if we only will give them the opportunity.

In attempting to acquire financial independence it is not so much a question of how much one earns, but how much one accumulates, and, no matter how frugal one's habits may be, the result of losses through injudicious investments may offset any accomplishment obtained by self-denial.

Man's period of accumulation is limited, and vigilance and study will have a great deal to do in preventing failure and financial dependency. The wisdom of the judgment of able bankers, combined with the knowledge a prospective investor has of his own requirements in the judicious investing of his surplus funds, will insure the greatest accumulation by the time a man reaches the age of forty-five. By the time a man reaches this age he has certainly had time to accumulate money, but the saving has been spasmodic and temporary, and statistics show that at the age of forty-five most men have lost or spent nearly all of what they have made up to that time, and the same statistics demonstrate that after fifty not one person in one hundred who has lost his financial footing can regain it, and at the age of sixty-five eighty-five per

*A view of Commonwealth Edison Co. plant, Chicago, in whose First Mortgage 5% Bonds we have dealt for years*



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TWO VERY DEFINITE ASSURANCES of safety stand behind every corporation bond which we recommend for the investment of our customers' funds:

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necessitates an accurate record of your bond and security holdings  
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NOW PAYING 10%

Unusual protection and safety  
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Company makes 1/4 World's supply  
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## Dividend Paying Stocks

of the country's leading industrial and oil corporations are reviewed in the latest issue of our fortnightly pocket magazine

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The present era of unexampled prosperity offers to the investor a unique opportunity to share in the record earnings now being made by the country's large industrial companies. Our booklet

### The Twenty Payment Plan

provides an easy method of systematic saving and investing so that dividends are yours from the start.

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Write for Issue OL-6-

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Security nearly 2½ to 1.

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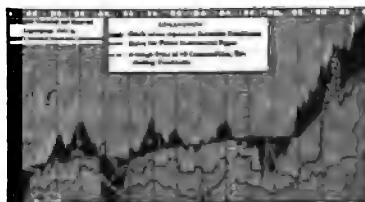
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At no time has the market offered greater safety and high yield—in certain securities. Babson's Reports give you the facts on which investment values are based.

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Largest Organization of Its Character in the World

### When, As, and If (Continued)

cent of persons still living are dependent upon relatives or charity.

Aside from the item of judicious investing there are other matters which have a broad bearing upon this state of affairs. Charge accounts are often opened with too great optimism, papers are signed without familiarizing one's self with their contents, savings are cut into because living expenses exceed income, and this last feature and the tendency to invest money on hopeful but dangerous hearsay, without knowledge of facts, are prime causes of indigency.

Speculative profits, if they come at all, come easily, and the money generally goes as fast as it comes, and the amount of money lost annually by small speculators who believe they are investors must be appalling. Investments of low yield, bonds that are legal for savings banks and trustees, and tax-exempt issues are too often ignored by the small investor, who in reality should make securities of this type his first choice. The thought of creating personal trusts or consulting with trust companies and obtaining their sound suggestions seldom occurs to the average man, and the fact that some one besides himself, although more able than he is, might have complete or partial control of his money does not, as a rule, appeal, but it is reasonable to assume that if the aid of a trust company had been sought and relied upon many men would be better off than if they had acted solely upon their own judgment.

The majority of traders will probably continue to make commitments on thin equities, although they perhaps realize that their stock in trade in old age will be today's savings, always hoping against hope that the "tip" that has just been given to them is opportunity knocking at their door. It has never knocked before and may never again, and they imagine that this is a chance which should be embraced. If it makes good, it may mean giving up a laborious job and may do away with the necessity of working for a paltry \$25 or \$50 a week. Although we realize that the farmer builds a granary to keep his corn safe and dry and banking institutions construct a strong vault, millions of owners of securities take many chances; and by no means the most dangerous and hazardous depository for our uninvested funds is the bureau drawer or the feather mattress, while the unscrupulous stock and bond dealers ply their trade. If we put up Liberty Bonds and other securities as margin to buy speculative oil stocks, and if we also fail to select a reliable and trustworthy broker, we have no one to blame but ourselves while the investment market is infested with bucket shops.

If your securities are now in the hands of unscrupulous dealers in securities, you may be able still to save some of your equity, and, although your speculative commitment has receded several points since the time you made your purchase, it will probably be worth your while to pay in cash your loss and demand your securities. If they are refused you and delivery is delayed to an unreasonable extent, you should obtain the services of your attorney, and, if he cannot recover your property shortly, take the matter up with the District Attorney. In short, find a place of safe-keeping for your securities; take them out of the bureau drawer and the bucket shop, and arrange a safe-keeping account or create a trust fund with some reliable institution, and in selecting from new and unseasoned securities remember that new

*When, As, and If (Continued)*

issues of securities are offered *When, As, and If delivered and issued*, and at the bottom of a descriptive circular you will find a paragraph which reads as follows: "The above statements and statistics are derived from official sources or those we regard as reliable. We do not guarantee but *believe* them to be correct."

Can we ourselves not become capable judges? Isn't it well worth while to make an effort to learn?

## THE TRACTION PROBLEM

The traction systems throughout the entire country are in a deplorable state. In the State of New York alone eleven companies are in the hands of receivers and many others are on the verge of bankruptcy. In general, the cause of this condition may be attributed to the great increase in the cost of operation and materials and the inability to obtain an increase in fare to offset these abnormal expenses. An auxiliary factor which has played its part in reducing the net earnings of many "tractions" is the jitney bus. The Public Service Corporation of New Jersey declares that the bus lines have affected their income to the extent of one and three-quarter million dollars during the past fiscal year.

The situation has gradually assumed the status of a National problem, and President Wilson recently appointed a Federal Electric Railways Commission to assist in finding a solution. This action has met with the decided approval of the public utilities officials. The Commission's plan of action has not been announced; few are hazarding guesses as to what it will be. However, all believe it cannot help improving existing conditions.

## OUR NATION'S PUBLIC DEBT

The figures given below permit a quick comparison of our public debt subsequent to each of our great wars:

Revolutionary War.....	\$76,781,953
War of 1812 .....	127,041,341
Mexican War .....	68,304,796
Civil War.....	2,844,649,616
European War.....	25,921,151,270

The European War figures were compiled by the Treasury Department at the end of May and do not represent our entire debt. New issues of certificates of indebtedness will be made in the near future.

## LIMITING SPECULATION

During the past two weeks the stock market has received a rather drastic setback due in large part to the warning given by the Federal Reserve Bank regarding a possible over-extension in speculative commitments. We cannot look upon this warning in any other way than to feel that it has been a fortunate "happenstance," and as a result the stock market is in a healthier condition than it might have been had ruthless speculation been allowed to take its own course. There has unquestionably been a great deal of manipulation, and pools have been active in many of the shares listed on the Exchange and elsewhere and have been engaged in boosting prices of such stocks beyond their actual intrinsic value, and there is always a menace in such operations. These cliques have of course been assisted greatly by the great public buying and interest in the stock market, and on each reaction speculators have stood ready to make new purchases. The public is said to be in this market to a

*Helping Europe Rebuild*

Europe is struggling to rebuild what war has destroyed. The task is tremendous. Her granaries are almost empty, her resources are at the lowest ebb. Widespread dearth of reconstruction materials further impedes progress.

Naturally Europe turns to America as the chief source of supply. War hugely expanded production in this country without serious damage to general industry. Meeting the needs of Europe becomes, therefore, an opportunity of service as well as the means of extending and developing business abroad.

Manufacturers and merchants interested in European trade find

the National Shawmut Bank of Boston particularly well qualified to render practical assistance. Our Foreign Department is manned by officers who know the business and banking methods of Europe from years of experience in the various countries.

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Resources over \$200,000,000

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## If you are thinking about INVESTMENTS—

Our BOND DEPARTMENT may be of value to you through the INFORMATION ON INVESTMENTS that it can furnish.

Our AIM is to HELP INVESTORS by analyzing securities; thus enabling them to avoid making unwise investments.

Our POLICY is to offer to investors only SUCH SECURITIES as WE BUY for our own account.

Our PRESENT OFFERINGS, a description of which will be sent on request, include United States Government bonds, bonds of Foreign Governments, high grade municipal, railroad, public utility and industrial bonds, yielding from 4.40% to 6.50%.

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Our BANKING and FOREIGN DEPARTMENTS, with world-wide facilities established through the greatest banks in all countries, may be of value to you in many ways, for example:

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- handling commercial banking, domestic and foreign
- handling personal active or inactive deposits
- depositing funds for special purposes
- securing credit and trade information, foreign and domestic
- collecting foreign coupons
- transferring funds by telegraph and cable
- issuing travellers' credits in dollars and sterling
- issuing documentary credits payable in all parts of the world
- handling practically every kind of financial transaction



## BANKERS TRUST COMPANY

Member Federal Reserve System

New York

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Office:  
16 Wall Street

Astor Trust  
Office:  
5th Ave. at 42d St.

### When, As, and If (Continued)

degree never before known in history, and this public has confidence in the great future of this country, for America has come out of this war with its resources unimpaired, with enormous sums owing to it, and the whole world in need of everything we can produce for a long time to come. The business man, the wage-earner, and the farmer are all prosperous, and, aside from a possible tightening of money or the failure of peace negotiations, we may expect the stock market to continue to discount future prosperity by a continued upward trend in prices with periodical recessions.

### FOREIGN FINANCE

A new issue of \$25,000,000 Swedish Government twenty-year 6 per cent bonds, brought out by a syndicate headed by some of the largest bankers in the country, is perhaps the most interesting occurrence in the world of finance since the signing of the armistice. This issue is the forerunner of the type of security we may confidently expect to see promulgated during the balance of this year, and probably through 1920. We well know that a great deal of foreign finance must be successfully accomplished in this country, and it is to be hoped that this Swedish Government issue may be as successfully placed as was the smaller issue of Rio de Janeiro bonds a few days ago.

### RAILWAY EQUIPMENT

During the past two years railway equipment has deteriorated very rapidly because of neglect and rough handling. Unless action in the form of extensive buying of equipment is taken soon it is feared that we may face a car shortage. Accordingly there has been every reason to expect a large buying movement by the Railroad Administration before the Peace Treaty is signed, as at that time Europe and South America will probably enter the equipment market, and the needs of this country should be taken care of first. It has just been announced that a single issue of Equipment Trust Certificates to the amount of possibly \$500,000,000 will be arranged for within the next few days. This would enable the Railroad Administration to purchase and pay for about 100,000 freight cars and 2,000 locomotives, and would place the equipment of the railways of this country in a very different position from that existing to-day.

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I got cash for my property in less than two weeks. Made sale myself so had no commission to pay. You can do the same with The Simplex Plans for Selling Real Estate. No matter where located, these practical, scientific plans will

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The work consists simply in taking subscriptions for The Outlook in the homes of your community where this illustrated weekly journal of current events should be a regular weekly visitor—and this means practically all the good homes in your vicinity. You can give as much or as little time as you like, and your profits are immediate and generous, on new subscriptions and renewals alike. The more time you give, the more you will make.

The Outlook, as you know, is one of the fine old standard publications of this country, a publication which for fifty years has stood for everything that is best in the development of our National life. It would not have its hundreds of thousands of readers unless it filled a very definite need in their lives.

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This is a splendid opportunity for any man or woman who would like to earn extra money, and who is willing to work in a pleasant way to earn it. But The Outlook does not want everybody; there is no opportunity here for the person who is looking for "easy money" or something for nothing. The Outlook wants wide-awake, active representatives—and such people The Outlook will pay well.

Write to-day, asking for details of The Outlook's Money-Making Plan, addressing Desk B, Representatives' Division.

## The Outlook

381 Fourth Avenue, New York City



# THE OUTLOOK CLASSIFIED ADVERTISING SECTION

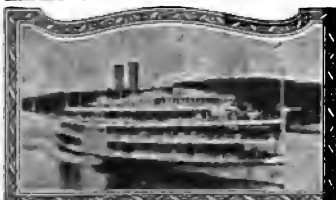
**Advertising Rates:** Hotels and Resorts, Apartments, Tours and Travel, Real Estate, etc., fifty cents per agate line, four columns to the page. Not less than four lines accepted. In calculating space required for an advertisement, count an average of six words to the line unless display type is desired.

"Want" advertisements, under the various headings, "Board and Rooms," "Help Wanted," etc., ten cents for each word or initial, including the address, for each insertion. The first word of each "Want" advertisement is set in capital letters without additional charge. Other words may be set in capitals, if desired, at double rates. If answers are to be addressed in care of The Outlook, twenty-five cents is charged for the box number named in the advertisement. Replies will be forwarded by us to the advertiser and bill for postage rendered. Special headings appropriate to the department may be arranged for on application.

Orders and copy for Classified Advertisements must be received with remittance ten days before the date of issue when it is intended the advertisement shall first appear.

Address: ADVERTISING DEPARTMENT, THE OUTLOOK, 381 FOURTH AVENUE, NEW YORK CITY

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Direct rail connections to the Catskills, Berkshires, Adirondacks, Saratoga, Lake George, Lake Champlain, Niagara Falls and all points North, East and West

All through rail tickets between New York and Albany accepted

FOUR FAMOUS STEAMERS Service Daily, including Sunday

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## JAPAN CHINA

Limited Party Sailing  
SEPTEMBER 21, 1919

EGYPT AND PALESTINE  
Spring and Summer 1920

The Battlefields of France  
in the Summer of 1920

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July — Private Car — August

Cool northern route across continent. 1,200 mile cruise great Peace River, visiting old fur trading posts of the past. 1,000 mile cruise beautiful British Columbia coast, visiting Indian and totem pole villages en route. 1,000 mile motor trip in garden of American Continent. 2 weeks camping in Canadian Rockies; every comfort. Reasonable. Ideal tour—\$250 up.

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Tours de Luxe leave during June, July and August, visiting all the attractions of the Pacific Coast, the National Parks, Land of the Midnight Sun, California, Canadian and Colorado Rockies, etc.

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Summer Tours leave June 23, July 10  
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## Hotels and Resorts

## NEW YORK CITY

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## Real Estate

## MAINE

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with grounds running to the ocean. Four master's rooms, two servants' rooms, bathroom, electric light, living-room, music-room, open fireplace. Apply to HAMILTON EASTER FIELD, Ogunquit, Maine.

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2. He watched the clock.
3. He was stung by a bad look.
4. He was always behindhand.
5. He had no iron in his blood.
6. He was willing, but unfitted.
7. He didn't believe in himself.
8. He asked too many questions.
9. His stock excuse was "I forgot."
10. He wasn't ready for the next step.
11. He did not put his heart in his work.
12. He learned nothing from his mistakes.
13. He felt that he was above his position.
14. He was content to be a second-rate man.
15. He ruined his ability by half doing things.
16. He chose his friends from among his inferiors.
17. He never dared to act on his own judgment.
18. He did not think it worth while to learn how.
19. Familiarity with slipshod methods paralyzed his ideal.
20. He tried to make "bluff" take the place of hard work.
21. He thought it was clever to use coarse and profane language.
22. He thought more of amusements than of getting on in the world.
23. He didn't learn that the best of his salary was not in his pay.

—From "Chesapeake and Ohio Employees' Magazine."



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### NEW YORK

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### FOR RENT—CAMP ON LAKE PLACID

Including cottage and boat house, land, etc.; beautifully located, overlooking the lake; near Lake Placid, N. Y., in the Adirondacks. This camp is completely furnished and equipped with all modern conveniences, including electric light and gasoline launch. Full information will be supplied on inquiry to DUYKE & Co., Inc., Saranac Lake, N. Y.

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WILD strawberry jam, delicate, delicious. Supply limited. Alma Hubbard, Gansevoort, New York.  
REMNANTS—Chambrays and percales. Samples submitted. Universal Co., Woodstock, R. I.

## HELP WANTED

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WANTED—Office assistant in military academy. College graduate preferred. Box 4, Woodstock, Va.

## HELP WANTED

### Business Situations

CHAUFFEUR wanted for summer to drive and care for Cadillac car. Easy work. College student desiring work during holidays preferred. State wages expected and references. 7,083, Outlook.

CUBAN woman, preferably trained in domestic science, to undertake educational work in Cuba for manufacturers of well-known food product. 7,073, Outlook.

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RAILWAY traffic inspector, \$110 a month to start and expenses. Travel if desired. Unlimited advancement. No age limit. Three months' home study. Situation arranged. Prepare for permanent position. Write for booklet CM2 Standard Business Training Institute, Buffalo, N. Y.

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EDUCATED woman as mother's helper. 7,092, Outlook.

NURSERY governess in physician's family. References exchanged. Address Mrs. Henry Pleasant, St. David's, Pa.

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COMPETENT housekeeper to manage household including three children and do all work except washing. Salary, \$30 per week. 11 Burchfield Ave., Cranford, N. J.

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MOTHER'S helper, care small boys. Forty-five monthly. Pleasant home. 536 Page Terrace, South Orange, New Jersey.

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COMPANION-teacher to girl 12 years. \$125 month; governesses, nurses, housekeepers, dietitians, male tutors. Hopkins' Educational Agency, 507 Fifth Ave.

GOVERNESSES, cafeteria managers, dietitians, matrons, housekeepers. Miss Richards, Box 5, East Side Station, Providence, R. I.

## HELP WANTED

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IF available for teaching positions anywhere in United States or foreign countries, write Ernest Olp, Steger Building, Chicago.

YOUNG, experienced nursery governess, English or French, for two little girls. Must be willing to travel and capable. Address P. O. Box 114, St. David's, Pa.

WANTED—Competent teachers for public and private schools. Calls coming every day. Send for circulars. Albany Teachers' Agency, Albany, N. Y.

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## SITUATIONS WANTED

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YOUNG man, 28, good family, careful, experienced driver, desires post as chauffeur to family traveling. Would act as secretary-companion elderly gentleman traveling. Wages no object. 7,084, Outlook.

YOUNG WOMAN, graduate bookkeeper, good sewer, efficient houseworker, wants position in home or institution. Burd School, 63d and Market Sts., Philadelphia, Pa.

## SITUATIONS WANTED

### Business Situations

CAPABLE young woman as social secretary. Well educated. Best references. 7,071, Outlook.

### Companions and Domestic Helpers

WANTED, by middle-aged gentleman, position as companion. Pleasant home main object. Highest references. Address "G," 502 E. Huron St., Ann Arbor, Mich.

YOUNG teacher desires summer position as companion or mother's helper with family going to mountains or seashore. 7,097, Outlook.

POSITION wanted in institution as house-mother. 7,063, Outlook.

WOMAN, educated, experienced, desires position in home, institution, or school for girls, as housekeeper, matron, or assistant superintendent. 7,072, Outlook.

COMPANION—Talented lady, age 25, cheerful, reliable. References. 7,075, Outlook.

GRADUATE nurse, companion to semi-invalid or children. Travel or country. References. 7,088, Outlook.

### Teachers and Governesses

COLLEGE student desires position for summer as tutor, camp counselor, or first-aid man. 7,067, Outlook.

ENGLISH teacher desires position—companion, secretary, or tutor. Would travel. Louise Wiegand, 353 Hamilton, Trenton, N. J.

YOUNG lady, school teacher, primary grade, desires position with family going to mountains or seashore for months of July and August, as governess or children's companion. 7,041, Outlook.

EXPERIENCED lady teacher, college graduate, desires to instruct or chaperon young ladies or children. Mountains preferred. Would travel. 7,085, Outlook.

GRADUATE Williams, A.B., and Harvard, A.M., athletically inclined, six years' experience boys' private schools, desires position for summer as tutor in private family. English, French, German, Latin, history, elementary mathematics. 7,063, Outlook.

YOUNG student from Paris desires position during summer as French tutor or as governess. Address Dean of Women, Wooster College, Ohio.

## MISCELLANEOUS

IDEAL home and food for vacation. 7,083, Outlook.

WANTED—Young women to take nine months' course in nursing. Frances Parker Memorial Home, New Brunswick, N. J.

MRS. Guthman, New York shopper, will send anything on approval; services free. References. 309 W. 96th Street.

WANTED—Young women to take training as baby nurses at Orange Orphan Home. Salary while training, good position guaranteed on graduating. Apply 197 Harrison St., East Orange, N. J.

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The rate is only ten cents per word. Address

**Department of Classified Advertising,**  
**THE OUTLOOK, 381 Fourth Ave., New York**

## BY THE WAY

Answering a question as to what became of the gold spike that was driven into the last rail laid in building the Union Pacific Railroad on its completion in 1869, a subscriber writes: “It was first photographed and then melted up and recast into very small spikes about fifteen-sixteenths of an inch long, and they were distributed to the more prominent railroad men present. Among the recipients was my father, now deceased, from whom I received one of the photographs mentioned and a miniature gold spike. There are probably very few of these now in existence. The original spike was full size and engraved with the officers' names and titles. The miniature was engraved with the date ‘May 10 1869’ and the words: ‘Last Spike of the Pacific Ry’ and ‘Presented by D. Hewes.’”

Another correspondent writes: “David Hewes, who gave the ‘golden spike’ to the railroad, was a wealthy man who had lived in California many years. Numerous souvenirs were made of the head of this spike and given to his friends, among whom was my father, Lansing Millis, of Boston. His souvenir was in the form of a seal ring, the back being made of gold quartz, set in gold made from this spike.”

“The great river Orinoco,” which was known to Defoe and was the scene of some of Robinson Crusoe's adventures, has, it is stated, never been explored to its source. Dr. Alexander Hamilton Rice, late of the United States Navy, is soon to leave this country on an expedition to discover the source of the river. The close of the war will doubtless liberate other adventurous spirits to the solution of the few great geographical mysteries that yet remain unsolved.

A wounded soldier's light-hearted joke is reported by an army chaplain. The soldier had lost both his hands by a bomb explosion. On again seeing his friend the chaplain, the doughboy remarked, “I can't shovel coal any more, but I can make a speech?” “What kind of a speech?” asked the chaplain. “Why”—waving his handless arms—“a ‘stump’ speech, of course!”

Reform is needed in the “cue-sheets” for the music that accompanies the movies, so a writer in the “Dramatic Mirror” asserts. He claims that the cue-sheets as well as the music are prepared by amateurs and that nobody can understand them without a code. He instances these directions for the players: “Hy. Dr. Desc., Hy. Leg. myst., sweet, pathetic, neutral sweet, light happy piece, sentimental sweet, winsome intermezzo; minor leg., Hy. rom. leg.”

“Has your husband a prosperous business?” a young bride was asked, as reported in the “Typographic Messenger.” “Yes, indeed,” was the reply; “why, he is taking in so much money that they had to give him help and appoint a receiver to assist him.”

The recent exhibition of the Society of Independent Artists in New York City closed with a deficit, according to “American Art News.” This result was in marked contrast with the Armory Show of the same society a few seasons ago, when a profit of \$80,000 is said to have been made. Has the public lost interest in the “Modernist” art movement?

This subtle feminine “dig” is reported by the Dallas “News.” He—“I’ve just



*By the Way (Continued)*

been introduced to Professor Smart. Such a charming man to talk to; he doesn't make one feel like a fool, in spite of his cleverness." She—"Ah, my dear, but that's because of his cleverness."

A collection of Prohibition Amendment jokes should include this one from the Kansas City "Star": "I'm afraid I'm stuck on this lot of pocket knives." "What's the matter with them?" "They've got corkscrews."

"The Song of the Open Road" is one of Walt Whitman's most inspiring tributes to the charm of the great outdoors. He tramped from Brooklyn to New Orleans. To-day he would probably go in a "flivver." That is what has been done by two devotees of the open road who recently arrived in New York from the Pacific Coast. Their trip occupied nine weeks, and neither hotel nor garage was visited during the entire time. The travelers slept in their car. They did this even in New York City before pointing their radiator back to the Coast.

Japanese students in America often make amusing mistakes in their attempts to write English. Sometimes, however, they strike a high note, as in this little lyric quoted by a contributor to the "Atlantic Monthly":

**SELF-RELIANCE**

I have my hands to work,  
Which my mother brought them up;  
They are my only reliance.  
Whatever may it be,  
I fear not.

I have my feet to walk,  
Which my father strengthened them;  
They are my only standpoint.  
Whatever may it be,  
I evade not.

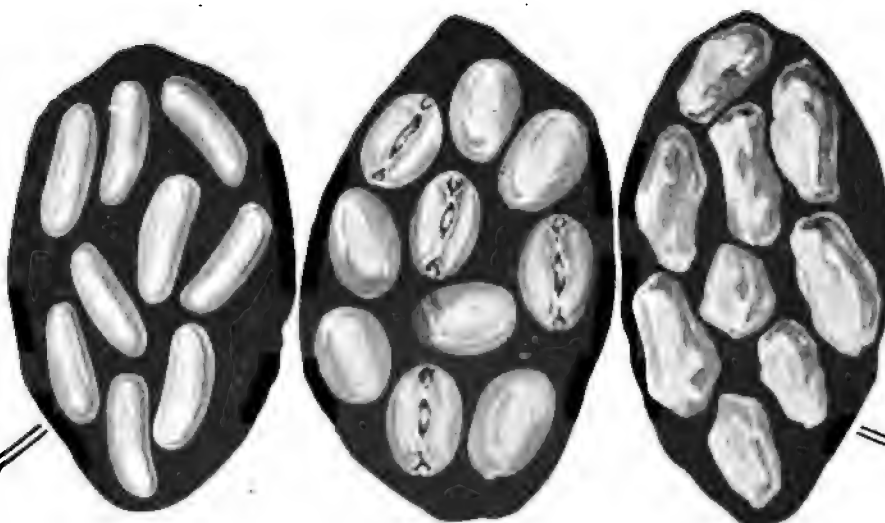
I have my mind to think,  
Which my Lord gifted me;  
This is my only guidance.  
Whatever may it be,  
I stray not.

The two prime mysteries of the sea, according to a writer in the New York "Evening Post," are those of the disappearance of the naval collier Cyclops last year and of the brig Marie Celeste in 1872. Not a trace of the great collier or of the 290 people she carried has ever been found. The Marie Celeste was found in mid-ocean, with everything in perfect order and even the dinner ready to serve, but abandoned and with no trace of the crew's whereabouts. The theory is advanced that the Marie Celeste's crew feared an explosion from her cargo and hastily took to the boats and then perished in a squall.

The moving-picture famine that has afflicted Mittel Europa during the long years of war is to vanish as soon as the Peace Treaty is signed, a theatrical journal announces. At least one American picture corporation has contracted to send its stored-up films broadcast over Germany, Austria, Hungary, Czechoslovakia, Jugoslavia, and Poland; and others will no doubt soon follow this lead.

Inducements to domestic helpers are steadily rising, as in the following advertisement from a New York City paper. The "references" mentioned may possibly be offered by the advertiser rather than requested of the applicant:

Houseworker, plain cooking; no laundry; no children; small house; \$50 month; references. Apply ———, Flushing.

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These are the queen foods, and summer brings you countless uses for them. No other way of serving cereals compares with this bubble form.

Use them to make whole-grain foods inviting, and to make the milk dish popular.

### Puffed Wheat      Puffed Rice and Corn Puffs

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#### Summer Servings

**Mix With Berries**

Or serve with cream and sugar, or with melted butter

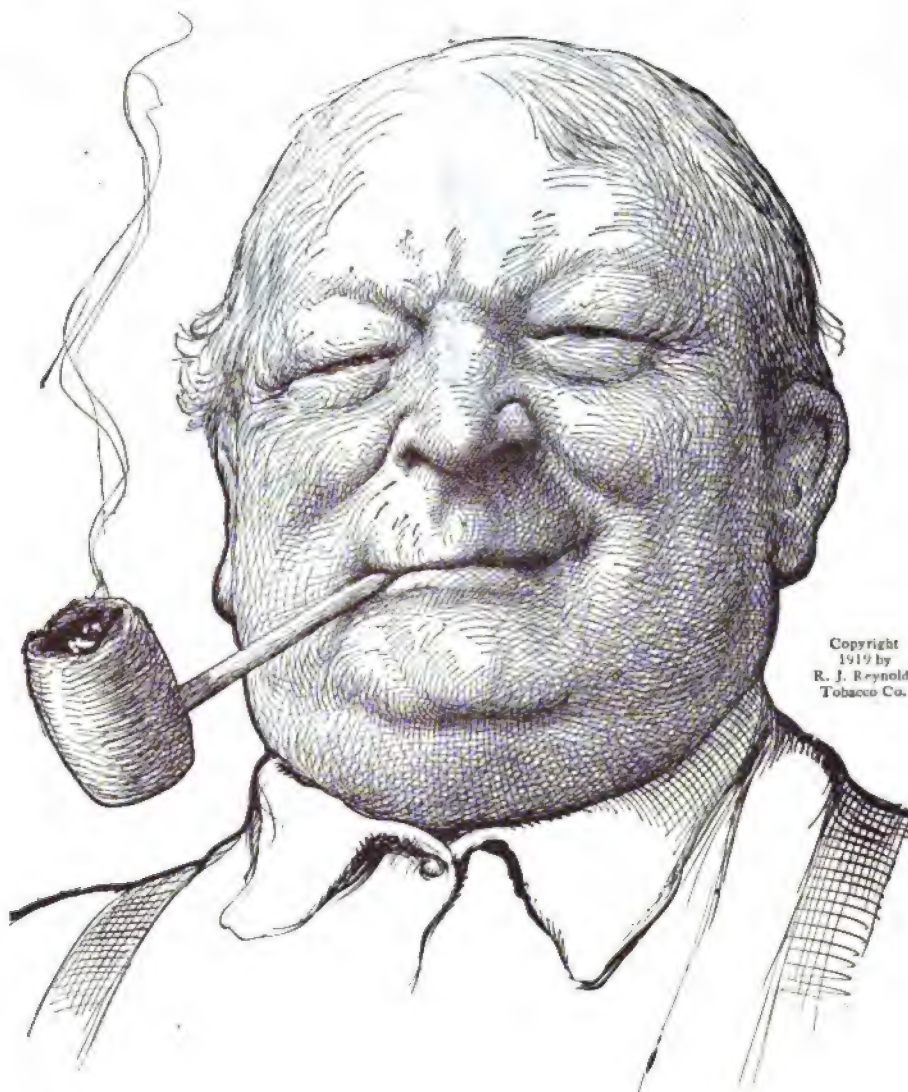
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Sole Makers

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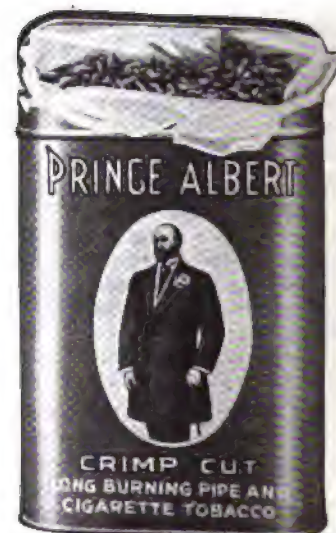
Just between ourselves, you never will wise-up to high-spot-smoke-joy until you can call a pipe or a home made cigarette by its first name, then, to hit the peak-of-pleasure you land square on that two-fisted-man-tobacco, Prince Albert!

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# The Outlook

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*because*

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Yes, The Outlook is human—thoroughly human. That is why it appeals so deeply to its several hundred thousand readers. It reaches not only into their minds but also into their hearts.

*because*

of these facts The Outlook is what it is.

But no mere recital can adequately tell the story of this splendid old—and yet ever new—publication.

The only thing to do that is The Outlook itself—and not a mere single issue of the magazine, picked up, glanced over casually, and then laid down, but issue after issue, week after week.

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Mr. John F. Gallier, County Surveyor of Wood County, recently figured that this highway carries 2,000 tons per day for its entire length of 7.36 miles, or more than 5,330,000 ton-miles per year!

This road is a Tarviated highway, and in a very interesting article Mr. Gallier develops the fact that *every ten months* the saving in the cost of operating motor traffic over this highway, as compared with that on a well-drained clay road, *equals the total investment in the road for the past eighteen years.*

Space is too limited to give Mr. Gallier's figures in detail, but a copy of the article, which gives the history and maintenance figures of the road since 1900, will be sent to any interested road engineer or taxpayer upon request.

Briefly, the total investment in the road for 18 years, including three Tarvia treatments, is \$99,367.63, or a trifle more than \$13,500 per mile.

Figuring carefully and conservatively, Mr. Gallier has worked out the difference in cost of gasoline, tires and oil alone (not taking into account the saving in wear and tear on automobiles and trucks), for traffic over the Tarvia road as compared with the same traffic over a well-drained clay road. Reduced to totals, the figures are:

Total average daily cost of gasoline, tires and oil for motor traffic on clay road . . . . .	\$714.62
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If you will write to the nearest office regarding road conditions or problems in your vicinity, the matter will have the prompt attention of experienced engineers. This service is free for the asking. If you want better roads and lower taxes, this Department can greatly assist you.

# The Outlook

JULY 2, 1919

## THE SUBMISSION OF GERMANY

**P**ROTESTING to the last and putting upon its own action the worst possible interpretation, the German Government, supported by the National Assembly, has unconditionally surrendered.

What had generally been expected has happened. The alternative to unconditional surrender was the advance of the Allied troops into German territory. In some respects that alternative might have been preferable. It would have convinced the Germans, as they have apparently not been convinced, that their dreams of conquest are over. It might also have helped to rid the rest of the German states from the incubus of Prussia. But it was an alternative which no Government of Germany dominated by Prussia could be expected to accept. On the other hand, the Government which has been negotiating with the Allies at Versailles, securing in the process some important concessions, but undertaking to insist on concessions which were not and could not be granted, had so thoroughly committed itself to a policy of a peace made between equals that it could not sign a peace of defeat. So the Government was conveniently changed. Scheidemann gave way as Chancellor, and in his place was put Minister of Labor Bauer. The Cabinet which he formed, or which was formed for him, is not composed by any means of obscure men. On it are the Catholic leader and once Pan-Germanist Erzberger, the well-known implacable Noske, and the majority Socialist leader Dr. Hermann Müller.

Even this Cabinet attempted to make changes in the terms and to secure further postponement. They argued that the German people were defenseless, and appealed to the "conscience of mankind;" they averred that they could not acknowledge Germany's guilt or surrender the Kaiser and other accused persons, and would therefore sign the terms with reservations; and they pleaded for further delay on account of the change in the Government. The patience, however, of the leaders of the Peace Conference was exhausted. Nothing but a prompt decision to sign the peace terms unconditionally or reject them was accepted. The Germans explained that they made this protest because they wanted it fully understood what their attitude was, so that if later they were charged with not keeping their word they could point to this protest. Of course that is an obvious device. Only the credulous expect this present genera-

tion of Germans to keep their word to their own hurt except under compulsion, and a notification that they do not intend to keep their word is not enlightening. What the Germans were told was in substance that if they did not like the terms and did not intend to observe them they could reject them. They then decided to sign them.

In doing so, however, the German Cabinet virtually said that they were doing something dishonorable. These are their words:

It appears to the Government of the German Republic, in consternation at the last communication of the Allied and Associated Governments, that these Governments have decided to wrest from Germany by force acceptance of the peace conditions, even those which, without presenting any material significance, aim at divesting the German people of their honor.

No act of violence can touch the honor of the German people. The German people, after frightful suffering in these last years, have no means of defending themselves by external action.

Yielding to superior force, and without renouncing in the meantime its own view of the unheard-of injustice of the peace conditions, the Government of the German Republic declares that it is ready to accept and sign the peace conditions imposed.

The implication that this is a peace of violence comes with bad grace from the Germans. Whatever violence there is in this peace is German violence, ineffaceably recorded in Belgium and northern France. The Germans' complaint that they yield to superior force is the same complaint which the captured criminal might make against the police.

## GERMAN HONOR

What do the Germans mean by honor? They say that they are being asked to sign away the honor of the German people, and then they proceed to sign. King Albert of Belgium was asked to sign away the honor of the Belgian people, and he refused to sign. If the Germans really meant what they said, they would much prefer to have German territory overrun by the troops of the Allies than sign the peace terms. They know very well that Germany would not have any such experience from French, British, and American troops as that of Belgium from the soldiers of the Kaiser. We can perhaps judge better what Germans mean by honor from their deeds than from their words.

On Saturday, June 21, German officers

and sailors, intrusted on their honor with the care of the German war-ships which had been surrendered to the Allies and were interned at Scapa Flow, in the Orkney Islands off Scotland, opened the seacocks of the vessels and let them sink. One battleship, three light cruisers, and four destroyers were beached by British officers and sailors. A few of the Germans were killed. Some of these were sailors who were shot by their own officers when in response to the shouted orders of British officers in boats alongside these sailors started to shut the seacocks. Others were officers who were shot by the British for interfering with their orders to save the ships. The German officers and sailors, including the Admiral, von Reuter, were arrested and made prisoners.

What would have been a heroic and sailor-like act if it had been done during hostilities as an escape from ignominious surrender becomes an act of shame and dishonor after surrender. During hostilities there was nothing to stop the Germans from doing this except the British fleet, and even that could not have prevented it. But now there was something else that ought to have stopped the Germans, and that was their pledged word.

The loss of the ships themselves can be disregarded. Some of them can, and probably will, be raised, if for no other reason than to free Scapa Flow from the obstruction of their presence. Otherwise it really does not matter whether they are raised or not. Naval authorities say that, though they served the German purpose of a fleet that could keep in hiding, with an occasional sally at high speed for short distances, the German war-vessels would be of little or no use to a country that uses a navy as Great Britain or America or France does. Indeed, the British proposed sinking the vessels, anyway. The French and Italians wanted these vessels divided up among the Allies. The question is solved now, however, and solved, we believe, in a manner that leaves many compensations.

In the first place, there will be no further occasion for dispute on the matter. In the second place, the German navy is where it really belongs. In the third place, the act of the Germans in sinking their fleet, dishonorable though it was, reveals that there is in the Germans the vestige of a sense of shame and self-respect, even if it is atrophied and perverted. In the fourth place, this act serves as a fair warning of what we must expect from the Germans hereafter. The

signature to the peace terms has the value only of the spirit and purpose behind it. What the Germans did at Scapa Flow is in thorough accord with what they have been doing for the past five years, and it is not unreasonable to assume that it will be in accord with what they will try to do hereafter. It is the business of the nations that joined to defeat Germany to see to it that the Germans do not make of the Peace Treaty of Versailles a scrap of paper.

### THE UPSET IN ITALY

For being too lenient toward Italy's erstwhile enemies, Prime Minister Orlando has been turned out of office, and in his place appears a man representing a faction inclined to be more lenient still! If this is not exactly the truth about the situation in Italy, it is at least a brief statement of as close an approximation of the truth as we can reach at this time.

Italy has certainly not been altogether fairly treated by nations that she had a right to rely on. Her contribution to the winning of the war was vital. By the proclamation of her neutrality at once on the outbreak of the war she relieved the Allies of all fear that her weight would be cast on the side of her partners in the Triple Alliance. By her entrance into the war she did something more than cast her weight on the side against those partners; she utilized her geographical position to make a thrust toward the heart of Mittel Europa. In the critical period when her armies were poised on the slope toward Austria she received assurance of supplies from America which she did not receive. When the end came, it was the tremendous advance of the Italians under Diaz that sent the Austro-Hungarian forces reeling. Then came the Peace Conference. Whatever may be said about the claims of certain Italian extremists, the natural aspiration of Italians generally for what seems to them to be the fulfillment of Italy's dream of unity has not been sympathetically received by the representatives of other nations at the Conference. When the President of the United States pronounced his decision with regard to Fiume and Dalmatia, he stated the arguments for the Croats, but not for the Italians. There has been some adverse criticism of Italian propaganda; but if it had not been for this propaganda Italy's case would not have been known to the public at all.

When, therefore, Orlando refused to abide by President Wilson's decision, he was acclaimed at home. His reception in Italy disposed completely of the charge that Italy at the Peace Conference was represented by men who spoke not for the Italian people, but for Italian special interests. Returning to Paris with the assurance of popular support, Orlando

apparently felt secure enough to be willing to make concessions on points which he did not regard as vital. Evidently he was not secure enough. Praised for standing firm, he is now blamed for yielding.

The irony of this all is that the new Government which supplants that of Orlando is regarded as a Giolitti Government. It is true that Giolitti himself is not Prime Minister. His pro-Germanism in the early months of the war is not yet forgotten; but there is a feeling that Giolitti himself is the god in that particular machine. At any rate, there are many Italians who believe that Francesco Nitti, the new Premier and Minister of the Interior, has a policy that is favorable to the renunciation of claims that were maintained by Orlando, and demonstrators in Naples, Turin, and Milan are reported to have cried: "Down with Giolitti! Down with Nitti! We do not want traitors to the country and to the Government."

Of course there may be questions of domestic concern that determined the character of the present Ministry. The Giolitti faction is apparently ready to cater to the extreme radicals who want for Italy what the Bolsheviks have given Moscow, and at the same time is ready to argue that Italy's failure at the Peace Conference should induce her to renew relations with Germany. Political maneuvering of this sort may have a temporary effect; but Italy is sound at heart. She deserves material help; but what she needs even more and ought to have is sympathetic understanding from her friends.

### DRAWING THE LINES CLOSER

The circle of armies to the south and east of the relatively small part of Russia occupied by the Bolsheviks is being closed up. The recent victories of General Denikine and his Cossack forces are not only of consequence in themselves, but open up what seems to be almost a certainty of the future junction of forces between Denikine and Kolchak. Late despatches say that Denikine's Cossacks are driving the Bolshevik army almost in panic back from the river Don region and that they are within twenty miles of the Volga River. It is said also that both the anti-Bolshevik generals have lately received guns and munitions from British soldiers, and, what is more valuable, a number of British tanks—the like of which the soldiers of Trotsky probably never saw before.

Both Kolchak and Denikine have been charged with being reactionary, but there is no evidence of this. An American correspondent who recently talked with Denikine describes him as a patriot and a soldier, moved by single-minded devotion to Russia, unversed in political

affairs but progressive in ideas. Ever since the overthrow of Kerensky the friends of freedom and enemies of mob tyranny in Russia have hoped to see a cloud of military forces gathered by the union of such leaders as Kolchak and Denikine.

Although Kolchak is said to have suffered some reverses lately, Denikine's reported capture of 22,000 prisoners, 150 guns, 350 machine guns, and several armored trains goes far to counteract Kolchak's losses. There is apparently good reason to hope that the All Russian Government at Omsk is building up an army which with proper assistance from the Allies will re-establish order in Russia.

### DAYLIGHT UNSAVED

Most pressing of all business before Congress have been the appropriation measures. Unfortunately Congress has not been willing to confine those measures to the business of appropriating money. Each house has adopted the Agricultural Appropriation Bill with a rider repealing after next October the Daylight Saving Law.

Altogether apart from the merits of daylight saving, this method of legislation is thoroughly bad. While Senators were adopting this rider they were complaining because the Peace Conference had put the Covenant of the League of Nations as a rider on the Peace Treaty. In the case of the Covenant and the Treaty there is reasonable argument for the combination; but for combining agricultural appropriations with daylight saving there is no reasonable argument whatever.

If the repeal of the Daylight Saving Law stands, millions of people next summer will miss the long evening which this summer they are enjoying after the close of every working day.

### MR. ROOT'S SUGGESTIONS FOR THE LEAGUE OF NATIONS

In the Senate the discussion has continued over the Knox Resolution. The principal contribution to that discussion, however, has been made, not by a Senator, but by a former Senator, Elihu Root.

In a letter to the Republican leader of the Senate, Mr. Lodge, Mr. Root says that he should be glad to see the League of Nations Covenant and the peace terms separated. What he proposes, however, is nothing so drastic, but rather the ratification of the Treaty as it stands, with certain definite and in some respects far-reaching reservations.

He declares that the changes which were made in the Covenant subsequent to the suggestions made by several Americans familiar with public affairs are "very inadequate and unsatisfactory."



He criticises the League of Nations because it does nothing to provide for strengthening the system of arbitration or for developing international law. He objects to the uncertainty involved in the clause authorizing withdrawal from the League, since a charge that we had not performed some international obligation might keep us in the League against our will. The clause on the Monroe Doctrine he regards as "erroneous in its description of the Doctrine and ambiguous in meaning." He regards other American questions as being insecurely protected.

He suggests, therefore, reservations as follows: first, the exclusion from the consent of the Senate of Article X of the League Covenant, which is the article guaranteeing the territorial integrity of the League members; second, a statement that it is understood that a two years' notice of withdrawal will not be made ineffectual by any charge concerning the non-fulfillment of international obligations; third, a statement that nothing in the Treaty shall be construed to imply a relinquishment by America of its traditional attitude toward purely American questions or require the submission of its policy concerning what it regards as purely American questions to the decision or recommendation of other Powers.

The larger part of his letter is an explanation of the reasons for his advocacy of these changes. Among these reasons are that America should not promise to do what in the future she may not be willing or able to perform; that Article X is not necessary to the League Covenant; that ambiguity should be cleared up in advance; that America should make it plain that she has no desire to dictate to European states. Mr. Root points out the merits of the Covenant as he understands them. He does not regard the Covenant as the final word in preserving peace, and he hopes for changes in the future which will lead to the development of the principle of arbitration and of international law. He thinks that changes in circumstances will permit material improvement.

#### A VISIT FROM THE PRESIDENT-ELECT OF BRAZIL

Something more than a formal or ceremonious welcome has been extended to Dr. Pessoa, the President-elect of the Brazilian Republic, who has just been visiting the United States. In his attitude and feeling toward this country Dr. Pessoa is a valuable and able ally. He has always, it is stated by those who know conditions in Latin America, opposed the insidious hostile propaganda against America. This injurious hostility has largely had its origin in the work of German or pro-German agents. In his reply

to an address of welcome at Washington Dr. Pessoa emphasized the friendship between the two countries and pointed out that it was because of this friendship that the entrance of the United States into the European war had a decisive influence on Brazil's resolve to throw her power and sympathy into the same side of the conflict. He found that the two countries had as a fundamental trait feelings of national dignity and independence which would more and more bind them together in moral, intellectual, and political ties.

Epitacio Pessoa had been serving in Paris as the head of the Brazilian delegation to the Peace Conference, was chosen President while he was performing this important duty, and is now on his way back to Brazil to take up his new duties. He has a brilliant record in public life. He became Minister of Justice and Public Instruction at the age of thirty-three, having already served some six or seven years as a member of the Brazilian Congress. Probably no other statesman in his country advanced to Cabinet honors at so young an age. His services as a jurist and professor of law were notably distinguished. At the time when he was selected to represent Brazil at Paris he was a member of the Brazilian Senate. An American whose knowledge of South American matters is thoroughly to be depended upon says: "President-elect Pessoa is thoroughly representative of the new progressive generation that is coming forward in Brazil and Latin America, and believes in that kind of practical Pan-Americanism which stands for real and lasting friendship between the United States and its sister American republics."

#### AMERICAN FEDERATION OF LABOR

The most noteworthy thing about the sessions of the thirty-ninth annual Convention of the American Federation of Labor, which closed its sessions at Atlantic City last week, was the repeated evidence that the Federation had deep interest in National American social questions. It did not by any means confine itself to what are ordinarily considered as problems of labor and capital. In other words, the Federation took a sincere interest in many things relating to the welfare of the people and the advance of intelligence and enlightenment.

This was nowhere more notable than in the educational programme adopted by the Convention. It not only urged with all its power freedom for teachers in thinking and teaching, but it advised the local bodies of the Federation to work with Boards of Education "to secure a more democratic administration of our schools and to develop a spirit of co-

operation." The Federation placed itself on the side of those who are willing to spend whatever money is necessary to make our schools stronger and better. Thus it recommended a revision upward of salaries, liberally encouraged an increase of the school revenues, hearty support to vocational guidance, the teaching of the privileges and obligations of intelligent citizenship, the better teaching of English, and especially to non-English-speaking pupils, physical education, ample playground facilities, the reduction of the sizes of classes, and (perhaps most notable of all) the establishing of public forums in the schools wherever possible. The Federation declared that one of the chief functions of the schools is preparation for active citizenship, and therefore the pupil should be "encouraged to discuss under intelligent supervision current events and the problems of citizenship."

In other ways this same spirit of American advance was shown, and with it a recognition of the fact that law is supreme. For instance, when a resolution was passed protesting against doubtful use of court injunctions in labor matters, the reason given was not that they were contrary to union policy, but that they were unconstitutional in that the courts were assuming legislative and executive functions. So the support of the telegraphers' strike by the Federation was based on the belief that the principles which the unions consider fundamentally just (such as collective bargaining) had found no recognition from Postmaster-General Burleson.

Among the other conclusions reached by this extremely active Convention were: The indorsement of a forty-four-hour week for all workers (eight hours for five days, four for Saturday) with double pay for overtime; refusal to commit the Federation to the idea of a National Labor party; opposition to opening the gates to immigration at this time; indorsement of the idea of a League of Nations and approval of the clauses relating to labor in the Covenant adopted in Paris. Finally, we note the total failure of all attempts to commit the Federation to anything un-American or to the efforts of those enemies of the true interests of labor who, as one speaker said, "were sneaking around poisoning the wells of internationalism and clutching at the throat of liberty."

#### COMMENCEMENTS AFTER THE WAR

No class of Americans can be singled out for highest honors in the war; but men of special education have corresponding responsibility. In that fact lies the significance of the service which was commemorated all over the country at this

Commencement time. In colleges and universities, in technical schools, and in other institutions of learning the first thought in the celebrations at the close of the academic year was given to the graduates and undergraduates who had given their lives in the war. Because they had richly received they had been expected to give of themselves richly. These men did what was expected of them. Among the men who offered themselves for the cause in which their country enlisted but offered themselves in advance of their country, some of whom died without knowing that America was to follow them, a large proportion were college men. Faulty as American education is, the war record of the students and graduates of the higher schools and colleges in America is to a great degree a vindication of its essential soundness.

Since education is not merely for knowledge or scholarship, but for service, American colleges have a right to be proud of their record in the war; but they have recognized too that they have honors to bestow as well as training to give, and they have therefore at this time granted honorary degrees to many men who have rendered distinguished service in the fighting forces of the country. Admiral Sims, General Crowder, General March, General Wood, and a long list of other officers have been conspicuous among the recipients of honorary degrees. Harvard, besides honoring General Crowder and Admiral Sims, chose eight graduates as representatives of the thousands of Harvard graduates who had served usefully and gallantly in this time of strain and danger, and particularly of those eight thousand who had served in the uniformed forces of this Nation and its allies. Among the men whom Yale honored was the French painter Lieutenant Jean Julien Demordant, who in the war had sacrificed his eyesight.

Among the marks of honor at these Commencements was the smallness of some graduating classes. At Stevens Institute, for instance, four-fifths of the senior class had left for war service, and the number of graduates for this year is therefore the smallest since 1883.

#### THE RENEWAL OF INTERCOLLEGIATE ATHLETICS

With the return of peace there has come to the colleges also a return of the normal signs of undergraduate energy that for two years has been absorbed in the serious business of beating Germany. Once more the fantastic garbs were seen among the college buildings on the day when all returning alumni become undergraduates in spirit for the time being.

And intercollegiate athletics, culminating in the Commencement season, partook of something of their old-time ani-

mation and importance. If there is any proof needed that the war is at an end, it can be found in the real thrill that came when there were three men on bases and two men were out, or when the bow of one boat was creeping past the rudder-post of the other in the last half-mile.

In the East, Yale has started the new athletic era with a vim. She has beaten her two rivals, Harvard and Princeton, on the diamond and on the water, and has won all her matches in tennis, which is coming to be one of the major sports; and though she was submerged in the intercollegiate track and field meet (which was won by Cornell), she downed both Princeton and Harvard.

#### COUNSEL TO COLLEGE MEN AFTER THE WAR

If there was ever a time when colleges tended to monastic seclusion, it has certainly come to an end in these days. Not only have colleges been serving as barracks and camps, but now as hostilities have ended they are serving as forums for the discussion of the problems that the war has brought in its train. It is natural and right that the word which goes from institutions of learning should be a reminder that progress can be safely made when we know and understand the lessons from the past, but that it is folly to try experiments which the cumulative experiences of mankind have proved futile. It is the business of universities and colleges to bring the knowledge of the past into the service of the present.

Among the Commencement addresses that are peculiarly pertinent at this time is that which was given to the Class of 1919 by Dr. Charles Alexander Richmond, President of Union College. As our readers will remember, Dr. Richmond was among those who early saw the significance of the war. His verse setting forth the practical wisdom of Brother Jonathan on the war, which was published in *The Outlook* in 1916, has been likened to Lowell's "Biglow Papers." To the graduating class he gave warning against, on the one hand, too much idealism, and against, on the other hand, too little. He reminded his hearers that though this was a new era, it was an old world, that though there were new nations and new boundaries there were still ancient feuds. "We shall have need of armies and navies, and the strong nations will still control the weak as they are doing now in the very organization of the new League," he said. "There is nothing sinister in this; it only means that in seeking to obtain the things that should be we must take account of the things that are." That on the one hand; but on the other it is clearer than ever that we must hold to idealism; that we see that

the strong arm shall be used only to smite the oppressor and protect the defenseless; that security and co-operation, which we are looking for in the new order, cannot be secured by any material processes; that Germany's experience proved once for all that the foundations of national greatness cannot be laid in cold-blooded self-interest. In applying these lessons, particularly to Bolshevism, Dr. Richmond made use of these aphorisms:

Thrift is not unthrift. Industry and idleness are not the same. There is no substitute for brains. Ability to govern is no man's birthright. A thousand fools do not make one wise man nor a thousand knaves a man of honor.

Vapors thrown off by an overfed fatuity of mind are sometimes mistaken for visions. We must beware equally of the idealism that spurns the lessons of experience and the materialism that ignores the life of the soul.

And, in conclusion, he applied these lessons to our relations with other countries in the following words:

What is the America of our dreams? Is it a red Republic that has thrown away all the rich gains of the past, where democracy has become a proletarian rabble, where liberty has become a madness and brotherhood a bloody compact of assassins? Such dreams are in the minds of some who call themselves idealists. Or shall it be an America that has set its heart on riches; a Nation that sees in the exhaustion of our friends as well as of our enemies only a chance to seize the golden prize of commercial supremacy?

We could not think so meanly of ourselves. We know that if they are left poor and weak while we are rich and strong it is because they have stood among the reapers in the harvest field of death through all the long hours of the day and we but an hour.

The America we are proud of is an America that sees in this a golden opportunity to pay a sacred debt; a Nation that rejoices in its strength because by that strength we can impart vitality and restore hope to four hundred millions of people brought low by the sacrifices they have made for us as well as for themselves.

#### THE PRESIDENT BECOMES A COLLEGE BOY AGAIN

One of the interesting features of the Commencement season at Princeton was the fortieth reunion of the class of 1879, of which President Wilson was a member. To one of the class committee who had the celebration in charge, Robert Bridges, editor of "*Scribner's Magazine*," the President sent a message by cable which, through the courtesy of Mr. Bridges, we are permitted to give to our readers:

Paris, May 20, 1919.

Robert Bridges,  
Care of Charles Scribner's Sons,  
New York City:

I am afraid I cannot get to Princeton by the fourteenth and that I shall miss

# CARTOONS OF THE WEEK

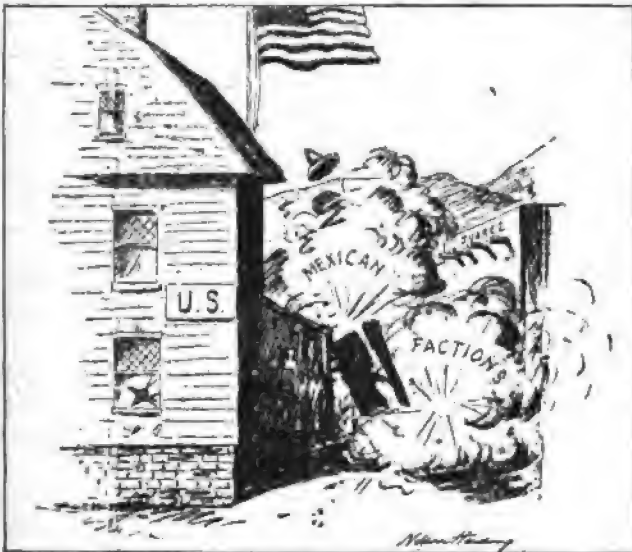
*Cassell in the New York Evening World*



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**THE ONLY WAY OUT!**

*Harding in the Brooklyn Eagle*



**BOMBS AT THE BACK DOOR**

*Thomas in the Detroit News*



**AS THE 1920 RACE LOOKS**

*Harding in the Brooklyn Eagle*



**FUNGUS**

*Darling in the New York Tribune*



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**THERE ARE MOMENTS WHEN MARRIED LIFE SEEMS QUITE ENDURABLE EVEN TO A MAN WHO THINKS HE'S HENPECKED**

*Bronstrup in the San Francisco Chronicle*



**WATCHFUL WAITING**

what would be the greatest possible refreshment to me in meeting the boys then, and so I beg you will give them the most affectionate messages from me and tell them how cheering it is to me always to think of their friendship and of the old days we spent together. It has been hard work over here, but has been lightened all the way through by the thought of the glorious country I was working for, which I love more and more every day. WOODROW WILSON.

The burdens which the President has been carrying, both of responsibility and of criticism, have been very great, and it is pleasant to think that he can turn for relief to the friendships of his college days. These friendships are among the most natural and intimate that a man can ever form.

#### PALESTINE AS AN INTERNATIONAL SPIRITUAL HOMELAND

In his recent volume called "A Pilgrim in Palestine" (the result of his travels through the country as the head of the Red Cross Commission), Dr. John H. Finley expressed, together with warm sympathy toward Jewish aspirations as to Palestine, the feeling that the interest of Christianity and of Mohammedanism also should not be disregarded in the future of Palestine. Thus he says, after speaking of the general theory of self-determination:

It is an essential complement of this that somewhere there shall be symbolized the supreme international planetary whole of which these are but confessed national fractions. And where in all the world can a place be found more fit for this visualization than this spot, where this civilization has had its greatest prophets and noblest teachers?

Thus he feels that "the old homestead of civilization, the abandoned farm of a widespread family of nations, should, in a way, be morally and spiritually internationalized." He feels that the Jew, because of the universality of his experience, is "fitted above others to help the nations reach that internationalism of practice as well as of spirit through internationality." This is to be attained, he believes, not by segregating themselves as "a peculiar people," but by accepting a mission "to internationalize, not to intensify and extend nationalism."

This view has been accepted in terms of praise by a Jewish rabbi, the Rev. David Philipson, in the Chicago "Israelite," and the fact that a rabbi writes in hearty favor of the idea is a strong indication that as regards conserving the world-interest in Palestine, it is sound philosophically and in the human spirit. Mr. Philipson says:

To make of Palestine by fiat either a Jewish state, a Christian state, or a Mohammedan state would be intolerable in the first-named instance to Christians and Mohammedans, in the second to

Jews and Mohammedans, and in the third to Christians and Jews. The only tolerable solution is that suggested by Dr. Finley and by others before him, viz., the internationalization of this most international of all of earth's localities.

He further urges that it would be well if Palestine could be permanently internationalized, or "mutualized," to use the expression which Dr. Finley prefers, under the oversight of the League of Nations.

The idea of Palestine as a Holy Land for Christians, as well as Jews, is certainly one which may well take hold of the religious and historical sense of Christian churches. It should be borne in mind in all discussions of Zionism and the future of Palestine.

#### HEALING THE SCARS OF WAR

"Once more to be useful; to see pity in the eyes of my friends replaced with commendation; to work, produce, provide, and to feel that I have a place in the world; seeking no favors and given none; a man among men in spite of this physical handicap"—this is the "Creed of the Disabled" as given on the cover of "Carry On," a magazine devoted to the work of the reconstruction of disabled soldiers and sailors.

There are two phases of this reconstruction work—the physical rehabilitation of disabled men and vocational retraining. Upon the entrance of this country into the war the Division of Physical Reconstruction was created, the object of which was to return the disabled men to combat service or to civilian life as rapidly and as nearly physically fit as possible, and, where necessary, to start re-education. After investigation this work of re-education was delegated to the Federal Board for Vocational Education. Too much cannot be said in commendation of what is being done in the United States in rehabilitation work.

Up to date fifty-two hospitals have been designated for the work of physical reconstruction, and the treatment given includes the educational as well as the therapeutic. In all these plans for the reclamation of disabled men the idea has been not only to cure the men, but to help them to secure remunerative employment as soon as they are able to re-enter civilian life. Close co-operation is therefore maintained between the Division of Physical Reconstruction, with its work in the hospitals, and the Federal Board for Vocational Education, into whose hands the men who are entitled to compensation by the War Risk Insurance Bureau, after their discharge, go for further education.

Every effort is made in planning for this retraining to make use of the former trade or occupational knowledge of the

disabled man. While he is under training his expenses are paid. After the completion of his training, employment is found for him by the Placement Division of the Federal Board, and his work is supervised for a time in order to see that he is able to make good under commercial conditions. During this period of probation his support is continued.

Some idea of the importance which the various Governments attach to this class of work may be judged by the fact that an international conference was recently held in New York City. France sent as a delegate Dr. Maurice Bourrillon, Director of the National Institute for War Cripples at St. Maurice and President of the Permanent Inter-Allied Committee on War Cripples. He has been called the grandfather of the movement for the rehabilitation of maimed soldiers, this work having been in operation in France for over four years. He states that the one hundred and twenty-four vocational schools which have been established there have not been sufficient for all those who have been desirous of learning a trade, and that these schools have had to be enlarged and new ones opened.

Incident after incident might be related to show what is being done in the way of healing these scars of war, and what it means to the soldier and to his family to know that the service and advice of a vast staff of experts—medical, psychological, sociological, and economic—are at his command.

In one of the hospitals devoted entirely to head cases a pathetic instance is cited of a boy who was horribly burned by liquid fire. His lower jaw was almost completely burned away, he had lost his nose, and there were other serious wounds about the face and upper part of the head. He had been operated on seven times. Up to the time of the third operation he had been unable to speak, but his brain was only too active when he thought of what life held for him. While undergoing the third operation, and while still under the influence of the anæsthetic, he spoke for the first time. And he voiced the thoughts that had been surging through his brain all those terrible weeks when he said: "This way, ladies and gentlemen; this way, please. Take a look at the human freak." And so it is with many of these young men. They do not wish to inflict the suffering which the sight of them would bring to their parents. Thus the Government is exerting every effort to mitigate such unfortunate conditions. The blind, the deaf, the armless, the legless, all are being helped in different ways, special attention being given to each kind of disability.

As Dr. Bourrillon has well said: "I firmly believe that just as our French



have done, you will understand your duty both to America and to put into the reconstruction of our lives the same ardor and as if you gave evidence of when to the aid of France."

## SHOULD WE PAY COLOMBIA TWENTY-FIVE MILLIONS?

IT is stated that the treaty with Colombia will, in a new form, be brought before the Senate; that it is to be favorably reported by the Foreign Relations Committee; and that it is expected that it will be approved. The reason for this expectation is found in the fact that, although the treaty provides for paying \$25,000,000 to Colombia, it does not include an apology for anything done by the United States in connection with the establishing of the Republic of Panama and the building of the Panama Canal.

The question at once arises, What, if anything, do we owe Colombia? If we committed a wrong against that country, we owe her an apology as well as money; if we did not, it would appear that we recognize by the treaty that some injury was done to Colombia for which we now wish to make ourselves responsible although we committed no wrong. If we rightly owe anything to Colombia, it should be made as clear as day what we owe, and why. As a matter of fact, Colombia attempted to take advantage of the United States by extortionate demands after we were so far committed to the building of the Panama Canal by our purchase of the French rights that (as Colombia supposed) we had no alternative but to submit to being held up.

We earnestly advise the Senate, and any one who feels inclined to make this present of cold cash without compensation to Colombia after sixteen years of refusal on the part of the United States to do so, to read the two Messages sent by President Roosevelt to Congress in 1903 and 1904. In these the story of the whole matter is told fully and finally. It is often said that Mr. Roosevelt declared publicly as to Panama, "I took it." Over and over again, however, he declared that he resented the assertion that he had usurped authority or acted in an unconstitutional manner. What his attitude was in this and other similar questions was well expressed in a passage which we quote from an article by Mr. Roosevelt in *The Outlook* of October 7, 1911, on "How the United States Acquired the Right to Dig the Panama Canal:"

The simple fact was, as I have elsewhere said, that when the interest of the American people imperatively demanded that a certain act should be done, and I had the power to do it, I did it unless it

was specifically prohibited by law, instead of timidly refusing to do it unless I could find some provision of law which rendered it imperative that I should do it. In other words, I gave the benefit of the doubt to the people of the United States, and not to any group of bandits, foreign or domestic, whose interests happened to be adverse to those of the people of the United States.

A few of the salient facts which should not be forgotten may be here briefly summarized: Colombia had negotiated a treaty with the United States, selling us the rights desired for the Panama Canal; technically the treaty had to be ratified by the Colombian Congress as well as by our Senate; practically the Congress was a mere tool of Maroquin, the Colombian Vice-President, who had seized the power, imprisoned the President, and dispersed Congress. He summoned a session of Congress for the express purpose of making it refuse to ratify the treaty the Colombian Government had negotiated. No Congress had sat in Colombia for five years before Maroquin called this Congress for the express purpose of rejecting the Canal Treaty. It meekly did so, and then adjourned without passing any legislation whatever. As Mr. Roosevelt pointed out, Maroquin, who had come to power by seizing and imprisoning the President, had the fate of the treaty entirely in his own hands. He had the absolute power of an unconstitutional dictator to keep his promise or break it. He determined to break it. Thus, he hoped, the United States would be caught in a trap and driven to accept a blackmailing demand.

But Panama had a great stake in the matter. To build the Canal was to benefit Panama immensely. It is no wonder that talk of revolution in Panama surged up instantly. Panama had seen fifty-three revolutions and outbreaks in fifty-seven years; twice she had tried to secede; several times marines had been landed from United States war-vessels to protect persons and property. The Panaman delegates in the Colombian Congress gave warning that Panama would not submit to this attack on its vital interests.

By the Hay-Pauncefote Treaty the United States had not only the right but the duty to keep peace on the Isthmus, and especially to see that transit by railway was kept open and free. It had exercised this right and duty several times at the request of Colombia and to its interest. The moment the Panama Republic was formed we intervened in the same way. If we had not taken prompt action, as Mr. Roosevelt often pointed out, the Panama Canal would not have been built. It would have been "leaning backwards" if on a demand to enrich Colombia we had ignored the plain interests of Panama, the Canal, and the United States. If the Panama Revolution had not sprung up,

President Roosevelt was prepared to send a Message to Congress recommending that we should proceed with the work of the Canal in spite of Colombia's opposition.

It has been said, in effect, that we were in collusion with the revolutionists in Panama. The proof given is the fact that we acted quickly. In point of fact, every one knew that such a revolution was impending. A month before it broke out Army officers who had been on the Isthmus told Mr. Roosevelt that it was certain to take place if Colombia did not ratify the treaty, and that the people of Panama were in favor of it. President Roosevelt acted promptly and legally. He said in 1911:

To have adopted any other course would have been an act not merely of unspeakable folly but of unspeakable baseness; it would have been even more ridiculous than infamous. We recognized the Republic of Panama. Without firing a shot we prevented a civil war. We promptly negotiated a treaty under which the Canal is now being dug. In consequence, Panama has for eight years enjoyed a degree of peace and prosperity which it had never before enjoyed during its four centuries of troubled existence.

We notice that while all comments on the new treaty lay stress on the fact that there is no admission of wrong-doing, most of them indicate a feeling that there was wrong-doing. For instance, the New York "Times" entitles its leading editorial on the subject "Reparation to Colombia." If there has been no wrong-doing, why talk about reparation? And if Colombia threw away her golden opportunity through greed to get more than was offered, and thereby really did injure herself to the extent of \$25,000,000, why, in the name of justice and common sense, should this country be called to make her a present of that amount?

## BACKGROUND PAST AND PRESENT

MANY of us to-day have our little cures for the contemporary. When familiar creeds go crashing, and the daily foundations of our feet quake and rumble, we have our avenues of escape. Birds and books and babies are not yet infected with Bolshevism. Despite the portentous problems that oppress us, spring still pipes gayly through the greenwood and youngsters make merry with the violets. But while nature is still reassuring, that other familiar refuge, a book, has become an insecure retreat. A novel used to be a method of splendid forgetting, but to-day we have reason to complain that most of the people in contemporary fiction are unreal. They do not move with human abandon; they are puppets by which we refuse to be duped,

much as we yearn for the release of romance.

Probably the novelist is as conscious of his inadequate portraiture as we are. It is not his fault if both his own hand and the characters he depicts lack the large, free gesture of older days. The real trouble is that to-day both artist and picture have no stable background. We know how hard it is to distinguish the movement of a train except by reference to stationary objects. Fielding and Thackeray drew men in action against the static landscape of an accepted social order. The present prevalence of earthquake both weakens the artist's hand and in any faithful picture of the times confounds the movements of the actor with the movements of the scenery, so that we cannot focus attention on him, being preoccupied with observing the roof about to collapse upon his head. Both in fact and in fiction background has become intrusive, so that by its engrossing interest it relegates the people in the drama to mere automata. No wonder that the old gusto of loving or hating an imaginary person has become impossible for either author or reader.

In earlier novels fiction-shapes stood out boldly against the surrounding stability; their actions and reactions showed forth vigorous and impressive. The background of any story may be resolved into several elements, each forming part of the foundation upon which fiction folk live and move and have their being. Of these foundation elements, actual place, with all its power to shape personality and to suggest atmosphere, is prominent. No less important is the period depicted, comprising the social conditions governing the career of any individual; the common workaday creed and convention of his time and his town must show forth as affecting a hero's behavior. These elements of background can be instantly recognized if one remembers the painstaking attention to each shown in Bennett's "Old Wives' Tale." Another part of background is less visible, namely, the writer's own philosophy of life, which consciously or unconsciously supplies the structure of selection beneath the external setting. Yet how is a story-teller to-day to find a stage-scene secure enough for contrast with a character's emotions and actions? Revolt has always been a fertile theme for fiction, but in a revolutionary period you cannot discover any condition solid enough for any one to rebel against. You could not to-day emphasize a man's atheism, as once in Edna Lyall's "Donovan;" too few men are sure of God. You could not emphasize a woman's divorce; too many women are divorced. You cannot depict revolt against any convention unless it is securely established.

Perhaps it is impossible to have con-

fident and convincing portrayal of character when all the background of faiths and customs is being tossed and tested both for people in novels and for people out of them. Yet we who would find some poise in a reeling universe still hunger for the peace that is due us from books. A sharp line of cleavage may be observed to-day between readers who are so intrigued by the enigmas of the present that they cannot read any books of the past, and readers who are so oppressed by these same enigmas of the present that they cannot read any *but* books of the past. Susceptibility to background is the essence of both attitudes; the first that of people repelled by the smug security of former fiction, and the second that of people helpless with hysteria before our own volcanic present. For both classes no saner means of orientation is to be found than the attentive study of the background of earlier novels. With a sure instinct for equipoise, many a doughboy in his dugout demanded a deep draught of Dickens; we who are called on to hold the bewildering Front Line of Reconstruction should have the same brave detachment and sane appreciation. Both the readers and the writers of novels will return to a contemplation of real life with surer self-security after they have walked for a while along the unhurried farm-lands of George Eliot, or in the little villages of Jane Austen impregnable in provincialism.

In view of their conscientious attention to social and economic questions, it is perhaps unkind to say to many present-day novelists that a novel should deal primarily with persons, not with problems. If you are to portray characters that shall seem alive, you must subdue background to its proper subordinate function, you must impress enough firmness upon your landscape to contrast clearly with the action of your people. To attain this trick of seeming security when the actual contemporary scene is heaving, is a hard task for any story-teller. One way of success is by emphasizing those elements of background that are less subject to disturbance than the others. Specific place can be made so prominent that the actuality of mountain and moor may offset the flux of creeds and conventions unescapable in a transitional era. This is the supreme achievement of Thomas Hardy. His characters move across the pages with compelling vitality, not because either he or they possess the old security of faiths and codes unquestioned by Fielding and Smollett, but because their actions are silhouetted against the brooding immobility of Exmoor.

Another element of background that may be intensified to give the requisite of realism is harder to attain. The personal

philosophy of the writer may supply security to the stage structure of his drama. This framework may be invisible to the reader's eye. Even the artist himself may not be fully conscious that he is employing it, and yet it will prove to be his own conception of the eternal scheme of things that establishes the perspective of his picture and gives it coherence. Just in so far as a novelist's own faith is sanguine and constructive rather than inchoate, will the background of his book appear to have solidity.

The requisite of a serene philosophy is to-day equally difficult for novelist and reader. Yet both might gain peace and poise by a glance at the backgrounds of past fiction and of present fact. The earth under our feet is perhaps far firmer than we perceive. There have been volcanoes before, but when the lava cooled, braver cities were built on buried ones. Creeds and customs slough their old externalities only to attain more vigorous new growth. At many a time before in history must the background of life have seemed to contemporary actors menacing to all tradition and to all confident behavior. Yet never yet has the sky that roofs all our faiths fallen on us, nor the earth that gives seed-space to our hopes been consumed. All the structures of custom built by progress have been preserved just so long as people have kept them sanitary. When the house of habit appears to be toppling, it does not call for panic, but for sturdier beams. One conceives one's background as ready made for one's entrance upon the stage; if the scenery quakes and threatens or even bruises by unexpected impacts, one thinks this not one's fault but one's fate. Yet perhaps there never was any period, however chaotic, when a man's background was not chiefly of his own making.

## POPULAR FALLACIES

### IV—THAT LABOR IS A COMMODITY TO BE BOUGHT IN THE CHEAPEST MARKET

A HOUSEWIFE goes marketing after breakfast. She wishes to get some fruit for the family dinner. She is spending the family money, and she wishes to get the most and the best she can for that money. There are three fruiterers in the village. She may go to one because he is an Italian, to another because he is a native American, to a third because he belongs to her church. But if she is a wise and a conscientious housewife the two considerations which will determine her choice are quality and price. She buys where she can get the best fruit for her household at the lowest price.

And the fruiterer will sell where he can

get the best price for the fruit he has for sale. His customer may be a poor woman and he may be generous, or she may be a new customer and he may be politic. In either case he may sell below the market price. Otherwise he will get the most money he thinks he can get that day in that market.

When I was a boy in college, the orthodox doctrine of political economy was that labor is a commodity, like fruit. The workingman has labor to sell; the capitalist wishes to buy some labor, and goes into the market, like the housewife, to buy the best labor he can get at the lowest price for which he can get it. As the housewife is spending the family money, so the capitalist is spending the stockholders' money; and both are bound to make the best bargain they can.

There are many and serious objections to this economic theory. The fundamental and fatal objection is that labor is not a commodity. Commodity is a *thing*, and labor is not a thing; it is a service. Commodity is a product of the man's labor, but labor is the man himself for a certain number of days in the week or hours in the day.

If I am peddling apples in the street, the character of the man who comes to the door to look at my fruit is a matter of indifference to me. It is true that if I think he has made his money by a gambling speculation or by oppressing the poor I may refuse to sell to him. But this little boycott is only that I may satisfy my conscience—or my pride—by refusing to deal with a gambler or an oppressor of the poor. As the seller of a commodity my only question will be, Is his money good and does he offer enough of it to get my apples?

But if I am applying for a position as

gardener, that is not my only question. It is not my principal question. I want to know what sort of a man the employer is. Does he pay promptly, or is he a screw who pays his debts only under compulsion? Is he generous, so that if my wife or children are sick I may expect some consideration from him in adjusting my work with reference to their needs, or is he a Shylock who will have his bond whatever the cost? Will he treat me with respect, so that I can maintain my own self-respect while in his employ, or shall I be to him a bit of agricultural machinery, like the plow or the spade, or a mere higher type of animal, like the horse, to be dismissed whenever as good a one can be had at a lower price? How does he treat his other servants? Shall I find myself in a happy family, or shall I have to live in an atmosphere of continual discontent?

If I am selling him apples, all he will need to know will be, Are my apples good and is the price reasonable? But if I am applying for a position as gardener there is much he will need to know about my character before he employs me. Am I a drinking man or a sober man? industrious or a shirk? decent in my conversation and behavior, or vulgar and profane, a man from whom his children will catch bad habits? Am I careful, so that he may safely intrust to me his animals and his tools, or careless, so that I may injure the tools and mistreat the animals? These questions do not concern him if he is buying my apples, but they are fundamental if he is hiring my service.

If the bargain is between a corporation and a workingman, the questions will be different, but they will be equally personal and equally vital. The workingman ought to know whether the corporation

will treat him as a man or as a piece of machinery; whether the foremen and superintendents under whose orders he will work are gentlemen or merely driving-wheels; whether his employers will have consideration for his health and his home life, or will be disregarding of both. And the corporation ought to know whether its employee will regard its interests as his own or is one who will stir up strife and discontent in his fellow-workmen and who perhaps is coming to the factory for that very purpose.

If an objector says that sobriety and honesty are qualities of the labor sold, as ripeness and soundness are qualities of the apples sold, the answer is that the qualities of the apple do not depend on the qualities of the seller, but the qualities of the labor do depend absolutely on the qualities of the laborer. And this fact distinguishes radically a commodity from a service, and the relations of employer and employed from the relations of seller and purchaser.

The relations between employer and employed are those of collaborators in a common enterprise. The mistress and the maid are together engaged in keeping house; the banker and the porter are together engaged in protecting the property of the depositors; the president of the railway and the switch-tender are together engaged in transporting freight and passengers. If their joint work is to go on peacefully and prosperously, the relation between them must be one of mutual confidence and respect. This is the postulate of the new political economy. And all schemes of collective bargaining, profit-sharing, and the like are valuable only as they are the products of this spirit or tend to promote it.

LYMAN ABBOTT.

## WAR WORK IN HONOLULU

### SPECIAL CORRESPONDENCE

IN the peaceful isles of Hawaii, surrounded by leagues of the blue Pacific, we have felt comparatively little of the stress of war, except through our mental vision. It is true that with our cosmopolitan population we have been akin to probably all the fighting nations through their sons who had sojourned here until the war cloud darkened the world. Then they heard the call of country, and, leaving their homes and families here, journeyed far to answer the call. Thereafter their letters, or stories we heard of their deeds of valor, brought the war spirit so close that the women of every nationality have also "carried on." Their work has been varied: in all departments of the Red Cross and other allied organizations; in helping Hawaii go "over the top" in every campaign for Liberty Bonds, War

Savings and Thrift Stamps; and in supplying both service and funds in all organizations which looked after the morale of the Army, Navy, and the "folks at home."

After the armistice was signed, and the western front was no longer the chief objective point of the world's interest, we of Hawaii have felt nearer to the next most interesting front—Siberia—and our interest in war work has been kept up through supplies sent to the army and refugees there.

Occasionally we have been able to extend Hawaiian hospitality through Red Cross canteen work to troops which were being sent to Siberia via this port, well named "the crossroads of the Pacific." There have been French aviation corps, American engineers, and Red

Cross medical units. Hawaii has sent to Siberia its own Red Cross unit of doctors, nurses, camp service men, secretaries, and refugee workers, all of whom send back to us most vivid pictures of the crying needs in that vast country.

By ones and twos, and sometimes in larger numbers, Hawaii's sons, and daughters too, have come home to thrill us with tales of their experiences. As we are such a "melting-pot" of all nations, we have had representatives of nearly all the Allied armies; also representatives of nearly every nationality who, born here on American soil, have served under the "Stars and Stripes." The roll of honor contains many names marked with the gold star which means the supreme sacrifice; but the list is comparatively small, thank God, of boys who have returned

without the full complement of arms, legs, and eyes.

So it remained for the contingent of one hundred Czechoslovaks and some forty of our own boys in khaki who came to Honolulu from the Siberian battle-front to show the people of Honolulu the terrible ravages which modern warfare makes upon human flesh. When these men came down the gangplank of the transport *Sheridan* on a beautiful Hawaiian Sunday (May 18) and lined up to march to the waiting motors, I'll venture to say there was not a dry eye in the group

these men should be written by some one with the epic pen of Homer, for mine fails in doing justice to the subject. I can only tell, as I learned from them bit by bit, a few of the tragic stories I heard. One man, with face lined and seamed as by old age, and yet with such a kindly expression, told me that he had lived in New York many years before the war, and had a wife and six children, whom he left in the spring of 1914 to go home and see his old mother in Bohemia. Then came war; his entry, perforce, into the Austrian army; surrender to the Russians after

not eat another bite, and as I probably showed in my face surprise at his whisper, he told me he had not been able to speak aloud since last December, as the intense cold had paralyzed his vocal chords. Another American had been a painter by trade, but the cords of his hand were paralyzed and some of the flesh had dropped off as a result of frostbite, so he will go with the whispering soldier to a hospital on the mainland for treatment.

We learned through Professor Chez, who is accompanying the six officers and ninety-four men, that nearly all who had undergone amputations had not even had the blessing of anæsthesia, because the supply of chloroform and ether gave out. Professor Chez is himself a Czech; he was formerly a member of the faculty of the University of West Virginia, and well known as an athlete and a football coach. He has had wonderful experiences, too numerous to relate in this short space, as he has been in every warring country except Mesopotamia. He was asked by the Czechoslovak Staff in Siberia to accompany this band of wounded heroes as their official interpreter and friend on their long journey from Siberia via Japan, the Philippine Islands, Hawaii, the United States mainland, and across the Atlantic until they finally reach their homeland, the new Republic of Czechoslovakia. Professor Chez is quoted as saying: "These men are sent by the Czechoslovak Staff in Siberia in order that they may be seen and talked to by their compatriots who are now American citizens; that the latter may know the heroes who defended the Trans-Siberian Railway, the longest front in this war, against ten times their number, and who have done more than any other army of equal size in winning the war, principally by keeping Germany from entering the rich territory of Siberia and capturing the food supplies."

When some of the men refused butter for their bread, it brought home the fact that to them white bread probably seemed quite delicious without butter in comparison to the black bread and thin soup diet they had subsisted on for so long. At one time they had not even had tobacco as a solace for their hardships, and had actually smoked leaves as a substitute. One poor chap who had lost both hands from a bomb explosion did not lack for willing helpers, because his comrades on either side saw to it that he had all he wanted to eat and drink; later, when we passed around cigarettes and postcards, there was always some one near who would light the one or tuck the other into a uniform pocket.

After they had finished a substantial lunch, which was served out of doors, with long tables covered with snowy white cloths, "just like we used to have at home," as one buck private remarked in an awe-struck tone, the Czechs gathered under one of the trees and sang several songs in their native tongue. Their voices were good and the harmony more than good, and as they sang the sad faces lighted up and the eyes glistened, for they felt that they were among friends. Their



THE CZECHOSLOVAK DELEGATION AT LUNCHEON IN HONOLULU

Diamond Head, an extinct volcanic crater, is seen in the background

of Red Cross and War Camp Community Service workers come to greet these men when the crutches swung along in marching time, or one arm and an empty sleeve kept rhythm with the step.

After a motor ride to the Pali, which is Honolulu's greatest beauty spot, destined to become world famous, the drive continued around the city of Honolulu, so that the men might enjoy the trees and shrubs in full flower—such an antithesis to the bleak Siberian wilds. Then to the Seaside Hotel, where some enjoyed a dip in the ocean, while others preferred to sit "On the Beach at Waikiki" and talk to the first American girls and women that they had seen.

The conversation was carried on in some instances through an interpreter, sometimes in French, and—yes, even in German, for no one cared what the language was, provided it showed these Czechs that they were among friends. The language of the eyes was used too, and the boys seemed content merely to look and smile at the women who felt it a privilege to be with them. And their eyes! What suffering and sadness they showed, even in the youngest faces! The American boys of course welcomed the opportunity to talk to the young girls hovering around, and their tongues made up for lost time spent among people who understood not their language.

The history of each and every one of

his officers were killed in battle; then the Bolshevik uprising after the Russian Revolution; and, finally, they were driven like hunted beasts into Siberia, after they had been the defense of the Trans-Siberian Railway against the Bolsheviks. He said that since he had entered the Austrian army he had never heard a word from his wife and children, nor even from his mother in Bohemia. He had written to them for three years, and, discouraged then, finally gave up writing to them, as he felt that the letters were never sent from the point where he mailed them. The one bit of news he had gleaned in regard to them was once when he stood near the railway in the vast Siberian plains and a train stopped for a moment. He recognized a friend who lived in the same town in New York State, and, frantically calling to him for news, this friend gave him the information that his two eldest sons were in the American Army, and then the train went on! These were children only fourteen and sixteen years old when he left home. Well, his story is doubtless no sadder than thousands of others, but I was so interested to hear whether he finds the wife and children still awaiting his return in the little village in New York that I gave him my address, and I hope he will remember his promise to let me know all about it.

One big American private to whom I offered dessert whispered that he could



afternoon was spent in a trip to the Aquarium, in which Honolulu has one of the finest collections of tropical fish in the world, to quote David Starr Jordan, an authority. The Army-Navy Y.M.C.A. was of course thrown open to all the men on the transport and continuous entertainment offered.

Their stay in port lasted till Monday noon, and when I went to the dock to

take some magazines and postcards to some of my new-made friends they greeted me with much more happy and smiling faces than when they sailed into this port, unknown to them, just a little over twenty-four hours previous. When the whistle blew and the Hawaiian band played its customary farewell song, "Aloha Oe," the hearty yell that went up from Americans and Czechs alike

showed that they realized that here in this "Paradise of the Pacific" they were leaving many friends who had given them the first of the cordial greetings which every American city they visit will give to this band of heroes when the opportunity comes to show the appreciation that we all feel for what they have done for us.

HELEN KIMBALL.

Honolulu, T. H., May 25, 1919.

## THE LEAGUE OF NATIONS

BY WILLIAM G. McADOO

FORMER SECRETARY OF THE UNITED STATES TREASURY

A FUNDAMENTAL error into which opponents of a League of Nations have fallen is the assumption that by staying out of such a League the United States can maintain a "splendid isolation" which will keep us out of future wars. The great war from which we are now emerging shows the magnitude of this illusion. We were not drawn into the world war voluntarily. We tried to maintain our traditional policy of isolation, but failed, for the reason that America has grown so great in material, moral, and political influence and is now such a vital factor in the family of nations that no great war involving the leading Powers of the world can take place without involving the United States inevitably in the conflict.

For almost three years after the war broke out in Europe we strove, in pursuance of our traditional policy, to maintain a neutral position. But as the struggle between the belligerents progressed and it became more and more to their advantage in fighting each other to disregard our neutrality and to violate our rights under international law, they proceeded to do so with indifference.

America's economic status in the family of nations makes it essential that freedom of ocean transit for American life and property shall always be maintained. For many years we have produced much more than we can consume. Our overproduction, stimulated by war, is the greatest in our history. Foreign markets for our surplus are indispensable to the welfare and prosperity of our people. In furtherance of our foreign commerce, it is necessary that American citizens, as well as American products, shall be transported upon the high seas without molestation. Germany found it to her interest to use the submarine in defiance of international law to destroy American lives and American commerce in her effort to defeat England. The sacred obligation which every government owes to its citizens to protect them against wrongful aggression forced the American people finally to drop the rôle of a neutral and to assume the character of a belligerent. If we had failed to defend our rights which had been challenged by an arbitrary foe, we should have been respected neither at home nor abroad; we should have found our moral influence destroyed and our

legitimate commerce injured to such an extent as to bring distress and suffering to our own people. First of all for liberty, humanity, and our sacred ideals, and next for the vindication of our vital rights, we entered the fight and fought the war to the finish and to victory. We shall have to fight again unless the nations of the earth now organize an instrumentality through which the peace of the world may be preserved, for we shall find ourselves confronted again with aggressions upon our vital rights by one combatant or another or all the combatants who may be engaged in some future European war.

Our isolation has been destroyed forever. Three thousand miles of the Atlantic are no longer a protection. They are not even a formidable barrier. Gallant men of our Navy have already completed the conquest of the Atlantic in airplanes; and two gallant representatives of Great Britain have just made a non-stop flight across the Atlantic in sixteen hours. What the future development of the world is to be one can picture with reasonable certainty—swifter communication by improved methods as revolutionary in their character as the steam-engine was a century ago, and capable perhaps of infinitely greater and more remarkable development. More than ever America is interwoven into the very warp and woof of the fabric of the world.

Our only escape from war in the future is therefore to join our power to that of the leading nations of the world and create such a preponderant force capable of benevolent, orderly, and prompt exercise in the interest of peace that war shall be made remote, if not impossible.

Under the peace settlement new nationalities are taking form and vitality. Self-government of the people, for the people, and by the people bids fair to become the organic system in each of the new nations which will be born of the Peace Conference now sitting at Versailles. This very democratization of the peoples of Europe will prove one of the most potential influences for the future peace of the world. Self-governing peoples, democratic peoples, do not want war. They are pacific in large degree because of the very responsibility which self-government imposes, and they are receptive, therefore, to counsels of peace

when autocratic despots are never willing to listen. With autocracy destroyed and democracy ascendant America has the opportunity of bringing into existence the greatest charter of human rights and of doing a greater service for humanity than any nation has ever been able to do in the history of all the world.

No League of Nations can be created without America. Her influence is essential, not alone to its creation, but to its success. Her power, her moral influence, her unselfishness, and her ideals must be thrown into the balance all the time.

No argument should be required to show the need of a League to secure the future peace of the world; but if it is, five million dead soldiers and sailors sleeping in the soil of Europe and in the trackless waters of the vast deep, millions of maimed and wounded fighters, millions of dead and outraged women and children needlessly sacrificed, and millions of civilian men too old to fight but forced to die from starvation and want, cry out in a mighty but inarticulate chorus for the abolition of war. Humanity, Christianity, civilization, and every noble thing America has professed and fought for demand guarantees of future peace. The masses of men and women everywhere, who must bear the burden of debt and toil and sacrifice for years to come to repair the senseless waste of five years of brutal and unnecessary war, with one voice demand that the statesmen of the world who now have the responsibility of ameliorating the burdens of humanity shall not fail to provide a remedy.

It is for these reasons that a League of Nations has been proposed as a part of the Treaty of Peace. The plan suggested is practical and workable. It represents undoubtedly the compromise of many conflicting views and ideals, which is inevitable where the interests involved are so extensive and intricate. But it is amazing to have achieved so much at the start. If the plan is adopted and put into effect, resort to war will be made so difficult as to encourage the hope that the greatest scourge of humanity, with the exception of disease and poverty, has been conquered at last. It is not my purpose to attempt an exhaustive analysis of the League Covenant, nor to make a technical or legalistic argument. It is my hope to give a general outline of the plan and

touch upon those important features of the Covenant which relate directly to the prevention of war.

Thirty-two nations, representing the greatest part of the population of the world and the largest part in area of the soil, are signatories to the plan, which, in general outline, provides for an Assembly or Congress of the Nations, in which each has three representatives and in which each nation has one vote.

In addition to the Assembly, a Council of nine is created in which five of the Great Powers—namely, the United States, the British Empire, France, Italy, and Japan—are permanently represented. The other four members of the Council are to be selected by the Assembly. The Council is an executive body and will have in effect the general direction of the affairs of the League. With the exception of matters of procedure at meetings of the Assembly or of the Council and the appointment of committees, effective action by the Council or the Assembly requires unanimous vote. This unanimity of action completely annihilates the objections raised by some opponents of the League, that small nations are given the same voting power as large nations. What difference does this make so long as unanimous vote is essential to action? This provision makes conferences, and not legislatures, of the meetings of the Assembly and of the Council, and destroys completely the argument that the United States will be disadvantaged because it has one vote and is therefore in a minority. Where unanimous vote is essential to action, one vote is as potential as all the other votes.

The first meeting of the Assembly and of the Council will be called by the President of the United States. A permanent Secretariat is established, which is the administrative arm of the League, and all positions under or in connection with the League are thrown open equally to women and men. This recognition of women is a great victory in their fight for equality of opportunity and of civil and political rights everywhere.

The prevention of war is sought to be accomplished by eliminating as far as possible the causes which lead to war, through

- (1) the limitation of armaments,
- (2) guarantees of territorial integrity and political independence,
- (3) the abolition of secret treaties,
- (4) compulsory conferences to discuss questions of common interest that may from time to time arise and thereby to bring about co-operation among the nations concerned.

One of the most serious causes of wars in the past has been the creation of vast armaments and great standing armies which have been a constant temptation to aggression by that nation which was possessed of a preponderant force. So long as the policy of any one Power was to build up great military and naval establishments, other Powers had to enter into competition as a matter of self-defense. The result was that the leading nations of

Europe have been for generations past great armed camps ready to spring at one another's throats and precipitate wars upon slight provocation or for causes which no impartial tribunal would, upon investigation, consider adequate.

One of the most important purposes of the League is the reduction of armaments upon an established scale, which will put all the members of the League upon an equality as near as may be in the matter of organized force. Plans for such reductions are to be prepared by the Council and submitted to the several governments concerned, but no plans are to become binding on any nation until adopted by it. Congress is not deprived of any of its prerogatives in this matter, but, on the contrary, retains the sole power to determine what armed forces, military and naval, shall be maintained by the United States. If, however, our Congress should adopt the recommendation of the League for reduction of armaments, then no increase in such armaments may be made without the consent of the League for a period of ten years, at the end of which time the plan will be subject to reconsideration and revision.

In order to enforce this provision the Council is to advise as to how the evil effects of the private manufacture of arms and ammunition can be prevented, with a view to the adoption by governments of the policy of manufacturing for themselves instead of through private interests such war materials as are required for their safety. All members of the League are to interchange full and frank advices as to their military and naval programmes in order that each member of the League may know what the others are doing in respect to armaments. This is the first step toward the prevention of war—the limitation of armaments—so that no nation will have a preponderant armed force and be tempted to use it to attack another in the execution of some selfish aim or purpose. The United States is not disadvantaged, but advantaged, by this provision, because it is in line with our historic policy of limited armament and puts all other nations on an equality of armed strength with us.

Throughout all history one of the greatest incentives to war has been the lust of ambitious rulers to extend their power and dominion over other peoples and to absorb the territory of other nations. After every great war the map of Europe has been changed and peoples have been transferred from one sovereignty to another without regard to their feelings or interests. The results of the present war are not different from those of all other great wars so far as changing the map of Europe is concerned, although the motives for such change are this time quite different from those which have heretofore controlled. We are now trying to restore to the different peoples of the world the territories which of right belong to them and to set them up once more as politically independent sovereignties, with the added right of self-government. The magnitude of this task

is exceeded only by its difficulties. There are so many races in Europe and the intermingling of populations along their borders has been so continuous that there are many areas which cannot with accuracy be ethnologically defined. There are, so to speak, twilight zones of populations which are neither predominantly one nationality or another, and therefore the new nations which are to be established under the Peace Treaty are in some instances given boundaries which must be tested for a reasonable length of time under conditions of stabilized government before the wisdom of such boundaries can be demonstrated. Moreover, some of these nations will be stronger, of necessity, than others. Their peoples are unaccustomed to self-government and must create a political organization and a status for themselves. This is notably true of restored Poland and Czechoslovakia, which will need for some time guarantees against external aggression which will enable their people to work out their destinies without fear of aggression from their neighbors and under favoring conditions of peace. No less important are these guarantees against external aggression and of political independence to the larger states of Europe than to the smaller. Once it is firmly and clearly established that no nation may commit aggressions upon its neighbors, all may settle down to peaceful pursuits and build up again the prosperity and happiness of their peoples under stable and well-ordered government.

Article X of the Covenant, therefore, wisely provides that each member of the League shall respect and preserve as against external aggression the territorial integrity and existing political independence of all members of the League. It must be borne in mind that this Covenant does not permit the League of Nations to interfere in any uprisings or disturbances within a state itself. The right of revolution against oppressive internal authority remains unaffected and unimpaired, and every people is left to determine for itself what its form of government shall be and how its internal or domestic affairs shall be conducted.

Mr. Root, in his admirable essay on the first draft of the League of Nations, said in support of Article X: "I think, however, that this article must be considered not merely with reference to the future, but with reference to the present situation in Europe. Indeed, this whole agreement ought to be considered in that double aspect. The belligerent power of Germany, Austria, Bulgaria, and Turkey has been destroyed; but that will not lead to future peace without a reconstruction of eastern Europe and western Asia. The vast territories of the Hohenzollerns, the Hapsburgs, and the Romanoffs have lost the rulers who formerly kept the population in order, and are filled with turbulent masses without stable government, unaccustomed to self-control and fighting among themselves like children of the dragon's teeth. There can be no settled peace until these masses are

reduced to order. Since the Bolsheviks have been allowed to consolidate the control which they established with German aid in Russia, the situation is that Great Britain, France, Italy, and Belgium, with a population of less than 180,000,000, are confronted with the disorganized but vigorous and warlike population of Germany, German Austria, Hungary, Bulgaria, Turkey, and Russia, amounting approximately to 280,000,000 fast returning to barbarism and the lawless violence of barbarous races. Order must be restored. The Allied nations in their Council must determine the lines of reconstruction. Their determinations must be enforced. They may make mistakes. Doubtless they will; but there must be decision, and decision must be enforced. Under these conditions the United States cannot quit. It must go on to the performance of its duty, and the immediate aspect of Article X is an agreement to do that."

Mr. Root suggested an amendment to this article providing that after the expiration of five years from the signing of the convention any nation might terminate its obligation under Article X by giving one year's notice in writing to the Secretary-General of the League. Since Mr. Root's suggestion a provision has been incorporated in the revised draft of the Covenant which is even more favorable to the termination of the obligation than Mr. Root proposed. Any member of the League may, under the revised draft, withdraw from the League after two years' notice of its intention to do so, provided that all its international obligations and all its obligations under the League Covenant shall have been fulfilled at the time of its withdrawal. The effect of the revised Covenant, therefore, is to enable any nation to terminate its obligation to respect and preserve the territorial integrity and political independence of the other members of the League after two years' notice of its intention to do so, instead of being bound for five years, as Mr. Root suggested. Certainly the United States could not do less than join in this guarantee, which eliminates one of the most fruitful causes of war, and at the same time gives the new nations to be established under the peace treaty the opportunity to organize and erect stable governments, especially when we can relieve ourselves of this obligation at any time upon two years' notice. It is our duty to help these struggling people back to life, and to help all the nations of Europe to establish ordered government without fear of external attack.

The argument that this guarantee will involve us in every European quarrel is far-fetched, for the following reasons:

(1) We can't be drawn into any war unless our Congress first authorizes it.

(2) After all European armaments are reduced practically to an internal police force basis, any war or attempted war will be a small affair because of the small forces available.

(3) The control by governments of the manufacture of war munitions and the

destruction of great war plants like the Krupps' will prevent would-be belligerents from getting the necessary supplies of arms and ammunition.

(4) In case of conflict in Europe the near-by Powers would be called on first to provide the necessary forces, just as in case of conflict on the American continent the United States would be asked to take the matter in hand. But, and I repeat it, in no case is the United States bound to go to war or supply an armed force without the authorization of the Congress.

Another fruitful cause of war between nations has been secret treaties under which nations attempted to get advantage of their rivals and under which intrigues and private understandings of all kinds have worked for distrust, suspicion, and enmity. Article XVIII of the revised Covenant provides that "every convention or international engagement entered into henceforward by any member of the League shall be forthwith registered with the Secretariat and shall as soon as possible be published by it. No such treaty or international engagement shall be binding until so registered."

Certainly no nation imbued with good faith toward its neighbors and genuinely interested in preserving the peace of the world can object to this article of the Covenant. When treaties are published just as are the laws of the United States and of the several States of the Union, so that all may read and understand, the selfish aims and private advantages which have heretofore accrued to nations and to individuals through these pernicious and mischievous secret treaties will become abortive.

If any one thing has been demonstrated by the great war, it is that conference and counsel between the leading nations is one of the most certain means of preventing international misunderstandings and of making war impossible. Heretofore such conference could not be held except by the voluntary action of all the parties. In 1914, before Germany precipitated the great war, an urgent effort was made by Sir Edward Grey to bring about a conference of the Powers to consider the dispute between Austria and Serbia. Germany refused to enter that conference. She had determined to bring on the war in the execution of long-considered plans, and she knew that if she joined a conference of the Powers where a full and frank discussion of the issues involved would be necessary war would be averted and her ambitions would be thwarted.

One of the most powerful arguments for the League of Nations is the requirement that the Assembly, which consists of the representatives of all the members of the League, and the Council shall meet at stated intervals and from time to time as occasion may require, at the seat of the League or at such other place or places as may be decided upon. This provision is mandatory. It provides that the Assembly shall meet at stated intervals, and that the Council shall meet from

time to time as occasion may require and at least once a year.

Suppose that this League had been in existence in 1914, and that upon a threat of war a meeting of the Assembly or of the Council had been called. Germany would have been obliged to attend. A discussion of the dispute would immediately have followed, and there is no doubt that the terrible war would have been prevented; that five million dead men would be alive to-day and twenty million wounded men would have been spared; that the horrors and indescribable sufferings of the civil populations of all the nations concerned would not have occurred; and that \$200,000,000,000 of treasure would not have been wasted.

It is a well-known fact that Germany has admitted that she expected Great Britain to keep out of the great war, and that if she had known that Great Britain would make common cause with France, Belgium, and Russia she would never have precipitated the disastrous conflict. If even a conference of Great Britain, Germany, Austria, France, and Russia had been held in 1914, Great Britain would have made this clear to Germany and the war would not have occurred. If the proposed League of Nations accomplishes nothing more than to make certain a conference of the members of the League and of the Council at stated intervals for the purpose of discussion and conference, it will have a potential influence upon the peace of the world; it will promote international co-operation instead of international antagonisms and suspicions, which have been the characteristic evil of the old system of secret treaties and artificial balances of power so long maintained in Europe.

If, however, after limitations of armaments have been secured and guarantees of territorial integrity and political independence have been given, and secret treaties have been eliminated, and conferences of the Powers have been provided for, disputes between nations should arise and take on such an acute form as to threaten war, then the League Covenant makes other provisions which almost certainly will result in maintaining the peace of the world. What are those provisions?

They are, first, for arbitration of the dispute if it is of a character which contending nations recognize as suitable for submission to arbitration. Mr. Root's admirable definition of disputes suitable for arbitration has been inserted in the Covenant, namely: "Disputes as to the interpretation of a treaty, as to any question of international law, as to the existence of any fact which if established would constitute a breach of any international obligation, or as to the extent and nature of the reparation to be made for any such breach." Thus the character of disputes suitable for arbitration is clearly defined in the instrument. But if the matter should not be considered suitable for arbitration, then the contending nations agree that an inquiry into the merits of the dispute shall be conducted by the

Council, which shall make such recommendations for a settlement as it thinks just and proper, which recommendations must be made within six months after the submission of the controversy. In case either of arbitration or of inquiry by the Council, the parties affected agree that they will not go to war until three months after the award by the arbitrators or the recommendation of the Council.

Without going into further details about these admirable provisions of the Covenant, it is sufficient to say that they postpone war until there can be a complete discussion of the dispute either through the medium of arbitration or through the processes of inquiry, and that after award by the arbitrators or a recommendation by the Council which makes the inquiry neither party shall go to war until three months thereafter. During that time opportunity for mediation and conciliation is offered, and in any event it is provided that the parties affected will not go to war with any party to the dispute which complies with the unanimous recommendations of the Council or accepts award of the arbitration.

Suppose any nation refuses to accept the award of the arbitration or the unanimous recommendation of the Council which makes the inquiry and proceeds to make war against the other party to the dispute, which has accepted the award or the recommendations of the Council, or suppose any nation goes to war, as Germany did in 1914, without notice to anybody, as the case may be. What then happens? The offending nation will be deemed to have committed an act of war against all the other members of the League, and thereupon the other members of the League will (1) sever all trade or financial relations between the members of the League and the offending nation; (2) prohibit all intercourse between the citizens of members of the League and citizens of the offending state; and (3) prevent all financial, commercial, and personal intercourse between the citizens of the offending nation and the citizens of any other state or nation throughout the world, whether a member of the League or not. This is what is called an economic boycott. It is a terrible weapon which the same representatives of no nation would defy with impunity.

Let us suppose again that Germany had been faced in July, 1914, with this terrible economic boycott by Great Britain, France, Italy, Russia, Belgium, and the United States. Is it conceivable that she would have entered upon the mad career of war with certain defeat staring her in the face at the very outset? No nation is strong enough to resist the combined economic pressure of the greatest Powers of the world and the moral influence and reprehension of the public opinion of the world. But economic pressure is not the only consequence which a recalcitrant nation would incur, because if war should actually result the League Covenant provides that the Council shall recommend to the several governments concerned what effective military or naval

forces the members of the League shall severally contribute to be used against the offending member.

I wish to repeat, however, that the United States, as a member of the League, could not be forced into war by the recommendation of the Council or by any action of the League without its consent. The Congress of the United States would have to say whether or not such recommendation shall be adopted. The entire subject would have to be submitted to the Congress by the President for appropriate action in accordance with the Constitution of the United States, which vests in the Congress the sole power to declare war.

But if arbitration and inquiry fail, if mediation and conciliation prove impotent, if nine months of discussion and conference do not cool the hot passion for war, if every agency and influence of the League is exhausted in vain, then our opponents say that war will happen and the League Covenant therefore recognizes and sanctions war. It is possible, of course, that war might happen in these circumstances, but it is scarcely conceivable. If it should happen, how could it be said that the League Covenant sanctions war because it undertakes to prevent it, any more than it can be said that the State sanctions murder because it enacts laws to prevent that crime. In either case the evil is recognized to exist, and, because every effort is made to destroy it, by no exercise of the imagination can the attempt be distorted into a sanction of the offense if, after all is done, murder is committed or war occurs.

We do not abandon the Monroe Doctrine by entering the League of Nations. That policy is expressly reserved from the operations of the Covenant. We cannot be made a mandatar of any foreign colony or territory except with our consent, and no amendments to the League after its adoption will be binding upon the United States unless accepted by it.

In case of attack upon the United States we can immediately repel the attack and defend ourselves. Nothing in the League Covenant deprives us of that right, notwithstanding the false claim of our opponents to the contrary. The League has nothing to do with immigration, naturalization, or any of our internal or domestic affairs. We shall control these matters just as fully with membership in the League as without it.

The extent to which the world has been involved in this greatest of all wars makes the terms and conditions of the peace more complex and difficult than any other peace which has been made in the history of the world. Never have such intricate problems been faced and never before has the human mind undertaken to grapple with so many of them at one time. A readjustment and a reconstitution of the world are in progress and the terms of the peace must effect the settlement. There must be some constituted authority or tribunal to which appeals can be made for interpretation of the peace document in cases of dispute

or uncertainty and to which resort may be had for the settlement of the innumerable questions which will inevitably arise out of the Treaty or Treaties of Peace.

The League of Nations has in this respect an essential and important service to perform. The peace cannot be interpreted and enforced without the League of Nations as the necessary instrumentality and authority.

The economic problems growing out of the war are a powerful argument for a League of Nations. It is estimated that two hundred billion dollars have been expended by all the belligerents in this war. The greater number of these expenditures constitute national debts of the various belligerents, and impose a burden upon the masses of their people which is difficult for them to bear. For generations to come the working men and women of all of the belligerents will be paying with the sweat of their brows for the needless destruction of this war. The oppression of this debt will be felt by the people everywhere, because it is always the masses who suffer most from war. They bear the bulk of the burden because they are the producers, and it is only by production or the creation of wealth that war debts, like other debts, can be paid. Unless some means are found to prevent war, what hope is there for the masses of men and women in the Old World? If we are to have no League of Peace and the Great Powers must again engage in competition with one another in preparations for war, which will inevitably eventuate in new wars, then the people of Europe are condemned to unspeakable misery and poverty for the future. They cannot support the burdens imposed by the great war and assume, in addition, the heavy expenditures required in preparations for new wars. The only hope for the masses is to turn the fruits of their industry into productive channels. The savings of the future must not be wasted upon war preparations, but must be devoted to improvement of the conditions under which men and women live.

Can we not learn a lesson from this and by a League of Nations make it unnecessary to load upon the backs of the already overburdened masses an additional burden in preparation for future wars? Can we not leave in the pockets of the people the money which will be wasted in future preparation for war, thereby easing their burdens and contributing to their happiness and prosperity? This is one of the great benefits we may expect from a League of Nations. If statesmen of the world fail now to give relief to the suffering masses in Europe, there can be no certainty of future peace.

The terrible excesses of the Russian revolutionists are due to the fixed conviction in the minds of the masses of men and women in Russia that the ruling classes have given them nothing but suffering, poverty, and war; that they have failed utterly to serve the people; that statesmanship has been found wanting; that their misery and their poverty are due to these causes as well as to the fact that property has



been accumulated in the hands of the few; and in their groping for a new system which will distribute the benefits of society more equally and save them from the horrors of poverty and of war which they have endured for centuries they are striking out blindly and desperately in an effort to find a remedy. What is happening in Russia will repeat itself in Europe unless the combined statesmanship of the world is equal to the situation. The League of Nations will do much to lift the masses of men and women in the world to a higher plane of contentment and prosperity and give them a larger opportunity to participate in the benefits of organized society.

Another phase of the problem is worthy of consideration at this particular time, especially by America. We are now the dominant financial power of the world. All nations needing capital for governmental use or for their internal development through enterprises of every character must look increasingly to America for the necessary assistance. The history of enterprise in foreign lands is filled with injustices to foreign citizens, representing in many instances a denial of justice or such arbitrary action as to be practically confiscatory. There has never been any properly constituted agency for dealing with international disputes arising out of these matters, and they have frequently led to war or have almost precipitated war between nations. The lack of protection of such investments has discouraged American citizens from making ventures in foreign lands. Such ventures, if legitimately undertaken and justly protected, would operate greatly to the benefit of American commerce and influence. The lack of such protection has operated adversely also to the best interests of those countries which constantly need capital for their development.

It seems to me that the League of Nations offers the agency through which disputes of this character may be taken up and considered in an orderly manner and legitimate investments in foreign countries given adequate protection without resort to force. If this can be accomplished, a great incentive will be given to American enterprise in foreign countries, and those nations which need capital will be able to command the requisite supply once it is demonstrated that through the League of Nations a forum has been created where disputes about foreign investments may be promptly considered and disposed of. America's opportunity to assist Latin America, for instance, would be immensely enhanced in those circumstances, and the League of Nations would be able to confer benefit of incalculable value upon the people of all of the Central and South American republics, the people of the United States, and, in fact, upon the citizens of every other country who engage in enterprises in foreign countries. For the future of American commerce, therefore, looking at it for a moment from the purely materialistic standpoint, the League of Nations would have a stimulating and protecting

influence of the greatest possible value. Our business men and bankers who are taking such a keen interest in foreign trade and enterprise should not overlook the advantages of this instrumentality of the League.

The League of Nations is created not, as some suppose, merely to hold Germany down. It is created to hold all of the Allied Powers, as well as Germany and all of the Central Powers, down to a peace basis in the future. The League is made necessary, not because any number of nations seek to combine their power to oppress some other nations, but because the whole European system of balances of power, secret diplomacy, and competitive armaments, as practiced heretofore, has failed utterly to preserve peace and to save the masses of people from the burdens and horrors of war. If this old system is not destroyed, but is deliberately re-established now, the same bloody wars which have marred European history for centuries will be repeated in the future. A concert of the nations for peace is the only remedy, and the League of Nations represents the effort to organize the world for peace instead of for war.

What will happen if the League of Nations is not ratified by the United States Senate? The League is an essential part of the machinery for peace. It cannot be separated from the Peace Treaty because the Peace Treaty cannot be enforced without the League. If no League is created and a simple Treaty of Peace is attempted, there can be no stability in Europe. A continual ferment of turbulent populations, already overburdened by debt and struggling in poverty, will precipitate new wars in the near future, and we shall have to remobilize the army we are now demobilizing, and do the job all over again merely to satisfy the views of narrow partisans and visionless men. Why should the people of the United States and of the world suffer because these men or any set of men are unwilling to have any sort of peace unless they can write the formula? The opponents of the League can't agree among themselves as to the kind of a League or the kind of peace that would satisfy them. They offer no alternative to the present plan. There is a counsel of chaos and confusion and continuance of the present state of war.

The League of Nations has taken a stand for social justice upon an international scale which will have a profound effect on the future of all of the peoples concerned. I refer to Article XXIII, which provides that the members of the League will:

(1) Endeavor to secure and maintain fair and humane conditions of labor for men and women, both in their own countries and in all countries to which their commercial and industrial relations extend, and for that purpose will establish and maintain the necessary international organization;

(2) Undertake to secure just treatment of the native inhabitants of territories under their control;

(3) Intrust the League with the general supervision over the execution of agreements with regard to the traffic in women and children and the traffic in opium and other dangerous drugs;

(4) Endeavor to take steps in matters of international concern for the prevention and control of disease.

What a godsend to humanity an organized effort along these lines will be! All of these objects are of imperative importance. The prevention and control of disease is one of the most serious problems confronting the peoples of the world in the immediate future, because the unsanitary conditions in Europe and Asia, growing out of the war, threaten the health of all of the peoples of the world.

I was struck with the statement of Mr. Henry P. Davison, who has done such splendid work for the Red Cross, and who, just returning from Europe, says: "Right now there are 275,000 cases of typhus in a line stretching between the Baltic and the Black Seas, and the wave is rolling in our direction. I tell you the distress in the world is frightful, unspeakable. If the people of the United States knew the distress in Middle Europe, they couldn't sleep!"

I know the significance of Mr. Davison's statement, because as Secretary of the Treasury I was for six years the head of the Public Health Service of the United States, which has control of the quarantine stations in most of the ports, and whose duty it is particularly to fight the spread of contagious and infectious diseases. International co-operation for the control of communicable diseases and for their prevention is absolutely essential to the health of the peoples of the world. And we in the United States are in daily jeopardy so long as there is an inadequate organization in Europe and Asia to fight these diseases. Every ship that comes into our ports may be a messenger of death through some evil germ concealed in its hold or in the clothing or baggage of its passengers. International co-operation will greatly diminish this danger, and the machinery which the League of Nations will provide is the most practicable plan yet suggested for making effective the measures which are essential to protect, not alone ourselves, but all the peoples of the world, against the dangers and ravages of communicable diseases.

Is the United States unwilling to join with the other Great Powers of the world in an effort to preserve peace when it can withdraw from the League at any time on two years' notice? If we are unwilling to use our great power as a victorious and civilized Nation to secure the future peace of the world as the chief fruit of our sacrifices, then 90,000 American boys have given their lives merely to restore the old system of feverish and secret preparations for war in Europe, for conscienceless profits to private makers of war materials and machinery, for the continued imposition of grinding and impoverishing burdens on the suffering men and women in Europe who must

pay with the sweat of their brows, the flower of their health, and the very blood of their bodies to keep the old European system alive. Shall we not rather turn

our eyes to the beautiful and inspiring picture of peace and by joining a League of Nations get what our sons fought and died for—a new era of burdens lightened,

a prosperity unfettered by the fear of war, and of a peace which will give the masses of the world a chance to realize at last the light of happiness and security?

## PORTRAIT OF JOSIAH ROYCE, THE PHILOSOPHER

BY JOHN JAY CHAPMAN

THERE is no such thing as philosophy. But there are such things as philosophers. A philosopher is a man who believes that there is such a thing as philosophy, and who devotes himself to proving it. He believes that behind the multifarious, contradictory, and often very unpleasant appearances of the world there is a unity which he can put into type-writing. Probably there is; but certainly he can't. Let us take an example: A poet is walking down the street; perhaps it is Robert Browning. He wears a wide-awake hat, a new tie, and a handsome theater coat. The scene is the Chelsea Embankment in London. The poet seizes a bystander by the lapel of his coat, stands very close to him, and, holding him against a tree, breathes very hard, speaks very rapidly, grows red in the face, perspires, and continues to talk to the victim for thirty-six hours in blankety-blank verse. Then the poet gives the stranger a dig in the ribs, and passes on down the street, smelling his geranium. The stranger-victim totters to his home, powerfully affected by the experience. But how has the thing been done and what does the victim know now that he didn't know before the interview? These are the questions which the philosopher undertakes to answer; and I have never known a philosopher who wasn't delighted with the task. The poet, the stranger, and the geranium are mere grist to the philosopher's mill. He turns all into type-writing.

It is wonderful to have known a philosopher; and I don't believe that many of the readers of this article have ever seen a real one. I honestly don't think there ever was but one real one on this continent, and that was Josiah Royce. All the rest of them have had doubts and weaknesses and backslidings. There were moments when they suspected the type-writer, and examined its keys, and wondered if there ought not to be more question-marks in the machine. But Royce never faltered. He was spherical, armed cap-a-pie, sleepless, and ready for all comers. He did what no other modern has ever dared to do—he held seminars where any one was welcome. You could loaf down the avenue in Cambridge after supper and enter a little arena of wisdom, where a small company was sitting in eager silence; and you could join in the discussion and challenge the champion if you had the brains. Royce was the John L. Sullivan of philosophy.

I shall never forget the first time I saw him. It was at an oyster-house called Park's, in Boston. I was then a freshman or sophomore at Harvard, and it was the

custom to visit Park's at about 10:30 P.M., after the Symphony Concerts. The extreme simplicity of this resort, its bare walls, plain square tables, and very limited bill of fare, gave it a great reputation for lobsters and musty ale.<sup>1</sup> I looked across the table where I sat, and was startled to see a kind of fairy sitting opposite me. It was Josiah Royce. He was a miniature figure, well compacted, with an enormous red head which had a gigantic aspect, as if he were Kant or Beethoven, and also an infantile look like that of an ugly baby.

He began to talk to me about Beethoven, and he was talking exactly as if he had known me all my life. Royce was the only human being I have ever seen who had no preliminary social consciousness, no door-mat of convention. You were inside, though you didn't know how you got there; and I remember wondering how I had got there and where I was. We talked for half an hour, and then he insisted on walking out to Cambridge, though it was a bitter night, with a deadly east wind, and I felt sure he would catch pneumonia, for his overcoat was as thin as paper. I forget the rest, except my strong impression that he was very extraordinary and knew everything and was a bumblebee—a benevolent monster of pure intelligence, zigzagging, ranging, and uncatchable. I always had this feeling about Royce—that he was a celestial insect. If left alone with him, any one would be apt to turn into a naturalist through the effort to catalogue him.

The legend about him among the students was that he was the first man born in California; and it was a strange place for him to choose, for his appearance suggested Asia. No country in Europe seemed old enough to have produced this type of superman, the gnarled cavern sage who was wiser than Europe, more abstract, more Himalayan. I believe that if only he had never been taught to read Royce would have been a very great man. This is not said in disparagement of education, which is very good for most people. But there is a type of person to whom books are injurious; books mean too much to them. And even men of enormous natural talent sometimes belong to the type. But, unfortunately, they did not know this in California; and as soon

<sup>1</sup> People nowadays seem to have forgotten that lobsters should be eaten in the simplest surroundings. Louis XV decorations, soft music, and flowers destroy their flavor and destroy the romance of them. The lobster is the most easily vulgarized of all eatables. If luxury approaches him, virtue goes out of him. He is like justice, piety, and truth, which shine brightest at poor men's tables. Plain living gives to the lobster his glory.

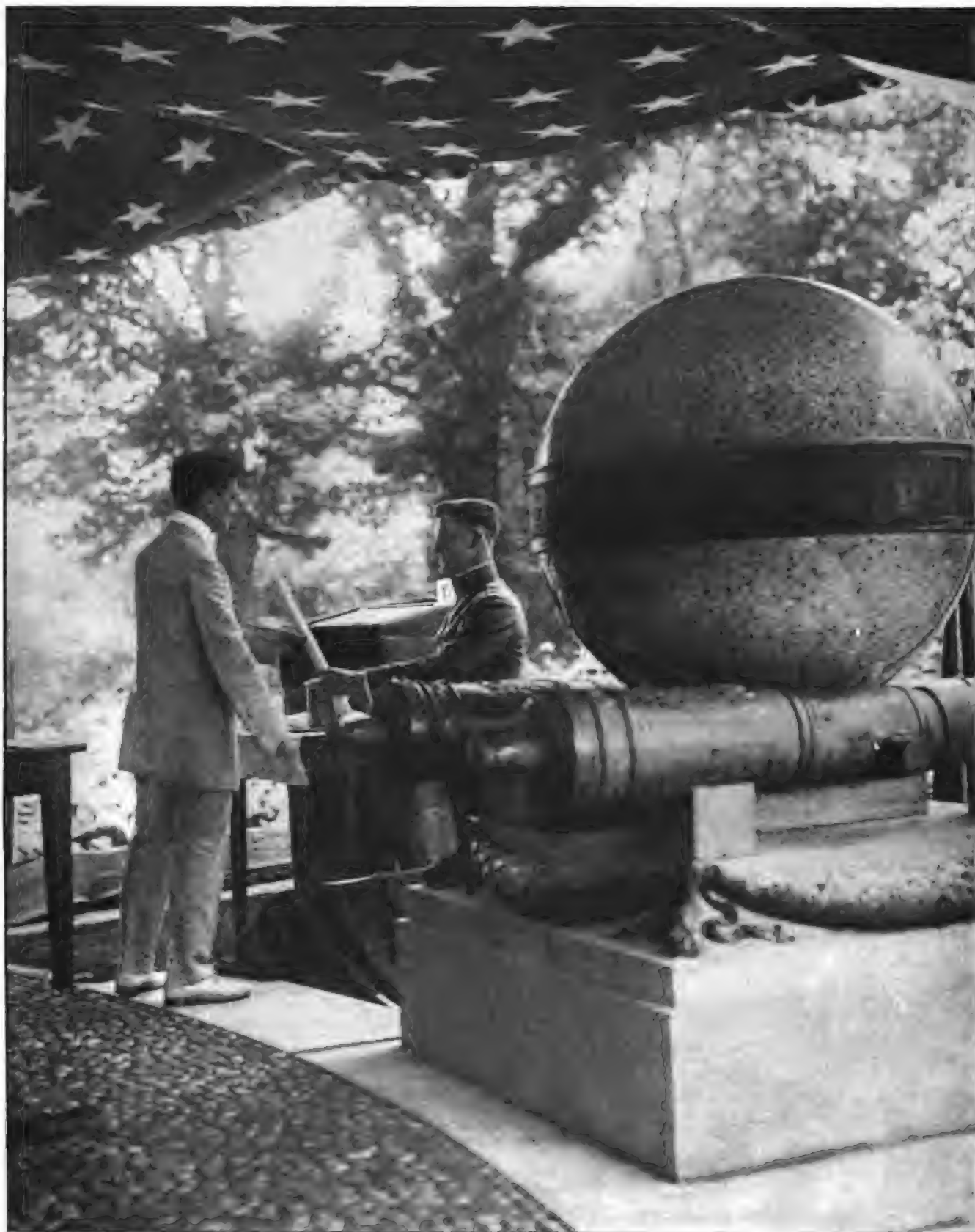
as Royce saw print he took to philosophy, and mastered all the formal philosophy of the world before he was thirty. There was nobody in Germany who knew German philosophy so well as he, and he held all this wisdom in solution in his mind. He could sit down and dictate a book on, say, the history of free will or the influence of Thales; a book which it would have taken the next most competent man in the world six months to compile. He could give it to you in a popular form if you preferred. He could do it in conversation, illustrating his theme with jests, humor, and astounding analogies drawn from passing events and from current fiction. But in order that he should do these things you had to let him alone; he needed time, he needed eternity. Time was nothing to him. He was just as fresh at the end of a two-hours' disquisition as at the start. Thinking refreshed him.

The truth was that Royce had a phenomenal memory; his mind was a card-indexed cyclopædia of all philosophy. To him everything was philosophy; nothing else existed but philosophy; and if—only he had been obliged to state the thing in his own words, instead of having his head filled with other people's ideas, he would have set the problems of philosophy to a music of his own, and left behind him works that qualified the age.

I cannot claim a close acquaintance with his writings; but I once made an attempt to read one of his most important books. It was a large book. It was about as big as Boswell's Life of Johnson, and it concerned—well, I never found out what it concerned, because after reading twenty pages without being able to discover the plot I bethought me of turning to the last page to see if I could understand at least something about the landing-place of the argument. On the last page my eye caught the words 'Lamb of God,' the lamb being spelled with a capital; and I said to myself: "If Royce has been obliged to resort to that capital letter in order to express his main idea, there must be something faulty about his vehicle. His vehicle is incompletely expressive; though I think I see what he is driving at more clearly now than I did before."

The obscurity of Royce's writings is the obscurity to be found in all technical philosophy. The reason such writings are hard to follow is that they are done in a lingo; and it takes years to learn the lingo, and the lingo is apt to destroy one's own mind, like emery powder blown into an engine. By the time one has learned the alphabet one may have be-

## CURRENT EVENTS ILLUSTRATED



International Film Service

### SECRETARY BAKER AWARDED DIPLOMAS TO WEST POINT'S GRADUATING CLASS

A noteworthy feature of the exercises this year at West Point was the fact that for the first time in the Academy's history the class members appeared in khaki uniforms

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International Film Service

# WAR VETERANS HONORED AT HARVARD'S COMMENCEMENT

The procession of the men upon whom Harvard conferred honorary degrees includes, as seen above: Leading (military uniform), Col. A. T. Perkins; Lieut.-Col. Theodore Roosevelt; following him, Major George C. Shattuck; the third man to the rear of Major Shattuck is Lieut.-Col. Charles W. Whittlesey



Western Newspaper Union

## THE "COUNCIL OF FOUR" AT PARIS

The vigorous-looking statesmen, Lloyd George (left), Orlando, Clemenceau, and Wilson (right), seen in the above picture have been described by an unfriendly critic as "four pitiful old men." The reader may be left to draw his own conclusions as to the correctness of the phrase





Paul Thompson

**RECIPIENTS OF HONORARY DEGREES AT PRINCETON UNIVERSITY**

Left to right: Dean West, General Crowder, Admiral Goodrich, Frank A. Vanderlip, Charles W. Parker, William M. Johnson, William T. Manning, John M. Clark. Commencements this year are memorable for the Army or Navy uniforms that in many cases may be seen appearing beneath the academic gowns



Paul Thompson

**PRINCETON'S COMMENCEMENT—THE CLASS OF 1913**

This was Princeton's one hundred and seventy-second Commencement. Only three colleges in America antedate Princeton in their origin—Harvard, William and Mary, and Yale. At Princeton as elsewhere, with the end of the war, the gay and the grave were again mingled



(C) Underwood & Underwood

**REAR-ADMIRAL WILLIAM S. SIMS HONORED BY YALE**  
Admiral Sims (left) is seen in the picture accompanied by his aide, Lieutenant-Commander William Edwards (right). The degree of LL.D. was conferred on Admiral Sims by Yale



International Film Service

**FRENCH OFFICER WINS LAWN TENNIS CHAMPIONSHIP**  
Lieutenant André H. Gobert, of the French Army, recently defeated Captain Watson Washburn, American, and Captain O'Hara Wood, Australian champion, in Paris, in a championship match



(C) Underwood & Underwood

**ORPHANS OF THE RUSSIAN REVOLUTION BEING CARED FOR IN MOSCOW**

The terrible conditions of life in Russia, consequent upon the war, the Revolution, and Bolshevism, have resulted in unprecedentedly large numbers of destitute orphans. They are being cared for, as far as possible, in benevolent institutions. A group of these unfortunate waifs, happily rescued from neglect and starvation, are seen in the photograph

come an imbecile. A philosopher with an ink-pot at his side and no one to guide him runs straight into this trade jargon—cube roots and quaternions. Now Royce's peculiar merit was that he could in conversation modulate his pipes and shift his stops to suit the auditors. He was a great and wonderful talker.

His extreme accessibility made him a sort of automat restaurant for Cambridge. He had fixed hours when any one could resort to him and draw inspiration from him. A year or two before his death one of my sons was at Harvard and was taking a course on the "Prometheus" of Æschylus. I wrote to him that he must certainly go to see Royce at once. I told the boy to find out the proper hour, present himself, and ask Royce some question, any question, about Prometheus. The thing was done, and Royce lectured to this single student for half an hour with the same fervor and gravity as if he had been talking before the French Academy. What a wonderful man was that!

A year later, when I was passing through Cambridge, a New York woman, who was a worshiper of sages, expressed a wish to see some one who was remarkable. Several of us went to the room of my undergraduate, who by this time had become a pious disciple of Royce, and we said to the boy: "We shall sit here and make preparation for tea and cakes. Do you take a taxi and go and fetch Royce. Track him down. If he is engaged, wait till he is free, no matter how long it takes. Explain to him the exigencies of the occasion; but don't come

back without him." In three-quarters of an hour—it seemed a century—the boy returned, breathless, saying, "Get ready, get ready; he's coming up the stairs behind me!" The philosopher entered in coat and muffler, took his stand next a grandfather chair whose high back was on a level with his shoulders, and some one asked him a question about Germany, for this was during the war. Royce would not remove his coat or sit down; and he talked for an hour. He began with the Norse legends, to illustrate the German spirit. He recited with wonderful skill a poem of Edgar Allan Poe's, and he must, first and last, have mentioned about everything that could be thought of between Odin and Poe. The rest of us sat rapt and happy. There was a weight and atmospheric pressure in the room. In our minds floated memories of the great talkers of history. Perhaps Coleridge may have talked like this, or Bacon.

The older Royce grew, the more sacred he became, smaller, more and more wise-looking, more and more like a very ancient Chinese saint. Moreover, he seemed to stand in a tabernacle; and it must be added that he was indeed, as perhaps any one knows already, a heroic character. He passed through family griefs, and misfortunes to his children, a great sickness (perhaps a stroke) himself, and from them all he emerged the more perfected.

There was a period in my life when something about Royce used to make me angry with him. The spirit of political reform, born in the early nineties, sent the young agitators of that day about the

land smiting the rocks to get water for their mills. Royce, when smitten, did not respond. I remember a dinner party in Boston in about 1895. Toward the end of the feast I fell into a conversation with Royce as to the duty of the philosopher toward practical politics. Royce immediately constructed a cabin for the philosopher, crawled into it, and maintained that he would never come out of it. Our discussion continued, Royce doing most of the talking, till he was obliged to go home; and I remember following him out as he went and shaking my fist at him over the banisters, crying: "There's no philosophy in the world, anyway. It's a question of power, whether I can get your attention to my ideas, or you mine to yours. Now I *won't* think about your ideas, and you *shall* think about mine!"

Of course I was right. But it took the invasion of Belgium to convince Royce of the thesis. He had been all his life drenched in Germany; he was a spokesman for Germany, an interpreter of Germany, and the German villainy of 1914 appeared to him almost in the light of a personal insult. He rose up against it. He threw off Germany. He took the stump. He made a magnificent short speech at the first Boston war meeting, where this frail and aged philosopher appeared in the rôle of the young patriot. He was all righteous rage, and his lifelong voluminous metaphysical ideas were expressed in the flames and burning periods of denunciation. Oh, if this man had been kept away from books in his youth he would have been one of the greatest!

## JAPAN AND THE PEACE

BY MARQUIS KIMMOCHI SAIONJI, FIRST DELEGATE OF JAPAN  
TO THE PEACE CONFERENCE<sup>1</sup>

AN AUTHORIZED INTERVIEW WITH GREGORY MASON,  
STAFF CORRESPONDENT OF THE OUTLOOK

**A**MONG no people in the world, unless it be among some Indian tribes, has age so much dignity and so much power as among the Japanese. Japan is ruled by old men. Behind the Government and above it is always that peculiar institution known as the *Genro*, or Elder Statesmen. The position of Elder Statesman is not an official position. Those who hold it are endowed with its peculiar influence by courtesy and general recognition alone. The position of the elders of a Hebrew nation or the Wise Old Men whose counsel directed the destinies of a tribe of North American Indians is more analogous to the position of the *Genro* of Japan than anything in modern life.

Of the *Genro* of to-day, Prince Yamagata, who is eighty-one years old, is perhaps the strongest political influence in Japan, not excepting even the Emperor. Marquis Okuma is also eighty-one, as is Marquis Matsukata. The fourth member of the

*Genro*, Marquis Kimmochi Saionji, is seventy. Twice Premier of Japan, and at present considered the most active of her great statesmen, Marquis Saionji holds to-day the honorable position of senior member of the Japanese delegation to the Peace Conference. Of all the interesting faces around the Peace Table none appeals more to the imagination than the countenance of the senior Japanese delegate, with its ample brow, steady brown eyes, and small, firm mouth. On the faces of statesmen of Western nations you can see the passing of emotions like the play of sunlight and clouds in the sky. But Marquis Saionji never puts off that look of solid and inscrutable astuteness.

At first glance you might say it was the face of a confirmed conservative. But in the whole group of the elderly men who direct the destinies of Japan Marquis Saionji stands out as a liberal. With a lineage as proud as any in his land behind him, he has always been a democrat. After commanding an Impe-

rial army and being governor of a province at the age of nineteen, young Saionji first showed his liberal strain when he protested against the exclusion of the Samurai from the original Imperial Council. He won his fight, and the state was benefited by the admission to the Council of these representatives of a great yeoman class.

In 1869 Marquis Saionji made his first trip to France. In Paris for eleven years he studied law and letters, cultivating the tastes which later made him known as a poet of no mean ability, and which have also been expressed by his encouragement of the novelists of Japan, whom he has formed into a sort of private club which meets with him occasionally for mutual advice and assistance. When the young Marquis went back to Japan, he founded a democratic paper called the "Tokyo Jiyu Shimbun," or Tokyo Liberty Journal. The extreme democracy of his opinions alarmed the influential conservative class, and his paper was suppressed. But the late Prince Ito, perhaps the most

<sup>1</sup> In The Outlook of last week appeared an interview by Mr. Mason with Dr. C. T. Wang, China's Delegate to the Peace Conference.—THE EDITORS.

brilliant political leader Japan ever produced, whose mantle Saionji was destined to inherit, recognized the good qualities of Saionji and took the young man to England and America to study constitutionalism and parliamentary government. Later, after he had been successively

and secured it for his friend and aide, Mr. Hara, who had become the leader of the Seiyu-kai when Saionji resigned from that position in 1915.

A Japanese who ought to know says: "Of all the great statesmen of Japan, Marquis Saionji best understands the

stands the present world movement and is in full sympathy with it. He has been a bitter opponent of the now fast-waning spirit of chauvinism, which appeared from time to time in the past among certain of the older régime. His declared policy towards China has been consistently one of desire for friendly co-operation and increase of good understanding.

I recognized Marquis Saionji as a cosmopolitan the instant I saw him at the Headquarters of the Japanese Delegation in Paris. There is still about him something of the air which led the friends of the young nobleman on his return to Japan in 1880 to twit him as "almost more of a Frenchman than a Japanese." The first question I asked was:

"Your Excellency, are you Japanese satisfied with the outcome of the Peace Conference?" When this was interpreted by Mr. Y. Matsuoka, himself a diplomat and publicist of no slight distinction, the Marquis countered with:

"Are you satisfied with the outcome of the Peace Conference yourself?"

I parried this somehow and returned to the attack.

"Of course there is probably no nation which is entirely satisfied with the Peace," the Marquis answered, with just enough twinkle in his eye to remind me that Marquis Okuma had once called him "a cool and breezy poet." "The very essence of such an arrangement, affecting so many nations, must be give and take, a sacrifice here for a gain there. But personally I am satisfied."

"The Chinese say, your Excellency, that Japan expects to keep all the best things in the province of Shantung which have been awarded to her by the Peace Conference as a reward for wresting them from Germany. That is, they say that Japan will keep the oysters, returning to China only the shells."

"I have a great admiration for many Chinese," remarked the Marquis, "but unfortunately some of the Chinese statesmen have a way of saying things for effect which they cannot mean. Japan has solemnly promised to give back the leased territory of Kiaochau and to restore Shantung to China in full sovereignty, except a little land at Tsingtao for establishing a Japanese settlement, and Japan will keep her word. I do not need to defend that word from any innuendo. Japan has always kept her international agreements, and her honor is above reproach."

"It is not necessary for me to take up other ridiculous Chinese pretensions, such as the pretension that Japan is aiming to gain military and economic control of China and build up a gigantic power with which to try for the hegemony of the world. Any intelligent man can see that China is much more of a danger to Japan and to the world than Japan is to China. Whatever steps we have taken or may take in China are aimed merely to protect our just interests there and to preserve the peace of the Far East."

I questioned the Japanese statesman-poet about the famous Twenty-one De-



THE MARQUIS KIMMOCHI SAIONJI

This autographed portrait was presented by Marquis Saionji to Mr. Gregory Mason

Japanese Minister to Austria and to Germany, Marquis Saionji was twice given the portfolio of Minister of Education in Cabinets headed by Prince Ito. When in 1900 the great Ito organized the Seiyu-kai, or Constitutional party, Marquis Saionji became President of the Privy Council and Ito's avowed lieutenant. Three years later Saionji succeeded to the leadership of that great party. In 1905 Marquis Saionji was made Premier of Japan, which post he held until 1908. In 1910 he was again appointed Premier, resigning in 1912.

When the Cabinet of Field Marshal Count Terauchi fell last autumn, there was a widespread demand in Japan that the veteran Saionji be given a third term. In spite of this testimony of the remarkable esteem in which he is held by his countrymen, Saionji declined the honor

real spirit of western Europe and the conditions existing between class and mass. . . . In the interests of Japan, and indeed of all the nations concerned in the future readjustments, Marquis Saionji is best fitted to undertake the difficult task involving so much of give and take, the surrender of so many fixed or conventional policies, and a recognition of the new conditions created by the war. His knowledge of the West was shown throughout the last four years, for he consistently declared his firm conviction that to save the world from debasement German militarism must be destroyed. Even in the darkest hours of the struggle he continued openly to declare his faith in the final victory of the Allies. A great aristocrat and a great democrat, Marquis Saionji to-day wields a vast influence in Japan; furthermore, he under-



mands which Japan made on China in 1915. Dr. C. T. Wang, one of the Chinese peace delegates, had told me that China will do everything in her power to get Japan to give up these demands on the contention that they were agreed to under duress, and that the later acceptance by Japan of President Wilson's Fourteen Points abrogates and is inconsistent with such a secret treaty.

"It is childish of China," said Marquis Saionji, "to keep dragging up the Twenty-one Demands. Japan has dropped the fifth group of the demands. The rest of the demands, modified in order to meet as far as possible the views and wishes of China, are in the status of a concluded—open, not secret—agreement between Japan and China, and there is no reason why China should appeal to the foreign Powers for their support in breaking her troth with Japan."

The fifth group of the Twenty-one Demands asked, among other things, that the Chinese Government should employ influential Japanese as advisers in political, financial, and military affairs, that the police departments of important places in China should be jointly administered by Japanese and Chinese, and that China should purchase from Japan at least fifty per cent of all the munitions of war needed by her. It was this group of demands which caused the most protest among foreigners as well as among Chinese, and which even many wise citizens of the Island Empire say ought never to have been put forth by their Government.

When he was asked about China's pretension that the Allies, and particularly the Japanese, prevented China from entering the war as early as she would have liked to enter, the Japanese nobleman said:

"Any one who knows anything about China is aware that the Chinese were not particularly anxious to risk their necks in this war. It is true that there were certain elements favorable to fighting Germany as early as 1914, but to have let China into the war then would have been to enable Germany to capitalize Chinese weakness. German propaganda would have run rife; disorder and revolutions fomented by German gold would have made the country even more than ever a disordered beehive. Before the Allies could make any use of Chinese help whatsoever it was necessary that they organize China."

"What is going to be the future of China?" I asked Marquis Saionji. "Is she ever going to be capable of governing herself?"

The face of the Japanese statesman grew gravely pensive, like the face of a Buddhist priest looking into the future. The name Saionji, by the way, suggests a Buddhist temple (*ji* means temple in Japanese), and rumor has it that the founder of the Saionji family was a priest.

"Well, it is a very difficult question to answer," was the reply, after several seconds of reflection. "And it seems best for me to observe the golden rule of silence on this point—for the moment, at

any rate. Only I would say that I persist in hopes that, with friendly assistance from outside, China will be able in time to put her house in order."

"Do you believe that the formation of the League of Nations will have a good or bad effect on Far Eastern affairs, your Excellency?"

"A very favorable effect, I believe," was the immediate response. "We Japanese believe that the League of Nations will mean a freer and more effective civilization in practice as well as in theory. At such a time and in such a world it is the duty of men of every class, creed, or color to help in perfecting an indestructible barrier against the forces which have hindered the progress of the world."

I expressed my admiration for the magnanimity of the Japanese in waiving their demand that a clause formally guaranteeing the equality of all races be included in the Covenant of the League of Nations.

"Japan decided not to press that demand now," said the distinguished Elder Statesman, "but she trusts that she will be rewarded with a formal recognition of the principle of this equality of all races in the near future."

"Knowing your reputation, Marquis Saionji," I said, "as a foremost Liberal and a leader of constitutionalism among the experienced statesmen of your country, I am anxious to have your opinion on the future social development of Japan. Do you expect this development will be in the direction of Socialism, or what will it be?"

"Now we are on a subject on which I have been doing a great deal of thinking lately," he replied, with his quiet smile. "If by Socialism you mean the sort of thing we see to-day in Russia, then I am sure that Japan will not have Socialism. Neither will she have exactly the German form of Socialism. And yet there is an unmistakable liberal, democratic, and, if you like, Socialistic, movement going on in our country. How far it will go one cannot say, but to observe it will be interesting because it is apt to be something entirely new in the social development of man. With all our apparent readiness to obliterate our individualism in the interests of the state, we Japanese are in reality zealous of preserving individuality; not even our strong sense of patriotism has prevented the assertion of this phase of our character. Therefore we can never have such docile subservience of the individual to the state as you have seen in Germany. The Japanese people can never be melted up and poured into a mold; they will never consent to put on a tight-fitting armor of military discipline such as the Germans wore. I would like to live another lifetime in order to watch how the compromise between our strong social sense and our equally strong respect for individuality will work out."

"Won't the rapid increase of your population complicate that social development, Marquis Saionji? Are you going to find a sufficient outlet for your growing population in Korea and Manchuria?"

"Certainly our increasing population intensifies the social problem with us, tending as it does to make unrest more acute. As to the second part of your question, Japan certainly cannot consent to be confined to Korea and Manchuria as outlets for her population, which is growing at the rate of six to seven hundred thousand a year."

"Would the Japanese, then, contend for emigration even to California, your Excellency?"

The Marquis smiled. "Japan has not the slightest intention of ever attempting to dictate to another country how it should regulate its internal affairs. The gentleman's agreement between our countries is a complete guarantee that you will have no more Japanese in California or in any other American State than you welcome on their own account. But our normal human pride will always be irritated by specific legal discrimination against us as Japanese. The war has brought about much more cordial and sympathetic relations between Japan and America than have ever before existed. We hope it will be possible before long to remove the last possible source of irritation between the two countries."

The Marquis paused to light an American cigarette. "There is a large field," he continued, "in which America and Japan can do a great deal of good by the right kind of co-operation. I understand you know this field yourself. I refer to Russia, or, to be more accurate, to the great task of assisting Russia to her feet. What do you think of the future of Russia?"

When I had answered him as well as I could, I told him of having just met a distinguished Russian statesman who had said that he could not remember when the Russians had had so much friendly regard for Japan as they have to-day. This new friendliness, the Russian had said, was due mainly to the restrained and considerate conduct shown toward the native population by the members of the Japanese expedition which was sent against the Bolsheviks in Siberia. This compliment for his country seemed to please Marquis Saionji very much.

"Well, I must say," he remarked, "I think our soldiers behave on the whole with admirable prudence. Russia is like a great slow-moving glacier. You can do nothing with it unless you respect its size, believe in its power, and study the causes which make it move."

In thanking the Marquis for the interview I made some pleasantry about his youthful appearance (he looks fully ten years younger than his threescore and ten).

"I appreciate your compliment about my age," he said, laughing, as we shook hands, "but I am much too young to know what ought to be done about Russia. I am only certain of one thing in regard to that country, namely, that the management of the world's relations with Russia forms the most vital political problem of the present day."

Paris, May 26.

# WEEKLY OUTLINE STUDY OF CURRENT HISTORY

BY J. MADISON GATHANY, A.M.

HOPE STREET HIGH SCHOOL, PROVIDENCE, R. I.

*Based on The Outlook of June 25, 1919*

Each week an Outline Study of Current History based on the preceding number of The Outlook will be printed for the benefit of current events classes, debating clubs, teachers of history and of English, and the like, and for use in the home and by such individual readers as may desire suggestions in the serious study of current history.—THE EDITORS.

[Those who are using the weekly outline should not attempt to cover the whole of an outline in any one lesson or study. Assign for one lesson selected questions, one or two propositions for discussion, and only such words as are found in the material assigned. Or distribute selected questions among different members of the class or group and have them report their findings to all when assembled. Then have all discuss the questions together.]

## I—INTERNATIONAL AFFAIRS

*A. Topic:* The Senate and the League of Nations; The Last Word at Versailles.  
*Reference:* Pages 313; 319, 320; 322, 323.

### Questions:

1. What are the main provisions of the Knox Resolution? Tell why some in Congress are for this Resolution and others are against it. 2. Discuss whether the Senate should vote on this Resolution before President Wilson returns. 3. Explain how the country could "rally to the support of the President and force a ratification." 4. The Republican party is in control in Congress, and that party seems to be in the control of such men as Lodge, Knox, Penrose, Warren, Mann, and Cannon. In such hands, do you think the Republican party will be an instrument of genuine social and international progress? Discuss. 5. What reasons does The Outlook give for hoping that the League of Nations will be adopted by the Senate? Tell why you do or do not consider these good reasons. 6. The Outlook mentions (page 319) several facts in support of its statement that "the Americans are an adventurous people." Using these particular facts, show more in detail than does The Outlook that each one of these steps in American history was an adventure. 7. "These perils were never so imminent as they are to-day," says The Outlook. What perils? Why "never so imminent"? 8. Discuss The Outlook's definition and interpretation of democracy as found in this editorial on the League in the Senate. 9. Give reasons why you like or dislike what is said under the caption "The Last Word at Versailles." 10. Discuss whether the Congress or the American people should accept whatever the Executive proposes, no matter who he is, Republican or Democrat. 11. One writer speaks of peace with Germany and the League of Nations as "two logically separable matters." Criticise this idea. 12. Buy David Jayne Hill's new book, "Present Problems in Foreign Policy" (Appleton).

*B. Topic:* The Case of China.

*Reference:* Pages 324–326.

### Questions:

1. What reasons does Dr. Wang advance in believing that "the peace of the whole world is endangered by the decision of the Peace Conference to give Japan the special rights and privileges in Shantung formerly held by Germany"? 2. Discuss whether, in your opinion, the Conference should have

made this decision. 3. From reading this interview, what can you say about Chinese characteristics and the national temperament of China? 4. What opinion does this article show that the Chinese have of Japan and the Japanese? 5. Study a modern map of China. Report as many significant observations as you can. 6. Dr. Wang says that America has always been a sympathetic friend of China. Give a summary of Chino-American relations justifying Dr. Wang's opinion on this matter. 7. "China wants to get out of the stage of semi-dependence on foreign Powers," and "we desire on our part to bring about reforms," says Dr. Wang. Point out how these desirable ends can best be effected. 8. What is a civilized nation? Give your opinion, with reasons, as to whether civilized peoples will find a permanent way, other than war, of settling such disputes as are always apt to arise between them. 9. Discuss whether Japan should be made to get entirely out of China. 10. Read an important contribution to world politics—"Japan and World Peace," by K. K. Kawakami (Macmillan).

## II—NATIONAL AFFAIRS

*Topic:* Popular Fallacies.

*Reference:* Page 321.

### Questions:

1. What is a fallacy? A popular fallacy? Give several reasons why we have the latter. 2. Most Americans without doubt believe that government by consent of the governed is just government. Has Dr. Abbott proved this popular belief not well founded? Reasons. 3. Restate Dr. Abbott's argument that "government is just only when its laws conform to the eternal laws of the moral world." Is he right? 4. Repeat Dr. Abbott's definitions of justice, liberty, peace, and democracy. Discuss each one of his definitions. 5. Some problems of popular government are suggestively discussed in Laughlin's "Latter-Day Problems" (Scribners).

## III—PROPOSITIONS FOR DISCUSSION

(These propositions are suggested directly or indirectly by the subject-matter of The Outlook, but not discussed in it.)

1. A treaty is more than a law. 2. The masses know better than the classes what is best for a nation.

## IV—VOCABULARY BUILDING

(All of the following words and expressions are found in The Outlook for June 25, 1919. Both before and after looking them up in the dictionary or elsewhere, give their meaning in your own words. The figures in parentheses refer to pages on which the words may be found.)

Covenant, inimical (313); barbarism, statesmen, inalienable rights (320); arbitrary, plebiscite (322); reaction (324); derogate (325); anomalous (326); epitomize (321).

# BY THE WAY

The street gamin of Paris is—or was—famous for his ready wit; but in this respect he perhaps never excelled his more cosmopolitan congener of New York City. A recent example of the latter's quickness in rising to an opportunity may be quoted: A house-mover was laboriously climbing up a high stoop with a huge "grandfather's clock" on his back, while the neighborhood boys were looking on. One of them thus hit off the situation: "Say, mister, why don't ya git a wrist-watch—it 'ud be a lot easier to carry!"

In an article about personal recollections of Walt Whitman in "Scribner's Magazine," Mr. W. R. Thayer says that he once asked Whitman how he explained the terrible reality of evil. The poet replied almost testily: "Oh, you can't tackle it that way! This ain't a matter to be settled by yes or no. What you call evil is all a part of it. If you have a hill, you've got to have a hollow. I wish some one—I've often thought of doing it myself—would crack up the good of evil—how it helps us along—how it all fits in." Mr. Thayer concludes: "I doubt whether he had ever felt the problem poignantly."

The "silly season," when copy is short in the daily papers, produces this story, credited to the Mason City (Iowa) "Globe Gazette":

Seven years ago a farmer living west of this city hung his vest on a fence in the barnyard. A calf chewed up a pocket of the garment in which was a standard gold watch. Last week the animal, a staid old milch cow, was butchered for beef, and the timepiece was found in such a position between the lungs of the cow that the respiration—the closing in and the filling of the lungs—kept the stem-winder wound up, and the watch had lost but four minutes in the seven years!

Château Thierry is expected to become a mecca for American tourists when touring is re-established as an international pastime, and it is announced that to meet the demand for accommodations in this "Gettysburg of France" a new hotel, one of the largest in the country, will soon be built. It will be under the management of an American hotel man.

The sign "Fresh Paint" is sometimes seen too late, and then comes the question, "What will take it out?" An engineering magazine gives this answer:

To remove paint from cloth, lay a pad of blotting paper on the side of the material on which the paint fell, and rub the other side gently with a soft piece of flannel dipped in chloroform or benzol, both of which are paint solvents. As the paint dissolves it naturally passes into the most absorbent material in contact with it—which is the blotting paper—not into the adjacent cloth. Deep stains can be completely removed by this method.

War bets are now being paid by the people who were wont to say, "You can't beat Germany." Morgan J. O'Brien, former Judge of the Supreme Court of New York, recently gave "the best dinner that money could buy" to General Coleman Dupont and twenty-five of the latter's friends, because of a difference of opinion as to German prowess. The Justice thought the Allies could not get into Soissons last year by a certain date; the General was sure they could. They did; and the outcome, for which Judge O'Brien paid a heavy bill, was called the "Soissons Dinner."

The celebrated saltcellar made by Benvenuto Cellini for Francis the First while



*By the Way (Continued)*

the artist was in the service of that royal patron of art is to be given up to France by Austria, so a New York "Tribune" correspondent states. Italy is to get from Austria, it is said, Titian's "Ecce Homo," "Entombment," and "Diana," Correggio's "Christ and the Samaritan Woman," etc. Thus ancient wrongs by old-time looters are to be undone. The same correspondent, however, says that it seems as if some modern looters were to keep their plunder: "Most of the loot carried off by Germany has been placed for safe-keeping in neutral countries such as Switzerland, and it will be difficult to recover these art treasures."

What is the oldest restaurant in the world now open for business? Paris has at least one restaurant—the Café de la Régence—that is more than two hundred years old; the Mitre Hotel at Oxford, England, is said to be five hundred years old; the Rathskeller at Bremen, which holds what is regarded as the finest stock of Rhine and Moselle wine in the world, was built in 1405; the curious little restaurant known as the Bratwurstglocklein, in Nuremberg, which is part of a church, has, it is believed, been serving roast sausages since the year 1400; and the Capello Nero restaurant in Venice traces its beginnings back to the year 1376.

Apocryphal of restaurants, a pleasant story is told in that entertaining book, "The Gourmet's Guide to Europe," which illustrates the aphorism that you generally get what you pay for. At Monte Carlo, says the author, most of the restaurants adapt their prices nicely to the purses of the winners at the Casino, who want the best and don't care what it costs. Before one of the smartest of these restaurants an economical stranger paused and asked the liveried porter who stood at the door whether it was a cheap restaurant. "'Not exactly cheap,' replied the Machiavellian servitor, 'but really very cheap for what you get here.'"

The "Journal of the American Medical Association" quotes, under the head of "Poor Charlie," this paragraph as appearing in the Palmyra (Missouri) "Spectator": "Mrs. K— came to see her son Charlie, who had been ill for eleven weeks and has had several attacks of appendicitis. . . . His relatives have very little hopes of his recovery, and if it is necessary to operate on him, none whatever."

John McAllister was an artist. Falling from grace, he became a convict in Sing Sing. When he tired of captivity, his art training enabled him to construct the most lifelike "dummy" in the history of prison escapes. He made a head, resembling his own, from soap, dough, putty, and odds and ends of hair, and a body from a pillow, straw, and waste. Each time the guard looked into McAllister's cell he saw this lifelike figure on the bed, and said "All's well." Meanwhile the prisoner was making good his escape. This ruse has been tried many times in prison history—the most famous occasion, probably, being when Napoleon III left a dummy in his prison cell at the Castle of Ham and went off to become Emperor of the French.

"A man with a weak wing should never try to cover one of the garden positions." This advice is not given to aviators or farmers, as the phraseology might indicate, but to baseball players, with special regard to the outfielders. Interpreted, it means that good arms are necessary for the long throws from the outfield to the home plate.



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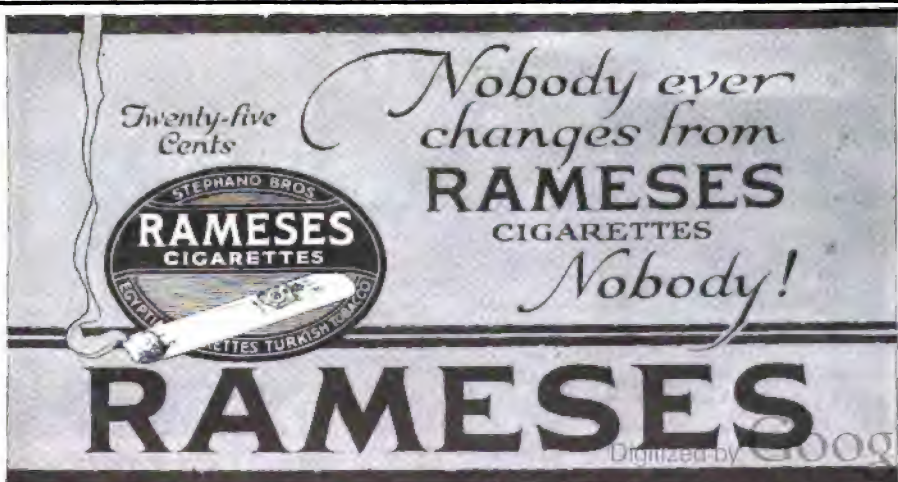
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Believing that the advance of business is a subject of vital interest and importance, The Outlook will present under the above heading frequent discussions of subjects of industrial and commercial interest. The department will include paragraphs of timely interest and articles of educational value dealing with the industrial upbuilding of the Nation. Comment and suggestions are invited.

### TRUCKS MOVE FOOD CROPS QUICKLY AND ECONOMICALLY

FROM AN ARTICLE BY ROBERT E. JONES  
IN THE "COMMERCIAL VEHICLE"

WE sat on the broad veranda of a pioneer home in the Sacramento Valley, California, watching a string of motor trucks, pyramided with bags of rice, pass by bound for the river docks at Colusa. It was last fall. Overhead a squadron of airplanes from Mather Field, at Sacramento, had just flown, headed for the old Glenn homestead, domicile of a bonanza wheat farmer of the early days, where a Red Cross fête was to be held in the evening.

"It seems almost unreal—a weird dream," said my companion, the daughter of one of the first settlers. "I can remember when there were no roads and no rail-ways here, not to mention motor trucks, concrete boulevards, and airplanes. During the wheat harvest father used to set off for the river in a buckboard dragging a chain to mark a trail in the grass for the teamsters, with their loads of wheat, to follow. Those wagon trains crept along through that clump of oaks yonder—there were no fences—going to the river in one day and returning the next."

"And now it's motor trucks, almost an army train of them, carrying from five to nine tons of rice at a load, moving swiftly over hard-surfaced roads," I put in.

"We are living in a wonderful generation," she mused.

Of course it was a trite remark—so because many people have realized the truth of it and voiced it.

Motor-truck transportation in California has grown as the State's system of hard-surfaced highways has been extended, and this has been rapidly. Trunk-line roads, connecting the county seats—more than fifty of them—are being built under a \$33,000,000 bond issue, and the work is more than fifty per cent completed. Coun-



ONE OF THE EXCELLENT CALIFORNIA STATE HIGHWAYS IN THE FERTILE SACRAMENTO RIVER VALLEY. IT IS ROADS SUCH AS THIS WHICH MAKE MOTOR TRUCKING ON A LARGE SCALE BOTH POSSIBLE AND PRACTICABLE

ties have followed the example and are building similar concrete roads to tie up with the State system. The shortest routes between shipping points were selected when the State system was laid out for the sake of through tourist travel and freighting.

A form of rural motor express has existed in California almost since the beginning of motor trucks. It followed closely upon their appearance in cities. But the most recent development has been in crop-

handling on a large scale. In this service the motor truck has played a tremendous part in getting food under cover before stormy periods of the year, for even California has some wet weather.

Rapid transit from field to warehouse is vital to such crops as rice, beans, and hops, and growers of these goods never realized before how much they were losing to the weather. Of course there has been a saving, too, in cost of moving, but that is a second consideration with them.

Trucks for crop moving were first tried by a community of hop-growers in the Sacramento Valley, where the fields are twenty miles from the railway and the river. A progressive truckman offered to carry their hops to the steamer landing at thirty-five cents a bale and got the business. Eight-mule teams with three wagons had been carrying these hops, making a trip from the country in eight to ten hours, three round trips a week. The trucks made three trips daily, carrying fifty bales each.

Most of the trucking on a large scale is by individual truck-owners or companies in the cities who go into the country after the harvest and contract to move the crops. While the summer and fall are busy periods in California, it is almost a year-around business.

Hardy vegetables, such as lettuce, celery, and spinach, begin to move in the early



A LINE OF MOTOR TRUCKS WAITING TO MOVE UP TO THE DOORS OF THE SACRAMENTO RIVER WAREHOUSES AT PRINCETON, CALIFORNIA



### Trucks Move Food Crops Quickly and Economically (Continued)

winter to railway stations for shipment East or to canneries and dehydrating plants. Thousands of truck-loads of spinach grown in fields that produce tomatoes in summer are hauled to canneries and drying plants at Sacramento through the winter. A truck with a large flat bed has almost the capacity of a box car, for spinach is light in proportion to its bulk. The plant is stuffed into crates, which are piled high on the truck.

With asparagus and artichokes in the early spring, the vegetable season keeps many trucks busy until the first deciduous fruit is ripe. Fruit-growers usually are established farmers operating on their own land, and many of them own trucks. But the canneries, obtaining fruit from a distance even up to fifty miles, contract with truck-owners for hauling fruit to their plants, for it not only saves in the actual cost of moving, but the boxes are handled only twice. If shipped by rail, boxes would have to be handled four times.

The fruit season lasts through summer and winds up about November 15, so that a large extra force of trucks is necessary when grain ripens. While wheat and barley farmers have not taken to trucks as readily as the rice and bean growers, still the truck is handling a great deal of these cereals, particularly for large operators.

Rice is a comparatively new crop in California, and, with beans, ripens late in the fall. The quantity of both has increased so greatly in a few years that the transportation problem has been multiplied.

The main problem of both rice and bean men is to avoid the early fall rains. They may grow a wonderful crop, but if the rain comes while sacks are piled in the field, losses may amount to thousands of dollars in a single night.

In Colusa, the center of the rice district, fifty trucks were operating last fall through the town, from the rice-fields beyond to warehouses on the river levee. While the trucks on the land and big barges in the river form an admirable combination for

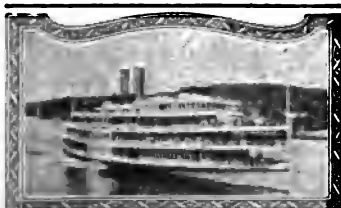
moving the quantity of rice, the total yield has become so large that all rail lines get their share of the through business. Trucks do not venture onto the wet and boggy rice-fields, but pick up their loads along the concrete roads where the bags have been piled from wagons.

Beans are handled in similar fashion, though most of the bean-fields are nearer the river and the haul is shorter. Trucks can go directly into the bean-fields, where the soil is on a more solid foundation.

Manager George Maddock, of the great Armour project involving 70,000 acres of rich river-bottom land in the Sutter basin, is planning a gridiron of concrete roads for motor trucks to carry vegetables to canneries and dehydrating plants.

All railway expansion in California now takes the motor truck as a crop mover into consideration. One electric line in the Sacramento Valley is in the curious position of fostering the building of a hard-surface road, for it would make a certain large producing district tributary to its line by motor truck.

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**CATALOGING** private libraries, College, library, medical, business experience. Indexing. 7,119, Outlook.

**SECRETARYSHIP** in boys' school wanted by widow with boy of seven where child will have privilege of education as part of compensation. Ten years' secretarial experience and highest references. 7,100, Outlook.

**MAN,** thoroughly experienced in business management and office work, desires position as secretary of private estate or as private secretary. References. 7,113, Outlook.

## Companions and Domestic Helpers

**COMPANION.** Gentlewoman, middle-aged, desires quiet country home, light duties. Small compensation. 7,117, Outlook.

**WOMAN,** capable of managing gentleman's home where servants are kept or as matron of institution, seeks either of these positions. References both as to character and ability furnished. 7,088, Outlook.

**COLLEGE girl,** kindergarten, desires summer position as companion or governess. 7,101, Outlook.

**WANTED—Supervising home elderly gentleman.** South winters. References. 7,101, Outlook.

## Teachers and Governesses

THIS advertisement is published in the interest of a Russian lady, the story of whose escape from Russia was told anonymously in The Outlook of April 23. She is a widow with a little girl eleven years of age. She is of aristocratic parentage and as a girl attended a fashionable school in America when her father was for some years in this country on a diplomatic mission. Her property, which was considerable, has been practically confiscated by the Bolsheviks and she must now support herself. She speaks four languages fluently, namely: English, Russian, French, and German. She is also an accomplished pianist. Because I believe that she will be a valuable addition to the faculty of some American school as a teacher of French and music, I take this method of bringing her case to the attention of the many educators who read The Outlook in the hope that some of them may be able to offer her a position that will enable her to support herself and day help her and daughter. While she has had no experience as a teacher, she is a woman of alert intelligence, great adaptability, and attractive personality, and I feel that she would be a valuable addition to the faculty of almost any girls' school or college. I am publishing this advertisement over my own name because I am anxious to help her and because she is reluctant to attempt any self-exploitation. I shall be pleased to receive and answer any inquiries that it may elicit. Theodore H. Price, 65 Broadway, New York, N. Y.

**HARVARD student** desires summer position as camp counselor (2 seasons) Canadian work, companion, or tutor. Musical. References. 7,120, Outlook.

**YOUNG woman** of experience, character, and refinement desires position as governess to one or two children under 8 at seashore or country for July and August. 7,115, Outlook.

**YALE graduate,** experienced tutor and athletic coach, also understands automobile, desires summer position. 7,116, Outlook.

## MISCELLANEOUS

**WANTED—Young women** to take nine months' course in nursing. Frances Parker Memorial Home, New Brunswick, N. J.

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[Advertisement]

# Worn-Out Stomachs Renewed in 48 Hours

**POOR RICHARD** said: "Many dishes, many diseases."

And in these four short words he summed up the reason for almost every human ailment. It is a well-known fact, recognized by scientists and physicians, that 90% of our every-day complaints can be traced directly to some disorder of the stomach, and that our stomach trouble is caused by what we eat.

Your body can be compared to an immense apartment building; your stomach to the boiler which is providing steam to keep all the tenants warm and alive. The steam it supplies, of course, is blood; the tenants, your various organs of life and intelligence. You are the fireman.

Now then, if you were firing such a boiler you would put into it only the best coal available—the coal best suited to burn correctly and evenly and to supply the most steam. And as a result you would have plenty of steam, your tenants would be warm and happy, and there would be no complaints from any one.

But, suppose a bag of powder, such as is used to fire our big guns, got mixed up in the coal. Suppose there were several sticks of dynamite and three or four cans of gasoline in the coal. What would be the result? Shoveled into the boiler, they would sputter for a second, and then—BANG!—your boiler would go flying, your flues would be ripped and twisted, your steam would escape, and your tenants, being without steam, would start a clamor that would shake your apartment building from basement to roof. Yet dynamite, powder and gasoline are all good fuels when properly used.



EUGENE CHRISTIAN

Twenty years ago Eugene Christian was at death's door; for several years previous he had suffered all the agonies of acute stomach and intestinal troubles, until his doctors—among them some of the most noted specialists in the country—gave him up to die. As a last resort, he commenced to study the food question himself. As a result of what he learned, he succeeded in literally eating his way back to health without drugs or medicines of any kind, and in a remarkably short space of time.

Eugene Christian is today nearly sixty years old—or shall I say young? For he has more vitality, more ginger, more physical endurance than most youngsters in his teens. For almost fifteen years he has not even had so much as a cold.

What Eugene Christian has done for himself he has also done for thousands of others. Is it any wonder that some of his rich pupils have sent him checks for \$500 to \$1,000 in addition to the amount of his bill in token of the wonderful results he has secured for them?

THAT'S a direct parallel to what happens in your stomach when the wrong food combinations creep in. It is a well-known fact that some chemical properties found in our every-day foods, if mixed in a chemist's retort, will explode. The same action takes place in the stomach. Very often, two perfectly good foods, when eaten at the same meal, form a chemical reaction in the stomach, and, figuratively, explode, liberating dangerous toxic poisons which are absorbed by the blood and circulate throughout the system, forming the root of all or nearly all sickness.

The natural condition of the stomach is good. As long as it is not interfered with it will function efficiently and well—supplying the body and brain with vigor and energy. But when foods which do not properly combine are put into it, its ability to convert them into blood is destroyed. The first indications of this condition are acidity, fermentation, gas, constipation, and many other sympathetic ills leading to most serious consequences.

If these wrong food combinations are used over and over again, the stomach will very soon become chronically bad—will refuse to properly digest the food given it, and become the base for any number of complaints. When the stomach is not functioning properly, every organ, heart, liver, lungs, brain, kidneys, nerves, muscles, will become sluggish and weak, and the entire system will become susceptible to any kind of infection that may happen along.

## The Proof is Free

If you have stomach trouble you don't have to be told the symptoms. You know you have it. But do you know how to get rid of it? Here is the way by which thousands of worn out stomachs are being renewed in 48 hours. And it won't cost you a penny to prove that it will do the same for you.

As startling as this statement may sound we will prove it to you, entirely without cost or obligation. Read about this wonder-working method and take advantage of this **Free Proof**.

Now as I have said, if it is not interfered with the body will keep itself healthy and will maintain an energetic, vigorous condition at all times. Therefore, it is only logical to believe that if the stomach is again given the proper food to digest, it will quickly become strong. With the fluids which are automatically secreted in the stomach for digestive purposes nature will quickly bring the system back to normal. Therefore, if you give your body the proper food—give nature half a chance—your stomach trouble and all the associated ills will soon disappear.

THAT is the simple secret of the whole thing. Eugene Christian, the eminent food specialist, has treated over 23,000 cases with this method. In some cases where constipation and indigestion have been chronic for five years, he has induced a natural passage in 48 hours. His methods make gas, acidity, fermentation, and indigestion disappear. And it is all done without medicines, exercise, or instruments of any kind.

With Eugene Christian's method of treatment you eat the things you like. You are not told that you must not eat the good nourishing foods to which you are accustomed. You are not bound up with a lot of ridiculous rules for expensive diets. You can go right on eating the foods you like—so long as they are properly combined with other foods.

This sounds so simple that many people will be incredulous. Many will think that a thing so obvious and so easy could not possibly cure so terrible an affliction as a bad stomach. And the idea that you can positively start yourself on the road to a new stomach, good health, and strength in 48 hours may seem far-fetched.

Therefore, it will take unusual methods to back it up. Here's our offer. Here's the way we propose convincing you that you can give yourself relief from any kind of stomach trouble—chronic or acute—in 48 hours.

Don't send a cent. This is going to be a free proof. Merely mail us the coupon. We will send you the 24 little lessons in *Corrective Eating*, written by Eugene Christian and published by the *Corrective Eating Society of New York*. These lessons contain actual menus for breakfast, luncheon, and dinner; covering every condition of health and sickness from infancy to old age and for all occupations, climates, and seasons.

With these lessons at hand it is just as though you were in personal contact with the great food specialist, because every possible point is so thoroughly covered that you can scarcely think of a question which isn't answered.

Remember, this is without a penny from you. Now we're going to ask you to follow very carefully the instructions that come with this set of lessons. You won't be asked to abstain from foods you like. You can eat anything you want so long as it is properly combined with other foods. All we ask is that you follow these menus religiously for 48 hours. Just give them a fair trial for your own sake.

You can start eating the very things that will produce the increased physical and mental energy you are seeking the day you receive the lessons. And you will find that you secure results with the first meal. This, of course, does not mean that complicated illnesses can be removed at one meal, but it does mean that real results can nearly always be seen in 48 hours or less.

ALTHOUGH we are willing that you judge results from a 48-hour trial of the lessons, we want you to use them **Free** for five days. Then, if after 5 days of delicious health-building meals, you are not convinced that this method of correcting a bad stomach is good—if you are not convinced that your stomach can be made over—renewed—and kept in a natural, vigorous state by eating the proper food combinations, send the whole set back to us and you won't be out a cent. We won't send any solicitors or any letters to annoy you. You're not putting yourself under any obligation whatever.

But if you are feeling better—looking better, if your brain is acting quicker, your stomach functioning better; if your general physical condition is greatly improved, and you want to keep it in condition; if you realize that this set of little lessons in *Corrective Eating* is invaluable to you as a health-builder and health-keeper, just keep them and send us only three dollars in full payment for the entire set.

This is the easiest, quickest, and surest way we know of. We don't ask much of you. Just a 48-hour trial at our expense, that's all. You keep them **Free** for five days, but we stand or fall by what the little lessons do for you in 48 hours. Surely you owe it to yourself to at least investigate this method and give this society an opportunity to prove its real worth.

The reasons that the Society is willing to send the lessons on free examination without money in advance is because they want to remove every obstacle to putting this knowledge in the hands of the many interested people as soon as possible, knowing full well that a test of some of the menus in the lessons themselves is more convincing than anything that can possibly be said about them.

You don't risk a cent and you may, through following these simple methods, gain complete relief from stomach trouble forever. This is a real chance for you. Mail the coupon now with your name before the impulse is cold. Action is what counts. Give your stomach a fighting chance.

## CORRECTIVE EATING SOCIETY

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# The Outlook

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THE OUTLOOK COMPANY

381 Fourth Avenue New York City



## A LINK BETWEEN AMERICA AND ENGLAND

During the time that I lived at Roundkey, near Leeds, Yorkshire, England, I, about the year 1880, in company with the vicar, the Rev. Thomas Davis, met at Elmete Hall, the residence of Mr. James Kitson (grandfather of Lord Airedale), a daughter of Longfellow. In course of conversation Miss Longfellow informed us that Queen Victoria had expressed to Dean Stanley her concern about the bald expression in the English national anthem, "confound their knavish tricks," which her Majesty felt was not quite in keeping with refined thought or Christian ideal. That thereupon the Dean proposed that Tennyson might perhaps be able to make some appropriate emendation. The Poet Laureate, however, seemed disinclined to deal with the point raised, but ventured to suggest that Longfellow might be approached, which was done. Longfellow, in turn, did not see his way to alter the offending expression or tamper with the second verse, but suggested that the third verse of the international ode "Our Fathers' Land" (published in a book of poems entitled "Songs in Many Keys"), written by his friend O. W. Holmes on the occasion of the visit to Boston, Massachusetts, in 1860, of Edward, Prince of Wales, might meet the case. Mrs. Sheridan, a daughter of the celebrated historian J. L. Motley, who was a very great friend of Longfellow and Holmes, corroborates this authorship. We here at Giggleswick-in-Craven Church have adopted the verse of Dr. Oliver Wendell Holmes, and sing the following version of our national anthem. Even during this present stress many must feel that this is, after all, the right uplifting note of spiritual aspiration for a Christian nation. Vicar Davis further added that the original first line was, "God save our Lord the King," which on the accession of Queen Victoria was altered, for pure scansion reason, to "God save our gracious Queen."

May I take this opportunity of publicly stating how refreshing and educative I find *The Outlook*, and how much I admire the justice of the policy of its worthy editor?

THEODORE P. BROCKLEHURST,  
Vicar of Giggleswick-in-Craven,  
Yorkshire, England.

### GOD SAVE THE KING

(The version as sung in Giggleswick-in-Craven Church)

God save our Lord the King,  
Long live our noble King,  
God save the King.  
Send him victorious,  
Happy and glorious,  
Long to reign over us,  
God save the King.

Thy choicest gifts in store  
On him be pleased to pour,  
Long may he reign!  
May he defend our laws,  
And ever give us cause  
To sing with heart and voice,  
God save the King.

Lord, let war's tempests cease,  
Fold the whole world in peace  
Under thy wings,  
Make all the nations one,  
All hearts beneath the sun,  
Till thou shalt reign alone,  
Great King of Kings.



### Irritability Decreases Efficiency

WHEN a man is irritable and annoyed by little things his efficiency is greatly diminished, because under these conditions he cannot do his best work, nor can he get the best work out of those about him.

Generally, indigestion in some slight form is the "makings" of a grouch.

In most cases of this sort, the routine use after meals of my Original Pepsin Chewing Gum will relieve the indigestion and restore the temper of the individual to a calm, normal condition.



AMERICAN CHICLE COMPANY  
New York Cleveland Chicago Kansas City San Francisco

## If you admired Theodore Roosevelt

then there is something for you in the next issue of *The Outlook*. If for nothing else, you will want to save this issue for the frontispiece alone—a splendid painting of Roosevelt by the noted Dutch artist Adriaan Martin de Groot, reproduced in full color, and really worth framing. Then there will be an article on "Roosevelt as a Practical Politician," by Brander Matthews, and an account by Travers D. Carman of the dedication on July 4 of Mount Roosevelt, at Deadwood, South Dakota. And much more besides!

## Watch for the July 16 Outlook

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## SILVERWARE

Silverware should be used only at breakfast, lunch and dinner and only on these days: Sunday, Monday, Tuesday, Wednesday, Thursday, Friday and Saturday.

The only permissible variation from this schedule is in the case of a late supper at which silverware is also an addition to the table.

Indeed it is never too late to use silverware.

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# The Outlook

JULY 9, 1919

## VERSAILLES AND AFTER

WITH practically no ceremony, two Germans, in the Hall of Mirrors at Versailles, set their names and seal to the Treaty that records Germany's defeat in the world war. There were two coincidences—one planned, the other probably not planned. The Hall in which the signing took place was that in which Bismarck chose to crown Wilhelm I German Emperor, and thereby established the German Empire. The day on which the signing took place was the fifth anniversary of the assassination of Franz Ferdinand, which Germany chose as the pretext for beginning the world war. In the place of men with titles of nobility and royalty there stood commoners and plain citizens. There were soldiers in uniform, but they were guards and not participants. Among the distinguished spectators was a group of French *poilus*—common soldiers wounded in the cause of France and civilization. There were no speeches, no sermons, no martial or ecclesiastical music. There was simply the stern invitation uttered by M. Clemenceau to the German delegates to come forward and sign.

June 28, 1919, will be recorded in history as the date on which began the Peace of Versailles. As a matter of fact, however, there is no more peace to-day than there was before those two Germans and the representatives of all the nations in the Peace Conference, with the exception of China, signed the Treaty. The United States to-day is still at war with Germany. Not merely technically at war. It is as true now as ever that there is no peace without victory, and victory over the spirit of Prussianism has yet to be won.

Just before the signing of the Treaty the German Government made it very clear that they were signing with their hands but not with their wills or their hearts. There is no indication that Germany intends to keep any more of that Treaty than she is required by outside pressure to keep. Those Germans that were nearest to the guns of the Allied armies on the Rhine were most anxious to see the Treaty signed. Men who come from Germany testify that the German people are still unable to understand, not merely that they have been defeated, but that they deserve to be defeated. The men of our Army of Occupation, like the men in the armies of France and Britain, were eager to advance into Germany and were waiting the word that would have come to them

if the Germans had not signed. This eagerness was not bloodthirstiness. We know our men better than to think that there is anything bloodthirsty about them. They were eager to go on because they knew from their experience that the Germans still need a tangible demonstration that they have failed in what they tried to do.

It is hard for the Germans to understand what has happened. Their territory is undevastated, undamaged, while the lands of France and Serbia and Poland have been made into deserts. It is not yet certain, at least in their minds, that they did lose the war. They do not understand why they should be short of food, and much less do they understand why they should fail to command the world's respect.

Of course, therefore, as the Treaty was signed there were disorders in Germany. There still persist reports that the reactionaries and Junkers are plotting to regain power.

The "Tageblatt" of Berlin expresses a characteristic German view when it says of the Treaty of Versailles: "Despite the fact that it was written on parchment, it remains a scrap of paper." There are men in Germany who know the truth, and a few of them say it, but it will take a long while for the German people to realize that their nation has been a criminal nation and that it has been treated with magnanimity and lenity.

Under these circumstances, if this peace is to be a peace of justice, it must be a peace of vigilance.

## PROTESTS

Nobody is fully satisfied with the Treaty of Versailles. This dissatisfaction on the part of many was to be expected. There was certain to be complaint that the Treaty is too severe. Sympathizers with Germany were bound to express outrage at any terms that treated Germany as a defeated nation. There was also bound to be some complaint because the terms are not severe enough. Indeed, it was not possible, even if it were desirable, to express in terms of reparation the magnitude of Germany's crime. There has also been dissatisfaction, some of it unavoidable, because of the allotments of territory. And there has been severe criticism of the Treaty because of provisions it contains for the League of Nations.

On the occasion of the signing two protests were voiced. One of these was that

of Jan Smuts. Representative of South Africa at the Conference, he worked early and late for the framing of a League of Nations. He belongs to the group commonly called idealistic. He believes that the terms of the Treaty are too severe, that they contain seeds of future disturbance and revenge. Nevertheless he signed the Treaty. His example has been commended to those who think as he does.

The other protest was expressed by China in the most emphatic way possible—the Chinese delegates refused to sign. They were not willing to be parties to an agreement which transfers what they believe to be Chinese territory from Germany to Japan. China, therefore, has not yet taken the preliminary step necessary in order that she may become a member of the League of Nations. The Chinese have the courage of their convictions. They are not willing to be forced into the League at the price of what they consider vital to China's integrity and China's honor. It has been pointed out, however, that China can adhere to the League of Nations by signing the Treaty with Austria.

Among those who have as much right as any one else to protest against certain of the terms of the Treaty are the French. It has been stated that the war and the Peace Treaty have left France with a tax burden twice as great as that of Germany. Germany's lands are undisturbed, her factories intact, her commercial organization all ready for peace, and, it is stated, a vast merchant marine concealed under neutral flags, while France has suffered devastation the extent of which even those who see it find it quite impossible to conceive. From Germany France has not yet received a franc, and she will not receive anything, according to the Peace terms, until after two years, and then every year for five years. As a Frenchman states it in an interview printed in the New York "Evening Post," France is "to get from Germany less than you Americans are to receive on your sequester and submarine account, and not as much as the British get on their ship-damage account, and scarcely one-half of what France paid each year on the indemnity exacted from her by Germany after the war of 1870;" and then after those five years Germany will be less willing to pay, and other nations less willing to make her pay. And there are Frenchmen, not alarmists, who feel that France is very insecurely protected against a still united and Prussianized Germany. But France has signed, and in

presenting the Treaty to the French Chamber of Deputies Clemenceau has said: "At the hour when is to close the greatest drama of history . . . the first impulse of our souls should be of hope for France as much as for humanity—the French ideal, the humanitarian ideal."

#### THE RETURN OF THE PRESIDENT

Without regard to party or section, the people of the United States welcome the President's return from France. Though there has been criticism of his absence, for the most part Americans have acquiesced in the view which he held that his absence from this country was essential to the country's interests. The disadvantages which the country has suffered because of his absence the people have taken with good humor. One of the newspaper "colymists," Roy K. Moulton, expresses the common spirit when, in quoting the news item to the effect that President Pessoa, of Brazil, is making a tour of the United States, he comments: "The only President we have had in some time."

Thousands of Americans will take a measurable degree of satisfaction in the fact that just before sailing for the United States, while awaiting the signing of the Treaty, President Wilson visited Belgium and saw something of the devastated region there in the neighborhood of Ypres. There is ground for believing that if he had visited the devastated region of France last December he would have done both himself (that means his country) and France a good service. Such a visit might have given him a clearer idea than he otherwise could have had of the peril to which victory, and therefore peace, was exposed, and still is exposed, and it certainly would have convinced the French, as they were not convinced, that he understood their reasonable concern for the future. His visit to Belgium at this time does not serve that double purpose; but it has been appropriate and useful and highly appreciated in Belgium.

On his way home the President broke a precedent, as he is accustomed to doing every once in a while. He signed certain measures while on the high seas. Bills which Congress had passed a few days before were hurried to him by an east-bound transport, the *Great Northern*, which met the *George Washington* on June 30 in mid-ocean, thus enabling the measures to become law. One of these laws authorized the expenditure of funds which were needed by July 1.

#### WAR-TIME PROHIBITION GOES INTO EFFECT

At midnight of June 30 (or, to be accurate, an instant later, when July 1

began) the War-Time Prohibition Law became operative throughout the United States. Congress began its recess for the Fourth of July without passing legislation defining the terms of the law or giving detailed directions as to its enforcement. This was regrettable. In view of the long notice Congress had of the need of such legislation, it seems inexcusably dilatory. A bill has been reported in the House of Representatives by its Judiciary Committee which provides such interpretation and means of enforcement both for the War-Time Prohibition Law and the Constitutional Amendment. In some form legislation of this kind should certainly come from Congress as quickly as the importance of the questions involved may allow.

A statement of the Attorney-General of the United States made on June 30 goes far to define and simplify the situation. Unlike the Prohibition Amendment, the law which is now in effect provides a penalty (not over \$1,000 fine or imprisonment for not over a year, or both), and its statement that "it shall be unlawful to sell for beverage purposes any distilled spirits," except for export, is explicit. But questions have been raised as to the further declaration that "after June 30, 1919, until the conclusion of the present war and thereafter until the termination of demobilization, the date of which shall be determined and proclaimed by the President of the United States, no beer, wine, or other intoxicating malt or vinous liquor shall be sold for beverage purposes except for export."

President Wilson has properly and rightly pointed out that until actual facts justify him in proclaiming that demobilization has terminated he cannot remove the inhibition of the law. As regards the latter part of the clause quoted above a genuine dispute exists. Does it mean that everything known as beer and wine are to be regarded as intoxicating, or does it mean that only such beer and wine as are intoxicating are prohibited? The court decision so far favors the latter interpretation. If the latter, what precisely does "intoxicating" mean? So far there has been no court decision defining that word.

Attorney-General Palmer's statement recognizes this difference of interpretation. While he declares that the law will be enforced by the Federal authorities as other National laws are enforced, and while he states that the Government contention has been that the Act prohibits the manufacture and sale of beer containing as much as one-half of one per cent of alcohol (the bill now before Congress fixes the amount of alcohol allowable at the same percentage), Mr. Palmer states

that the course of the Department of Justice as regards beer containing less than two and three-quarters per cent of alcohol will depend upon the rulings to be made by the United States District Courts in cases brought before them. This is generally taken as equivalent to saying that prosecution will not be made for the present in such cases, although any one who sells what is called 2.75 beer takes his chances of future prosecution. A decision has already been rendered by a United States Circuit Court of Appeals. In this case Judge Ward continues an injunction order in the lower Court restraining an Internal Revenue Collector from interfering with the manufacture or sale of 2.75 beer.

There may be an interval between the end of the operation of the law now in force and the day in January when the Amendment goes into force; at the present rate of demobilization the interval is hardly likely to be more than two or three months and may very probably be even less.

#### THE LAW AND THE CITIZEN

Apart from the points just noted the inhibitions of the law are clear. Any citizen who violates them—for instance, a retail dealer who sells whisky—is liable to prosecution and punishment. It is obviously the duty of all citizens to obey the law precisely as they would obey any other newly enacted law. It is true that if a large number of retail dealers should, whether by agreement or by spontaneous individual act, disregard the law, it might be difficult for the Federal District Attorneys and the officers at their disposal to arrest every violator. The Federal officials rightly declare that they will do their utmost to enforce the law. It is too soon to judge how large a proportion of dealers in intoxicating beverages will defy the law, but it is certain that large numbers of them will obey it.

The bill favorably reported to the House of Representatives deals separately but in one bill with the matter of Constitutional prohibition and the war-time prohibitory legislation. In both sections the definition of intoxicating liquors is elaborate, but it practically means anything containing more than half of one per cent of alcohol and capable of being used as a beverage. Both sections provide pains and penalties for violation of law and Amendment, respectively, and both elaborately provide for enforcement and application of the law directly or to thwart any of many subterfuges or evasions. Naturally the section referring to the Amendment is more detailed in its provisions, because the Amendment has no enforcing or defining legislation be-



# CARTOONS OF THE WEEK

*Kirby in the New York World*



TRUE TO FORM

*Watts in the London World*



IF ONE GOES, BOTH GO!

*From De Amsterdammer (Amsterdam, Holland)*



THE PEACE TREATY  
Germany: "Will this horse medicine bring a complete recovery?"

*Forain in L'Avenir (Paris)*



WITHOUT RANCOR!!  
Fritz: "After all, I bear you no ill will!"

hind it, while the War-Time Prohibition Law has.

Of course no interpretation of the law which has just gone into effect lessens the force of any prohibition laws already existing in States. Thirty-two States in the Union have either some form of State prohibition or of local prohibition under local-option laws. The Federal law may, and usually will, strengthen prohibition where it exists in States, but it cannot weaken or take away from laws already existing.

In the places where prohibition is a new thing, as in New York City, for instance, there has naturally been the most perturbation about what is to take place. If the daily papers are exact in their indication of what has been going on, the result has been a temporary increase in the amount of drinking, a large amount of storing up of intoxicating drinks against the time of need, and a tremendous amount of facetiousness and jocosity about the subject, of which most people, we fancy, are heartily tired.

In a way, the new law is temporary and experimental. What happens under it may be of value in shaping action and conduct when the Eighteenth Amendment goes into effect. The present law will soon cease; but the Amendment has been deliberately adopted by a two-thirds majority in Congress and the ratification of over three-fourths of the States. Short of annulment by precisely the same process it will remain permanently the law of the land. It is therefore right and necessary that Congress (with the concurrence of State legislatures when desirable, as provided in the Amendment) should pass practical and intelligible legislation for enforcing the Amendment; that the courts should decide any questions raised; and that citizens, including even those who were opposed to Federal prohibition, should join honorably in obeying the law.

#### THE END OF THE WINNIPEG STRIKE

Winnipeg's big strike ended finally in the unconditional surrender of the strikers, in the crushing defeat and abject humiliation of the small revolutionary element that was responsible for the outbreak.

The struggle lasted exactly six weeks, but within two weeks the failure of the strike leaders was apparent to all disinterested observers. By that time their revolutionary aims could no longer be hidden from the thousands of their dupes who had been led into the conflict only through deliberate misrepresentation of the issue. As a result, many workmen who saw how grossly they had been deceived were returning to their employers

and begging for reinstatement. Others continued on strike because they were ashamed to return to work, but they were keenly conscious that their misplaced confidence in their leaders had put them in the wrong, and they were seeking anxiously for some easy way out of their difficulties. The Red leaders had lost the confidence of all but a few of their followers.

At any time after the first two weeks of conflict all that was needed to bring it to an end was the offer of any sort of pretended compromise that would have served as an excuse for surrender. Winnipeg citizens were determined, however, that there should be no semblance of compromise with Bolshevism, that the battle must be fought out to the bitter end, no matter what the cost. It was well understood that Winnipeg was fighting the battle of all Canada, if not of the whole continent; and no peace by negotiation could be satisfactory. The price that had to be paid by Winnipeg business men, and citizens in general, for the unconditional surrender upon which they had set their hearts was a heavy one; but in the end they had their reward. The sympathetic strike commenced at 11 A.M. Thursday, May 15; it ended in unconditional surrender at the same hour on June 26, six weeks later. It is believed that the defeat of this revolutionary movement in Winnipeg means the end of Bolshevism in Canada. Any indecisive result would have meant further trouble.

A few days before the strike ended the city discharged its entire police force. The policemen's sympathy with the strikers had been undisguised. They had remained on duty only by instructions of the strike committee. The discharge of the police force was followed by the arrest on charges of sedition of the principal leaders of the Reds, including two members of the City Council. It was then that the revolutionary element lost their heads. On the last Saturday of the strike there was a serious riot in which one alien enemy lost his life and scores of people were wounded by the revolver shots of the Royal Northwest Mounted Police. This riot was the last despairing effort of the Reds, and it was followed within five days by the utter collapse of the strike.

It was said by the younger Pitt more than a century ago that England had saved herself by her exertions and Europe by her example. It may with equal truth be said that Winnipeg citizens have saved their own city from the menace of Bolshevism by their stout-hearted resistance, and all Canada by their example. Against the strong determination and stubborn resistance of the same elements of a community no attempt at a Bolsh-

evist revolution can succeed on this continent. Should there be similar trouble in other cities on this continent, Seattle and Winnipeg have shown the way to meet it.

#### JUDGE LINDSEY'S REFUSAL TO BETRAY TRUST

Four years ago the story was told in The Outlook of the refusal by Judge Lindsey, of Denver, to betray on the witness stand a confidential communication between himself and a boy with whom he had talked in his capacity as Juvenile Judge. That Judge Lindsey was right morally and from every consideration of justice seems beyond question. But the Colorado Supreme Court has lately rendered a decision that his refusal to betray this child's confidence was legally contempt of court. It is thought by Judge Lindsey's counsel that the matter may be brought before the United States Supreme Court and that the question is properly a National one, as it may involve the rights of Juvenile Courts in all States.

The circumstances of this particular case made Judge Lindsey's refusal clearly right, apart from legal technicalities. The boy's mother had been accused of killing her husband, a brutal and drunken man who ill treated both his wife and the child. The twelve-year-old boy made statements intended to exonerate his mother. Afterwards he came before Judge Lindsey in the Juvenile Court and talked with the Judge confidentially about it. Judge Lindsey on the stand was asked to relate this conversation, and refused absolutely to do so and has to this day. The mother was acquitted, and we are informed that both the mother and the boy have prospered and lived honorable lives since that time.

The contention of Judge Lindsey's opponents was that the only confidential relations recognized by the law as of such a kind that communications would be privileged, as it is called in court, are those of husband and wife, lawyer and client, doctor and patient, and priest and penitent. The principle that leads to these exemptions from the duty of testifying obviously applies to the relations between a Juvenile Judge and a child with whom he talks. It is not remarkable that the laws have not specifically declared this to be so, but if it is ever proper to apply the theory and purpose of the law to cases not specifically named, certainly it should be done here. Incidentally, it may be added that the legislatures of States in which Juvenile Courts exist should take this matter into consideration.

There was a dissenting opinion in the decision of the Colorado Supreme Court. In fact, three judges out of the seven agreed in dissent. The principle involved

was clearly stated by Justice Morton S. Bailey as follows:

The relationship between the judge and the child is brought about by legal process for the purpose of aiding and uplifting delinquent and wayward children, in an effort to make them assets of the State rather than liabilities. This is a humane field, of boundless possibilities for good, in which plainly the element of confidence between the judge and the child is essential to the success of the effort.

That this jurisdiction should be upheld and the relationship created thereby fostered is manifest from the mere fact that, with general approval, the law creating such tribunal has been enacted and provision made for its support and maintenance. Plainly, to destroy this relationship would be, in effect, to nullify and set aside the chief end and purpose of the enactment itself.

Judge Lindsey has no intention of abandoning this long legal fight. He has even expressed his purpose to accept the alternative of imprisonment rather than to pay the fine fixed for his alleged contempt in refusing to betray the confidence of a child when the life of his mother was at stake, and after the Judge's solemn promise that he would not disclose the statement made by the child.

#### THE RECONSTRUCTION OF PROTESTANT FRANCE

There is to-day an unequalled opportunity for a great broad-minded Christian work in the restoration of the disorganized church life in both France and Belgium. To meet the need for such endeavor the Committee for Christian Relief in France and Belgium, in which all Protestant denominations are co-operating, has been organized, and what is known as the "Three Million Dollar Campaign" has been instituted to furnish funds for this work. The headquarters of this Committee are at 289 Fourth Avenue, New York City.

A budget for the disbursement of this fund has been prepared, and the money is to be used for certain specified objects. Food and clothing for the sufferers in the invaded areas are to be supplied, houses furnished, and renewed family life made possible.

Churches and manses are to be restored, and emergency relief extended to the pastors, some of whom are sick and crippled, many of whom lost their homes and all their possessions during the war. There are two million wounded and disabled soldiers who need re-education in order to be made self-supporting, and work along this line is planned. At Nantes there is already a Protestant school engaged in this work. These are only a few instances of the methods of

relief included in the programme of the Committee.

The Methodist Church will devote a part of its Centenary Fund to the erection of schools, to the establishment of community centers, and to co-operation with other evangelical forces.

The Episcopal Church is planning a similar work.

The Presbyterian Church will spend \$500,000 this year to restore Protestant churches in the devastated regions of France, Belgium, and Italy. About half the funds will be spent among the Protestant bodies which are accredited agencies in France and Belgium, one-fourth among denominations other than Presbyterian, and the remainder will be contributed to the Waldensian Church of Italy. A special committee of Presbyterians has been appointed to confer with committees from other evangelical churches contemplating similar work in Europe, with a view to co-operating and avoiding duplication.

#### NOT PROPAGANDA

The plans of the Protestant Churches for the spending of such vast sums in France have been the cause of considerable criticism on the part of Archbishop Hayes and other members of the Roman Catholic Church, who claim that the Protestant Churches are organizing a proselyting campaign abroad. Authorities of the Methodist Church have met this with a denial, and Dr. Foulkes, of the Presbyterian Church, has issued a statement definitely refuting the idea that the Protestant Churches have in mind the establishment of these funds for proselyting purposes. He says: "It is proper to reaffirm the definite purpose of the Presbyterian General Assembly's Committee, which is not to build up a fallen church in France, but to assist all the needy Protestant churches of France that are already there, and that have as much right to existence and support as has the Roman Catholic or any other church."

Dr. Henry van Dyke, the Vice-Chairman of the Committee for Christian Relief, in a sermon recently delivered in New York City in behalf of the French and Belgian Protestant churches—"the people of our own household of faith"—gives some facts which show the pressing need for the work that is being undertaken. He states that "one hundred and thirty Protestant churches—more than one-eighth of the total number—were under enemy fire," and that "more than two million dollars' worth of actual destruction was inflicted upon them." And he goes on to say that "out of a thousand French Protestant pastors, more than five hundred—fifty per cent—were en-

rolled in the army of liberty as chaplains, stretcher-bearers, officers, and privates. Nearly half of them received citations for bravery and self-sacrifice on the field of honor. Of these Christian soldiers more than fifty per cent were wounded, more than twenty per cent were killed." After acknowledging the fine record of the Catholics in France and Belgium, England and America, during the war, he adds: "But what I want you to understand to-day is that our Protestant brethren have borne an equal part in the honor and suffering of this righteous war. They have seen their homes demolished, their churches wrecked, their households broken and scattered. . . . They cannot get upon their feet again unless we hold out our hand to them."

#### RATIFY THE TREATY

WITH the signing of the Treaty of Versailles the United States Senate is weighted with the responsibility of deciding whether to ratify or not.

Originally in the Constitutional Convention the negotiation of treaties was left to the Senate, but toward the close of the Convention it was provided that the President should have power to negotiate treaties "by and with the advice and consent of the Senate," while in the same sentence it is provided that the President "shall nominate, and by and with the advice of the Senate shall appoint ambassadors," etc. Professor Willoughby in his work on Constitutional law calls attention to the difference of phraseology as indicating that the Senate should participate in the negotiating of treaties though not in the primary selection of ambassadors, and he shows that it has been the common practice of Presidents to take the advice of the Senate in the negotiating of treaties from the days of President Washington, who in several instances took the advice of the Senate in conducting treaty negotiations, to the days of President McKinley, who in 1898 selected from the Senate three of the five commissioners appointed to negotiate the Treaty of Peace with Spain. It is true that Presidents have not infrequently negotiated treaties without previous conference with the Senate, and The Outlook has affirmed that the President has a Constitutional right to pursue this course, as President Roosevelt did in negotiating the treaty with Santo Domingo. As to what is not Constitutional but advisable in negotiating treaties there seems to us to be no parallel between the Santo Domingo situation and the situation in Paris. In the case of Santo Domingo there was a simple treaty between two nations. In this case there is a complicated treaty involving the covenant and arrangements



for future world peace that entail changes in the practice and obligations of the United States which come near to being changes in its organic law. We have expressed the hope that those changes will be made and the Treaty will be accepted, but it seems to us that the process would have been simplified and made easier if the advice of the treaty-ratifying power had been consulted in advance. Professor Willoughby notes the fact that the Olney-Pauncefote Arbitration Treaty and also the Hay-Pauncefote Canal Treaty failed in the Senate partly because the Senate was not consulted in preliminary negotiations. If President Wilson had followed the wise course pursued by President McKinley, he would not now have to face an irritated Senate and a divided people.

Nevertheless we hope that the Senate will approve the Treaty and we believe that the people of the country will approve it.

What, stated in the simplest terms, will this treaty do if ratified by the nations which were united in defending civilization against the Huns?

It is the confirmation of the overthrow by war of the autocracies of Germany, Austria, and Russia.

With the peace which it inaugurates, it will probably put an end to the domination over subjugated peoples of the unspeakable Turk.

It secures against foreign despotism the peoples of Czechoslovakia, Jugoslavia, and Poland.

It secures a considerable reparation to Belgium and France from the injury inflicted on them by the crimes of Germany. It so weakens Germany that no immediate attempt to repeat her crimes is possible.

It provides a protectorate for the colonies which have been wrested from Germany during the period of their self-development.

And it unites the civilized nations in a pledge to protect each other and the people under their guardianship from future aggressions and to compel Germany to fulfill her promises to make reparation for the wrongs she has committed.

What is the alternative? If we refuse this Treaty and refuse to enter the League of Nations, what would be the consequences?

We should be left at war with Germany. She would be free to carry on an unscrupulous propaganda in Mexico to the south of us, in Japan to the west of us, and among the discontented and restless elements in our own borders. It would leave us in the midst of that propaganda without allies; without co-operation from the fleet of Great Britain, which has done so much to protect our merchant marine and our coast in this war; with-

out aid or sympathy from the other civilized nations, perhaps with their secret, if not avowed, satisfaction at all which our proud isolation would be bringing to us.

If, on the other hand, we made a separate peace with Germany, we could not expect alone to compel Germany to make better reparation or afford to her neighbors better protection than could be secured from her by the united action of all the civilized nations, including America.

If, as is highly improbable, we could secure another conference of the Powers for the purpose of agreeing upon a revised Treaty, we should be represented in that conference by the President whose action at the previous conference we had disavowed, unless the new conference was not convened until March 4, 1921, in which case the world would be left in its chaotic condition for nearly two years longer, a peril not to be lightly hazarded.

So much for the immediate effect on America's interest. What would be the effect of America's rejection of the Treaty on the world's interests and on America's reputation abroad?

The absence of America from the League would deprive the League of one of the richest and most powerful of the civilized nations, and would perhaps lead to the disruption of the League altogether and the indefinite postponement of all hope of realizing that international brotherhood which has been the dream of poets and prophets from the days of Isaiah to those of Alfred Tennyson.

However we might justify our action to ourselves, it would not be and could not be understood abroad. A Government-directed press in Germany would exult in our refusal to join with her enemies, which it would interpret as a victory for pro-German sentiment in America. The people in England, France, and Italy would be discouraged, if not dismayed. The people of South America, a people of noble if sometimes dangerous idealism, would be alienated. Our policy would be attributed to National pride and National selfishness in the thoughts of other nations. We should have resigned our position as leaders in the world movement for Justice, Liberty, and Peace.

May we ratify this Treaty with reservations? Doubtless the Senate may accompany ratification with reservations that give America's definition to ambiguous articles. If, for example, there is a serious question whether Article X pledges the United States to protect other members of the League against revolutions, it is entirely legitimate for the Senate in expressed terms to disavow that interpretation. But a reservation which had the effect of abolishing any clause of the Treaty in its plain and well-understood meaning would be an amendment to the

Treaty and equivalent to the rejection of its present form.

It is true that there are no precedents for the League of Nations. But there are times when we cannot follow precedents, but must make them. True also that it is easy to overrate the League. It does not end the old and intolerable order nor give liberty to before-enslaved peoples. It is a promise of the nations, and its efficacy depends wholly upon the fidelity with which those promises are fulfilled. But if they are not made they cannot be fulfilled, and if they are made *and fulfilled* the fulfillment will do more than any one international act in the past to bring in an era of Justice, Liberty, and Peace.

## INDUSTRIAL DEMOCRACY ON TRIAL<sup>1</sup>

THE phrase "industrial democracy" came into vogue something like forty years ago. We believe that it was first used in the columns of *The Outlook*. It represented an ideal sometimes confounded with, but really quite different from, Socialism.

The political and educational systems of America are democratic; the industrial system of America is autocratic. Our education as well as our Government is of the people, having in them its source and its inspiration; by the people, administered and controlled by them; and for the people, maintained for the benefit of all, not for an especially educated class. But our industrial system is not of the people; it is not a voluntary expression of their energy; nor by the people, they have no share in its control; nor for the people, they do not participate, except indirectly, in its profits. This conflict of ideals is the cause of industrial unrest. The remedy for that industrial unrest is to make our industrial system democratic. Mr. Leitch, in his volume, tells how organized industries have been made democratic in twenty large corporations, and what have been the results. This volume furnishes an answer from the workshop to those who have smiled indulgently at industrial democracy as an impossible dream of impracticable visionaries.

The Packard Piano Company, of Fort Wayne, Indiana, had successfully met and overcome a strike. The men returned to their work, but dissatisfied. The work suffered. The workmanship was careless, the pianos deteriorated, sales fell off, and Mr. Leitch was called in by the president as an industrial engineer. He called a mass-meeting of the men and told them that things were not going well—that they knew already—and that he had a

<sup>1</sup> Man-to-Man. By John Leitch. The B. C. Forbes Company, New York.



plan to propose to better conditions. He said:

I am not going to give you a policy—I am going to ask you to adopt one for yourselves. It will have four corner-stones and a capstone, but I am going to suggest only one a week. We will take one to-day, talk it over, and then vote on it. If you vote "Yes," we will lay the second corner-stone a week from to-day and then you can vote on that. But if this corner-stone or those which we may talk about on any later day does not suit you, I expect you to vote "No" and we will quit.

The four corner-stones explained at four successive mass-meetings were justice, co-operation, economy, and energy. The capstone was service. Mr. Leitch writes with both clearness and vigor; he must also have some personal magnetism, for at the end of the fifth meeting his plan was adopted with enthusiasm. The resolution adopting it was type-written and bound and "every man in the entire organization—every officer, every director, every workman—signed it." Copies were hung about the shop and a copy was given to every workman and to every agent of the company. Mr. Leitch explained that by justice, co-operation, economy, and energy in service for the common welfare more work would be done and more money would be saved than under the old régime. The men were henceforth to work not *for* the company but *with* the company; "that it would not be a square deal for the company alone to take the money that they had saved, but instead that we would split up the savings 50-50—that is, as the books of the company showed savings in the cost of operation, the amount saved would be divided into two parts; one would go to the company and the other would be distributed every two weeks to the men as a dividend on wages."

At the end of the first month the men had cut the cost of production five and a half per cent, which meant a dividend both to the workers and to the stockholders. They voted to reduce the hours of labor to nine hours a day, with the result that they turned out more work in the nine-hour day than in the ten-hour day, saved expenses by the shortened day, and earned for themselves and the company a larger dividend. Next some one proposed an eight-hour day. The conservatives among the workingmen objected, while the company approved it. The men finally resolved to try the experiment for two months, with the result of both better work and more work, and as a consequence larger dividends to both the company and the workers. The quality was so much better under the new system, or rather, let us say, with the new spirit, that the company could not keep up with its sales. The savings in one year obtained

by democracy as applied to industry in this piano factory was in figures \$4,656.24. When the war broke out and the sales of pianos fell off, the men in their mass-meeting proposed to work four days in the week instead of seven, and the foremen volunteered to reduce their own wage twenty-five per cent for the time being.

It is not clear from Mr. Leitch's account whether this mass-meeting, which is now only held once a month, has legislative or only advisory power, but that this power is effective is illustrated by a rather amusing incident. The men investigated the president, decided that he needed a vacation, and passed a resolution granting him one of three weeks. He declared "that the company could not function without him. They came back with the assertion that they would do better without him. He took the three weeks' vacation. When he came back, he found that all previous production and sales records had been beaten."

The conservative reader will say that a piano factory requires men of a high degree of intelligence; that industrial democracy would never work in a factory with a large body of constantly shifting foreign workers. The next story which Mr. Leitch tells answers this conservative objector. At the factory of William Demuth & Co., on Long Island, where smokers' pipes are made, there were nine hundred working people employed, men and women. "About one-half were Italians, a fourth were Poles, and the remaining fourth covered all other nationalities with a very slight sprinkling of Americans. Many of the force could not speak English." Mr. Leitch had great difficulty in getting his simple ideas of justice, co-operation, economy, energy, and service into the closed minds of these foreign-born workers. But apparently difficulty intensifies Mr. Leitch's energy and raises his standard. In this company of foreigners he organized a government on the same lines as that of the United States:

We formed a Cabinet consisting of the executive officers of the company with the president of the company as president of the Cabinet. The legislative bodies were a Senate made up of department heads and foremen, and a House of Representatives elected by the employees. The elections to the House were by departments—one representative for each twenty-five employees, or, in the case that a department had less than twenty employees, it combined with another small department. The various bodies elected their own officers and adopted by-laws covering their procedure.

The ideal of democracy did not appeal to these foreign-born workers, but the idea of making more money did appeal to them. "The workers ventured into indus-

trial democracy searching for cash; they stayed because they liked the idea. They saw and learned but slowly." When half a dozen men who could not speak English took affront at some incident and walked out, the House appointed a committee to investigate, discovered the cause of the trouble, and induced the discontented men to return. The House took up the matter of language, resolved that only English should be spoken in the shop, and that any one who did not understand the language should learn it. Various complaints of individual workers or groups of workers were taken up by the House, investigated, and where occasion required corrections were ordered. The foremen gradually learned that they could get better work, and therefore make more money for themselves and their co-workers, by leading, not by driving, the people under them. The removal of one foreman was recommended by the House because he was incompetent, and he was removed. The training of raw men—generally "boys ranging between eighteen and twenty-five"—was taken up by their co-workers, with the result of the saving of something like fourteen thousand dollars, one-half of which of course went to the workers. In one or two cases new devices were invented by the workmen. The workers discovered by the cash dividend paid to them every two weeks that the quality of work was as important as the quantity of the output. Consequently the quality improved. Labor used to come and go in this factory; "now, with labor even scarce, it has a waiting list."

Mr. Leitch adds an account of the introduction of industrial democracy in the Shelton Looms, a velvet factory in the Housatonic Valley, and in an iron foundry near Cleveland, Ohio, and says that he might have recited fifteen more stories of equal interest, "for industrial democracy is no longer an experiment." "It was not born full grown. It grew out of my own long experience as a worker." The four typical industries which he describes, with their contrasted types of workers, are sufficient to demonstrate the practicability of industrial democracy as he describes it, if not in all organized industries, certainly in industries of very different types. The remainder of Mr. Leitch's volume—about one-half—is taken up with an elucidation of the fundamental principles, and, what is more important, the essential spirit of the democratic industry which he advocates.

Industrial democracy is not merely a new form of organization; "in its broadest sense it is a state of mind." It is the substitution of co-operation for competition, or, to speak more accurately, the substitution of competition between industrial organizations for competition between hostile classes. Something like

half a century ago Arnold Toynbee said that industry should not be an organization of all capitalists in competition with an organization of all workingmen, but a competition of co-operative organizations of workingmen and capitalists with other co-operating organizations of capitalists and workingmen. What the first method brings us to is now being illustrated on a large scale in Russia; what the second method would bring us to Mr. Leitch's experiment illustrates on a small scale. Its object is to substitute good will in place of ill will, a working with the corporation in place of working for the corporation. It is based on the "axiom that without good will within the works one cannot have good will outside the works." Thus from start to finish it assumes that "manufacturing consists primarily in making men—they will attend to the product." It inspires in the workingman pride and interest in his work; nothing else can: "A worker will no more perform at his best solely for money than will any other human being."

We add to Mr. Leitch's five words: "Justice, co-operation, economy, energy, and service," a sixth word—"reality." A fake democracy is not a democracy at all. Unless the spirit of mutual respect for one another's opinions and mutual interest in one another's welfare can be introduced into the factory, the organization of a House, a Senate, and an Executive will be worse than useless, a fact which Mr. Leitch illustrates by one incident of failure which he narrates. If the owners of any plant organize a mass-meeting of their workmen and give them only advisory power, they must take the advice seriously and customarily follow it; if they give it legislative power, they must not attach to it a string and snatch the power away when they think it is being unwisely executed. This has been sometimes done in introducing what has been called democracy into our schools and colleges, and always with disastrous effects. Better leave bad enough alone than make it worse by false pretense.

There is no better description of industrial democracy in Mr. Leitch's book than in this paragraph in which Mr. Bond, President of the Packard Piano Company, defines it. He says:

We used to build pianos. Then we stopped building pianos and began to build men—they have looked after the building of the pianos. We have adopted as a slogan for the Packard Company, "If there is no harmony in the factory there will be none in the piano."

Industrial democracy involves profit-sharing, but it is much more than profit-sharing. It promotes harmony, prevents strikes, improves quality, increases quantity, adds to the profits of both employer and employed. But it does much more:

it promotes good will between employer and employed; it develops interest, intelligence, economy, and efficiency in the workers; it transforms the factory from a military to a family organization; and it educates the foreign-born worker in the American language, the American spirit, the essential political principles of America, and so in a practical and abiding patriotism.

We should like to see Mr. Leitch's book in the hands of every captain of industry, and we commend it as a required reading in all school and college classes in sociology.

## NORTH DAKOTA'S RASH ADVENTURE

ONE reason why it is interesting to be an American is that Americans are always trying experiments. Their country is built in such a way as to make experiments comparatively safe and simple. If somebody has a new idea for promoting what he regards as the welfare of the people, he does not have to persuade a hundred and ten millions of people to adopt it. All he has to do is to select one of the forty-eight States for his experiment and persuade the people of that State to try it. If it works, other States will imitate it; if it does not work, the other States will avoid it and the State that tried it will ultimately get rid of it, and no very great harm is done. In this way the United States forms a collection of social and political laboratories. Any explosives that are by mistake touched off do their damage in only one of the laboratories. One of the problems of statesmanship in the past has been that of localizing war. In the United States we have succeeded in localizing social and political experiments. This is one of the reasons why the American form of government has adapted itself alike to a little fringe of population along the Atlantic seacoast in the eighteenth century and to a population extending in the twentieth century from ocean to ocean and from the Rio Grande to the Lakes. There is nothing quite like this anywhere else in the world. Because of this arrangement of social and political laboratories Americans have been able to keep alive an adventurous spirit and at the same time live securely.

One of these characteristic American experiments is to be tried out now in the State of North Dakota. It is an experiment in what some people call Socialism. In order to put this experiment into operation the Legislature of the State adopted seven measures. A great many of the people believed that the experiment was dangerous, and so, in accordance with their rights under the State

law, they petitioned to have these measures submitted to the voters, with the hope that they would be rejected. Consequently, on June 26 the voters of North Dakota cast their ballots in a State-wide referendum. Most of the towns gave their majorities against the experiment, but the farming regions voted so largely for it that the measures were carried and the experiment is going to be tried.

Briefly, these measures provide for a State bank, owned by the State, to be the depository of State, county, municipal, and school district funds, and to make loans secured by property of twice their value; for an Industrial Commission that will arrange for the conduct of this bank and appoint its managers, and also arrange for the operation of the Terminal Elevator and Mill Association and the Home Building Association; for an Immigration Commission to advertise the advantages of the State and induce settlers to come in; for a newspaper, to be owned and operated by the State, in every county; for making certain changes in the judicial system; for the concentration of State control over the public school system and over penal and charitable institutions; for a one-man tax commission.

Under the authority of these laws, the State of North Dakota is going to enter upon what is generally regarded in America as the field of private business. It is going to handle grain, manufacture flour, operate a bank, finance farm credit, and may go even further, for it has the power to operate various kinds of utilities, enterprises, and industries, particularly those having to do with the manufacturing and marketing of farm products. Indeed, under these laws the State has certain powers that are generally regarded as paternalistic. By its control of the Home Building Association the State, which has wide powers of eminent domain, may provide houses for city workers and farms for farm-hands.

This North Dakota experiment is a wide departure from the individualism that has characterized America. And, strange to say, this experiment is undertaken by the kind of people whom we are accustomed in America to regard as most individualistic—farmers. North Dakota is overwhelmingly an agricultural State. Even its cities are the product of its agricultural industries. And it is not a State where poverty or distress has engendered discontent. It is prosperous and wealthy. Its farms average about four hundred acres each. No one who visits North Dakota can think of it otherwise than as a land of plenty, or can think of its people otherwise than as strong and stalwart Americans. Why, then, has North Dakota launched upon this adventure?

It is the natural consequence of past

blindness on the part of political leaders. Because our city populations are compact and easily organized, and because our farmers are scattered and unorganized, political leaders in America have largely ignored the interests of our rural folk. As a consequence, there has been every now and then an uprising. The Farmers' Alliance, the Populist party, the Bryan campaign of 1896, and now the Non-Partisan League that has brought about these changes in North Dakota have all been examples of the revolt of farming communities against a political system or policy that has favored the cities and towns and the manufacturing interests. Farmers in the West particularly have felt themselves to be at the mercy of men who were engaged in the manufacture, transportation, and distribution of the raw material which they, the farmers, produced. So fertile is our land, so rich in resources, that in spite of real grievances the farmers have been able to make a living, and in many instances to prosper; but they have had real grievances to which they have not been generally able to induce those in authority to listen. Now, because they are prosperous in such places as North Dakota, they feel themselves able to assert themselves.

As in many such instances where injustice has been unheeded by authority, those who have had grievances have listened readily to the arguments of agitators who appeal to prejudice and class hatred. The organization by which their campaign has been carried on has fallen, not unjustly, under the suspicion of being tinged with something like pro-Germanism, or at least disloyalty. In the

course of the campaign the opponents of the League have been called vile names, of which the least obnoxious is "leeches." Naturally, such methods have aroused bitterness and created in the minds of many no little foreboding of evil. The Non-Partisan League has been called Bolshevik. Its form of organization has been likened to the Russian system of soviets.

Americans may be reassured. They need not fear the growth of Russian Bolshevism in this country. The evils of Bolshevism do not lie in any mere economic theory; they lie in its essential lawlessness. The Bolshevik doctrine that all democracy, that all law, that all morals, are null and void because they are all *bourgeois*, has no place in America and can find no adherents in such an American population as that of North Dakota. What has been done in North Dakota has been done by process of law, in accordance with political methods and under the belief that it will promote justice, morality, and democracy. Those who believe in this programme may be mistaken; but they are not doing it in defiance of the moral and legal standards which are the essence of Americanism.

The danger of the experiment in North Dakota does not lie in its being too advanced, but in the danger that it may be reactionary. Its evil consequences are not likely to be economic so much as political. It is not nearly so likely to introduce a new and unheard-of system as to restore an old and discredited system.

In brief, there lurks in these laws the old evil of bossism. At the basis of the

new system in North Dakota is a triumvirate—the so-called Industrial Commission. It is this small and powerful body that will manage and conduct the new State industries. It is this body that will acquire property by purchase or lease or the exercise of eminent domain, that can put an industry here or there or elsewhere in the State, that can conduct investigations, and that will control the powerful State bank. It is this Commission that will have the power to create and dispose of an unknown number of jobs. As a part of this system, there will be a chain of official State newspapers, all provided with means for propaganda and liable to become in the worst sense a "kept" press. As we understand it, this system also includes the control of elections by county commissioners, which virtually puts the party in power in the position of inspecting and judging elections. This system also provides for such control over the public schools of the State that the political machine can control the teaching in the public schools to its own benefit. And behind and underneath this legalized system there is what amounts to a political organization which is controlled by caucuses against which minorities are helpless.

There is nothing essentially new in this. It is as old as Tammany Hall, as neatly organized as the Philadelphia machine.

The risk in North Dakota's adventure lies in the possibility of the Non-Partisan League becoming one of the most strongly entrenched of partisan bodies, and the establishment in the name of liberty and justice of a system capable of exercising extreme political tyranny.

## COMMON SENSE ABOUT IRELAND

BY EVERETT P. WHEELER

THE declaration of an Irish republic, independent of Great Britain, the advertisements of an Irish committee, and the delegates sent to Paris to present the case for Irish independence have drawn American attention anew to the Irish question. It is very important to remember a few facts which the advocates appear to overlook. The first of these is that there never was a united Ireland, independent of Great Britain. To quote from Justin McCarthy:

The island was divided among native chiefs, who concerned themselves mainly about their local interests, and had, no doubt, their natural rivalries.

There were four petty kingdoms: Ulster, Munster, Leinster, and Connaught. For a brief period in the eleventh century the Danish invasion led them to unite under Brian Boru, who defeated the Danes in the battle of Clontarf in 1014. He was killed in the battle, and

the condition of Ireland became the same as it was before Brian.

Then comes an episode which reminds one of the Iliad. The King of Leinster carried off the wife of one of the other chiefs. An army was raised which drove the King of Leinster from the country. He sought help from England, which was given, and the Norman Conquest ensued. As McCarthy says:

Many of the Irish chiefs had sworn allegiance to the Conqueror and accepted his support, while others held out to the last against him. The hatred of those who accepted the new conditions for those who refused to acknowledge them must have been as intense as the hatred of the conquering Normans for the native chiefs who resisted their rule.

The English then established an Irish Parliament, but "it was fenced around by so many limitations that it became merely a convocation of those openly hostile to the claims of the native population."

When the Reformation came in the time of Henry VIII, religious strife became "the source of new enmities and new struggles in Ireland."

Then came the period of religious persecution. O'Neil, who claimed to be King of Ulster, proclaimed himself the champion of Irish national independence, visited Queen Elizabeth, and negotiated an agreement which on his return to Ireland he claimed had been obtained by force. He insisted that "his ancestors were Kings of Ulster, and that Ulster was his kingdom and should continue to be his." In this condition he sought for aid from France, which he did not obtain. The Scottish settlers in Ulster turned against him and he was killed in an affray.

The partisans of independence soon undertook another revolution, and actually did procure assistance from Spain, but the rising failed. In the time of Cromwell many settlers from Great Britain were

established in Ulster, and Ulster became a province entirely devoted to the English Government and opposed to the independence of Ireland. The rest of the country followed the cause of the Stuarts, and took up arms for James II. They also were defeated and the religious persecution continued.

Then arose a new group of leaders who sought the repeal of Poyning's law that prevented the Irish Parliament from effective legislation, and sought also for Roman Catholic emancipation. The first was accomplished under the leadership of Grattan, and the Irish Parliament gave the elective franchise free from religious restrictions. But a full measure of Catholic emancipation was denied by the new Irish Parliament.

Then came the movement for legislative union between Great Britain and Ireland. Any one reading the life of Grattan and his speeches will find that this union was favored by a great many Roman Catholics, who hoped for more liberal treatment from the Parliament at Westminster than they had received from the Parliament at Dublin. At any rate, an act of union was passed and became a law in 1801. This gave to the Irish people as full representation in Parliament as New York has in the Congress of the United States, and under it the two kingdoms have been united ever since. Catholic emancipation was granted in the time of Sir Robert Peel. Restrictions on Irish trade which had been a grievance were removed. The land laws were reformed, the Irish Protestant Church was disestablished, and finally, in July, 1903, a bill passed and was approved by the King "creating a commission to buy estates from landlords and sell them to tenants, thus creating a peasant proprietary, and to assist the tenants by means of a Government loan."

During all this period there were occasional insurrections against the United Kingdom. All of them failed. But all the old grievances which had naturally aroused resentment were removed, excepting the lack of local self-government. That finally was conferred by the Home Rule Bill, which was to have gone into effect in 1914. Unfortunately the old jealousies between Ulster and the other three Irish provinces continued. It is

impossible by legislation to make people fond of each other. The people of Ulster preferred to continue the union with Great Britain, and were satisfied with the legislation of the British Parliament. They protested vigorously against applying the Home Rule Bill to Ulster.

Then came the world war. The people of Ulster threw themselves loyally into the struggle. But many of those who had come to favor Irish independence endeavored to obtain aid from the Germans, received from them money and arms, and tried to achieve an insurrection, which proved futile. Sir Roger Casement was tried, convicted of treason, and condemned to death.

The lesson from these indisputable facts, which are taken entirely from Irish sources and mostly from that impartial historian Justin McCarthy, is plainly this. The situation of Ireland with reference to Great Britain is such that it is just as impossible for the British to permit the independence of Ireland as it was for the Northern States to permit the Union to be dissolved and the Mississippi to become the property of a hostile confederacy. The English have followed our example. So long as the so-called Irish Parliament at Dublin confines itself to talking, they have been left alone, as the Confederate Congress was when it met at Montgomery. But it is perfectly certain that if this Parliament should undertake warlike measures and fire upon the forts or troops of the United Kingdom the insurrection would be suppressed, as every previous one has been.

Again, it is just as impossible for the British to relinquish Ulster and put that province under the dominion of a Dublin Parliament as it would have been for the United States to return West Virginia to Virginia after the fall of the Confederacy. The loyalty of Ulster during the great war has established a claim upon Great Britain which she will never ignore. On the other hand, what the rest of Ireland ought to have, and what the British are willing to concede, is a local Parliament which shall have the same power as the Legislature of New York has with reference to the Federal Congress. Very possibly if this local Parliament should govern well, Ulster might be glad to come into union with it.

In American history we find that the State of Rhode Island was unwilling at first to ratify the Constitution and did not join the Union until more than a year after President Washington was inaugurated. It would have been a crime if the other colonies had sought to compel Rhode Island to join the Union. It seems to me it would be equally a crime for Irish leaders to compel Ulster by force to come under their rule.

We hear much about self-determination. But self-determination was never applied to the case of a portion of a country which had been united to the rest for more than a century, and had participated in all the legislation of that period; especially when it had in the main obtained all that it claimed. Even if the case for self-determination were as broad as some of our Irish friends argue, it is applicable to Ulster as well as to the rest of the Emerald Isle.

We have given our Irish citizens every opportunity that we claimed for Americans. They have risen to places of distinction in both Church and State. We honor their many sterling qualities, but we cannot, and ought not, to sympathize with the attempted secession from the United Kingdom, and still less with the attempt to coerce Ulster into joining the Irish republic.

Let us, in conclusion, call the attention of our Irish friends to the words of one of their greatest statesmen, Edmund Burke, written in the last year of his life:

My poor opinion is, that the closest connection between Great Britain and Ireland is essential to the well-being, I had almost said, to the very being, of the two kingdoms. For that purpose I humbly conceive that the whole of the superior, and what I should call *imperial* politics, ought to have its residence here [in England]; and that Ireland, locally, civilly, and commercially independent, ought politically to look up to Great Britain in all matters of peace or of war—in all those points to be guided by her—and, in a word, with her to live and to die. At bottom, Ireland has no other choice—I mean, no other rational choice. . . . Little do many people in Ireland consider how much of its prosperity has been owing to, and still depends upon, its intimate connection with this kingdom.

## SOME HOMELY ECONOMICS

BY THEODORE H. PRICE

WITH permission of The Outlook's editors and to the relief probably of its readers, I am going to allow myself a couple of months' holiday this summer. It will be the first vacation I have had since the commencement of the war in July, 1914, and is taken because I feel that I am going a little "stale."

This is therefore the last article that I shall write until next autumn, and I am going to take the liberty of making it a little personal and saying something that

is very much on my mind. During the five years that it has been my privilege to write for The Outlook I have come to feel very near to its family of readers. With many of them I have become acquainted personally or by correspondence, and I have learned and profited much by my intercourse with them. I realize that, as a group of intelligent men and women, they exercise a wide influence upon public opinion in this country, and I want to ask their assistance in checking

and restraining an American tendency that has latterly given me great concern. It is the tendency toward unbridled extravagance among those who cannot afford it that has become so manifest within the last three or four months. The very rich are cutting down their expenses because the income tax has compelled them to retrench, but I am really alarmed by the recklessness with which those who cannot be earning or making more than from \$3,000 to \$10,000 a year are spend-



ing money, and the standards of living to which they are habituating themselves and their families.

The wealth and resources of the United States have been so much exploited and glorified, and the higher wages generally paid have induced such a general feeling of elation, that people seem to have come to the conclusion that our prosperity will never end, and have forgotten that if we fail in the duty of saving when we are making more than we need we are certain to be in want when the hard times come, as come they will. This state of mind is always the result of inflation, but it is, I think, unusually general just now. In an article I published in my own paper, "Commerce and Finance," last week I called it "the Anæsthesia of Inflation," because it renders us insensible of the economic distress that war involves, and creates an illusion of wealth by depreciating the value of money and increasing the apparent value of the property we have left.

Those of us who have been under the influence of ether realize, however, that great weakness and nausea generally follow the withdrawal of the anæsthetic, and the doctors know that if too much of it is administered death may be the result.

It is against the exhaustion that must follow the artificial stimulus of war prosperity that I am anxious to provide, and I am greatly impressed by the thought that the present expenditure for luxuries and unnecessary things is the poorest way to provide for it and the surest way to aggravate it.

It may be that I am generalizing mistakenly from what I see in New York and the other larger cities that I have recently visited, but the dealers in jewelry, expensive apparel, and food delicacies tell me that there was never such a demand for those articles, and that people "simply don't care what they pay."

While the war lasted patriotic considerations restrained people and economy was more or less fashionable, but now that there are no more Liberty Loans to subscribe to, the idea seems to be that a Nation that could furnish the Government with \$25,000,000,000 for war in two years can easily afford to spend \$12,500,000,000 a year for unnecessary things when the war is over. Sight is entirely lost of the fact that the debt we have incurred must be paid, that it amounts to about \$1,000 per capita for every male money-earner in the country, and that until it is paid there can be no substantial reduction in the taxes now imposed. There is a widespread idea energetically fostered of late that National prosperity is increased by liberal spending. This is not the case. It is our investment in productive enterprises, not our expenditures for useless or needless things, that makes for prosperity.

The Scotch, probably the most thrifty and, in proportion to their numbers, the wealthiest people in the world, are the best proof of this statement that I can offer. In Scotland and wherever else a Scotchman is to be found he generally

lives frugally, works hard, and saves his money. The result is that in both the Eastern and Western Hemispheres Scotchmen or their descendants wield an influence that is remarkable. It is said that eighty per cent of the bank officers in the British Empire are Scotchmen or of Scotch descent, and a glance through the "Bankers' Directory of the United States and Canada" leads one to think that nearly the same proportion of Scotchmen is to be found among the bankers on this side the Atlantic. The investment capacity of the Scotch is due to their avoidance of unnecessary expenditures. The things they don't require they don't buy, and it results that they have always a "mickle" sum at hand when an attractive opportunity for its constructive use is offered. Now we Americans are going to have many attractive opportunities for investment in Europe within the next few years.

If we are to maintain our prosperity, it will be necessary that we shall take advantage of them, and this we cannot do if we spend all the profits of this extraordinary era in things we don't require. And what do we really require? The list is a short one. It includes only—

- (1) Food that is healthful and nourishing.
- (2) Shelter that is hygienic.
- (3) Clothing that will protect us.
- (4) Fuel that will keep us warm.
- (5) Education that will make us efficient and philosophical, and therefore happy.
- (6) Medical attention that will preserve our vigor while we live.
- (7) Transportation.
- (8) Amusements that are rational but not demoralizing.
- (9) Tobacco—at least in my own case.

All of our expenditures, except those that we make for our personal adornment or the decoration of homes, our public buildings, and our cities, come under one of these heads.

Our trouble is not so much that our wants have multiplied as that our vanity leads us to try and satisfy them in unusual and expensive ways.

Take food, for instance. Is it not true that most of us really find more enjoyment in a simple and inexpensive meal than in things which are exotic, out of season, and costly? If we are dining alone or where we are not likely to "be seen," are we not contented with a few well-cooked and homely dishes?

But if we are with a friend, or even our family, do we not feel a sense of embarrassment if we are unable to order more than any of us needs and at least one or two things that are expensive and indigestible?

It requires moral courage to ask your guest to lunch with you at Childs'. I have tried it, and I know, and I recommend it as a salutary form of self-discipline to those whose conscience accuses them of extravagance. The food was good, but I found myself apologizing for what I feared would be regarded as my niggardliness.

And as to clothes. Is it not true that

a very large portion of what we spend for them is due entirely to our vanity? Many of us deceive ourselves into believing that we dress for the effect that our costume will have upon other people. As a matter of fact, what we wear makes very little impression upon those we meet, provided we are not in tatters or uncleanly. If you doubt this, try to describe the costume of the last man or woman you were talking to and the effect that it had upon you.

Unless you are a woman and an epicurean in the matter of clothes, you will find that you are unable to do it. The truth is that most of the money that clothes cost us is spent entirely for our own satisfaction and is unnecessary.

And so it is with most of the other items on the list. I know a very successful merchant who says that when he finds a man who has lived in a modest house on "Cash Street" moving into an expensive mansion on "Mortgage Avenue" he immediately curtails his credit, because he knows that his pride is getting the better of his pocketbook; and I am convinced that in the vast majority of cases a pretentious home is nothing but vanity and vexation of spirit.

To suggest that we are extravagant in the education of our children may shock some Americans, but I am convinced that many of us are making this very mistake by sending our boys and girls to expensive establishments in the hope that they will make acquaintances among the rich and fashionable instead of having them taught at public or private schools where they would learn just as much and be much better fitted for the democracy in which they are to live.

Of our extravagance in the matter of amusements it is hardly necessary to say anything, because it is self-evident with theater seats at \$2 and \$2.50 each and nearly every playhouse in our larger cities crowded.

And so it is through the whole category of our expenditures. We go to fashionable and expensive hotels to be seen there, when we could be just as comfortable at places that cost less.

We ride in Pullman cars because we are just a little ashamed of traveling in an ordinary coach that is often more comfortable.

We men pay five or six dollars for a hat because it has a fashionable maker's name in it when we could buy the same article elsewhere for half the money. We ride in cabs rather than street cars to the station because we don't like to "be seen carrying a bag," and in a hundred other ways we are spending money all the time simply to gratify our foolish vanity.

It is said that "a frank confession is good for the soul," and it is because I realize that I am the victim of the very weakness that I am preaching against that I ask the readers of *The Outlook* to join me in trying to make sensible economy a National habit in America so that we may be provided with the financial reserves that we are certain to require in the not distant future.

# THE CONNOR CHARGE

BY ELSIE SINGMASTER

GENERAL CONNOR entered the train at New York about three minutes before it started. A porter preceded him, found his chair, put his coat and umbrella into the rack, gave him his paper, and received his fee, doing all smilingly, as though there were involved other than mere business obligations.

All the passengers stared at Connor. Their gaze was not like the furtive inspection of a beautiful woman who may be made uncomfortable by stares, or the still more covert glance at a disfigured face or a misshapen body; all looked frankly, openly, measuring his great height, admiring his erect shoulders, his dark eyes, his flowing white beard. He wore a dark-blue suit and the button of the Legion of Honor; he was, it was clear, a veteran of the Civil War, and probably a veteran of note.

When he had settled himself, the train started with dramatic promptness, and he opened his paper. The stares of fellow-travelers, like the stares of passers-by on the street, had long ago become commonplace; his magnificent age attracted no more attention than had the amazing beauty of his youth. He believed, on the whole, that his good looks had been a disadvantage to him rather than otherwise; the affection of women which it had so easily gained was of far less value, in his eyes, than the more hardly won friendship of men.

He did not read beyond the first page of his newspaper, but let it slip to the floor forgotten. He was at the present time not in the least interested in domestic news: either in a civic house-cleaning in New York which was badly needed but which was being conducted, he believed, in a fashion sure to result in harm rather than good; or in the more than usually revolting details of a murder; or in the grossly unpleasant description of a divorce case. He was still less interested in the prominent headlines describing a small gain of the Allied armies in France. He was an authority on tactics, and had been all his life a student of war and all that related to it, and he was aware that at present no reliable information was to be had through newspapers. That which the censors permitted to appear connoted to him only disaster. He shivered as he looked out at the passing fields. He knew the dreadful sound of the guns of an advancing and triumphant army; he had heard it at Chancellorsville, on the first day at Gettysburg, and uncounted times in his dreams.

He believed that now, after two years of struggle, but one event could win victory for the Allied armies—the support of the United States—and in terror by day and in dreams by night he anticipated too long a delay. He had striven by all possible means to influence public opinion, and though he was not an orator, he had spoken wherever he was invited to speak. He had all his life avoided notoriety; even the just acknowledgments of his

services to his country had embarrassed him, and he had never claimed or believed that his opinions were more valuable than those of other men; but in this cause he allowed his name and fame to be made use of.

He wished now that he might rise and stride up and down the aisle of the car, but he sat still, his arms folded, staring out at the green meadows of New Jersey. It was the impotence of age which was so impossible to bear. If he could only fight, if he could only take some active part—no matter how small! He held his life to be of little enough consequence, but, alas! it was of no value whatever.

When a traveler who sat with his wife near the end of the car could no longer restrain his curiosity about General Connor, he summoned the porter and questioned him.

"George, that old gentleman in the blue suit has a familiar air, but I can't place him."

"It's General Connor. He often travels from here to Philadelphia. He's a great general."

"Of course!" said the traveler. "I knew I'd seen him before."

"He's going to Gettysburg now," offered the porter further. "I saw his ticket. I guess he probably won that battle."

The eyes of the man and his wife met. General Connor on his way to Gettysburg! The thought thrilled them both.

"That's where he made the charge about which there's always been so much discussion," the man explained. "No point has ever been quarreled about so fiercely. Magazine articles, letters to newspapers, open debates, whole books, have been written about it." He took a pencil from his pocket and began to draw on the back of a time-table. "Here is the Union line. He was here at this spot, and he moved his troops across to that. They were cut to pieces, absolutely slashed up. His critics have accused him of a wanton sacrifice of life; his defenders don't question the sacrifice, but they contend that if he hadn't thrown his men in there quickly the line would have been completely cut through."

"What does he say about it?"

The traveler returned his pencil to his pocket.

"Nothing. The criticism was chiefly lay. Military authorities have never given a final judgment. The civilians for the district from which his troops came—Michigan, I think it was, or some other Western State—denounced him bitterly."

"Mothers, I suppose, and young wives, who believed their men had been slaughtered unnecessarily?" The eyes of the woman darkened. She had two boys at home—the one twenty, the other twenty-one—and it was a time when mothers thought often of their boys. There was no longer in her heart any admiration for General Connor.

Near Trenton the express train was held on a siding while another express

train passed on the track which it had left. General Connor was conscious of an interruption to his vision of green fields, and he was aware that at each window of the passing train there appeared to be a blue object. He remembered the troop trains of war times with soldiers at the windows. But this was a lighter blue—more like the gray of the enemy—and it was, he believed, too evenly placed to be on the bodies of men. Besides, there were no blue-clad soldiers traveling about in 1916. It must have been a reflection of the clear sky in the window-panes.

When his train started once more, he returned to his meditations. He had learned so many lessons which the younger generation did not know; for example, that the shedding of blood in a righteous cause was the glory of a country, and safety in certain crises her shame. It was not the youngest generation which was slow to see this truth, but the important, influential men of middle life who had forgotten youth in the pressure of affairs and had not yet gained the broader vision of age.

At Philadelphia he changed trains, and there again he saw the color which recalled the past. This time it was not a reflection repeated in many train windows, but a flash of blue on the platform. Two West Point cadets with shoulders set back and fists clinched in the attitude of the runner who must make rapid progress hurried to catch a train. They ran swiftly and lightly like hares, and there was in their haste a little of the terror of the hare.

General Connor smiled as he leaned out of the window to watch them.

"On furlough," said he. "And late."

At Harrisburg he saw again what he believed to be the same pair. It was evidently not the end of their furlough, but the beginning, since they were going in an opposite direction from West Point, and another train threatened to elude them. He frowned, questioning the wisdom of furloughs of any sort at this time.

But he thought of the cadets only for a moment. He did not often go to Gettysburg, and he was already regretting this suddenly planned journey. His last visit, which had taken place twenty-five years ago, had not been productive of happiness, and he was going now chiefly because it had become awkward to know so little about the avenues and markers and monuments of the field.

It was curious that, while he seldom thought of his achievement at Lookout Mountain and Cold Harbor, where he had risen to a position of first magnitude, he could remember and did remember constantly each detail of Gettysburg—the burning sky, the contour of the hills, the roar of sound—the shouts of rage and agony, the odor of blood. He recalled even lesser sounds, the ping of a certain bullet which had passed his head as he stood by a certain tree, the neighing of a cruelly torn horse, the frightened cheep-

ing of a little bird. But most distinctly he remembered the faces of his orderly and of many young officers whom he had loved and whom he had sent to death. He could have visited Cold Harbor without a shudder, though the scenes were equally terrible, but at Gettysburg each smallest recollection affected him painfully.

He had had on his last visit an almost intolerable encounter. There had returned unfortunately on that same day a soldier who had served under him on the field. This soldier, who had lost an arm and a leg, had denounced him privately many times, but the old habit of respect kept him silent before Connor himself. His wife, however, had no restraining recollections. Informed by a guide of Connor's identity, she came and stood before him. Her angry eyes traveled with unmistakable meaning down the magnificent body which had issued unscathed from four years of battle. She had no comprehension of spiritual wounds, and she hated him, it was clear, for his soundness. She pointed to her crippled husband.

"That is what you did," she said, and walked away crying.

Another reason for staying away was that he was called upon at Gettysburg by friendly persons to explain his tactics. The guides believed in him and praised him in their addresses as the most glorious figure in the battle. They asked him a hundred questions, and he knew that they would quote or misquote him for years to come. He did not like to answer questions; this was a military and not a lay matter. It was the misfortune of the military executive that the material with which he had to work was human material, and that success as well as failure involved the destruction of human life.

As a matter of fact, he had been compelled to take but little part in the discussion of his strategy. For twenty years after the war he had served as consul, first in Quebec, then in London, and had thus been absent during the heat of the quarrel.

It was not to him alone that Gettysburg was the most vivid battle of the war, but to all the Nation. The field was most elaborately marked, most visited. In the minds of the present generation, he and many others were known alone by what they had done there. By it popularly not only he, but Underhill and Thompson, Hannan and Fife, would unfairly stand or fall.

He saw, to his surprise, as he entered the hall of his hotel at Gettysburg, the same blue-clad youngsters whom he had seen at Philadelphia and at Harrisburg. It was to this district, then, that they belonged, or they were coming here to pay a visit. He nodded to them, and they nodded back, staring frankly. He did not anticipate that their paths were converging, that they would create for him and he for them an unforgettable situation. He passed and went to his room.

The two lads asked the clerk who he was and the clerk, a newcomer, pointed to the register.

"'A. T. Connor'!" cried one, indicating the name to the other. They had studied about him, as they had studied about Napoleon and Blücher and Wellington. He was a great warrior, and they had seen but few in the flesh. They ran rapidly upstairs, as though to impart this thrilling piece of information.

In the morning General Connor rose early and looked out upon the little square. There was from here nothing to be seen which savored of battle; even the house where Lincoln slept had no mark upon it. The space before the hotel was crowded with long wagons awaiting the day's tourists. There must have been a later train; the passengers in his train could have been accommodated in one wagon.

At the door of the dining-room the old man halted, astounded. The room was filled with boys in blue uniforms: the pair of which he had caught glimpses were multiplied a hundred times. He understood now the train with its uniform spots of blue—they were not, after all, the reflection of the sky! He smiled as the boys rose suddenly and stood at attention, and he guessed who they were and why they had come, before one of the officers in charge stepped forward.

"This is the Senior Class of the West Point Military Academy, sir. We bring each class to learn from you. How fortunate that we can see this year, not only the scene of your achievement, but you as well!"

General Connor found himself in another moment at the officers' table. He demurred at the honor shown him, but he could not help enjoying the quick turn of young heads, the tribute of so many pairs of young eyes.

He accepted the invitation of the commanding officer to join the party, and sat with him and the junior officers in the first carriage. He heard the story well told, and he stepped out with the boys to read inscriptions, to examine old breast-works, to explain to them the old muzzle-loading cannon.

Once or twice he addressed them all, passionately elaborating the guide's story.

"When the armies advanced, they tried to protect the town, they even changed their line of fire so as to avoid destroying it. They warned the citizens, they protected little children, they compelled, sometimes by force, venturesome boys to get into places of safety."

And again:

"One woman was killed by accident, and mourned by both sides. One woman, and she the only civilian!"

The officers looked at one another, understanding him perfectly; the cadets understood a little more slowly, but the brighter minds helped the others to interpret. The officers smiled; neutrality was as yet enjoined, but this was simply a statement of truth, the question of neutrality was not involved.

But, though he stepped so lightly and spoke so clearly, and though the morning air was so clear and fresh and the scene so beautiful, General Connor was gravely disturbed. He sensed dimly now the

strange convergence of his path and the path of these young soldiers.

The guide who had seen him long ago was on his side, and did not even suggest that there was a dissenting opinion when he described the Connor charge. The cadets knew that there were two sides, but they smiled at envious historians who could for a moment have decried him. They believed in him and respected his judgment as they would have believed in the goodness of their mothers. The support of two hundred ardent young souls—what better earnest for future glory could human fame desire?

At last, on little Round Top, General Connor was persuaded to address them as a body. He stood on a flat rock, the officers beside him, the lads grouped below him. He looked down upon the Valley of Death and Devil's Den and across to the opposite slope. The great field was spread out before him as on a map; he could see it in its entirety, not merely in its physical outlines, but in its historical significance. But the lads could see only him, in his dark-blue suit, reminiscent of the past, his great beard blown about by the morning breeze. He was like a divinity to them. They wished to emulate him, but they despaired while they aspired.

He began to speak at once, outlining for them briefly the course of the battle from the tactician's standpoint. In short, sharp sentences he brought them to the engagement of his own troops.

Then suddenly he paused. The converging paths had met. The question of his wisdom in ordering his famous charge had been until this moment an academic one, it was of the past, it had become a point of history, it seemed no longer vital.

But now all was changed. It was vital, it was of momentous consequence. He must describe it, explain it, justify it. He heard again a dull roar, and knew that it was not the guns of Gettysburg, but the guns before Verdun. His country could not fail, and upon a lad before him might suddenly be thrown in dear knows what threatening catastrophe—as had been thrown upon him in youth—a responsibility of consummate importance.

It was perhaps cruel that his fame should hang to so great a degree upon the impression made upon these boys. But fate takes strange courses. He had longed so intensely and so despairingly to "do something" for his country. He knew suddenly that there was one hard, hard way in which he could serve her. He had not during all these years deceived others, still less had he deceived himself. There had been room for doubt until he saw the field at this moment anew through keen and anxious eyes.

He looked down into the young faces. "I want you to listen very carefully," he said, slowly. "The charge which is called by my name has been both commended and condemned." He straightened his massive shoulders. "Those who commend it are wrong, those who condemn it are right. It was a mistake. Listen to me very carefully and I will tell you why."

# THE CARDINAL'S GATEKEEPER

BY ELBERT FRANCIS BALDWIN

**I** MONSIEUR, I, Hubert Billaudel, porter of the palace in this Rue Cardinal de Lorraine, of his Eminence Monseigneur Luçon, am at your service.

You see a ruined palace but for this room in which I and my wife live. For years, except a few months a year ago, we have been doorkeepers in the house of the Lord.

For four years and more we lived under a rain of shells. Our worst times were in the autumn of 1914 and then a year ago.

On September 4, 1914, the Germans entered Rheims. Some days later they were defeated at the Marne. They thirsted for revenge. They knew that nowhere in France could they wreak vengeance where it would hit harder than here. They decided to destroy our Cathedral and city.

In retiring from the city to bombard it they informed us by notices pasted on our walls that if we were not perfectly calm, that if we tried to fight them, that if we raised barricades in our streets—in a word, if we did anything at all that might harm them—they would hang the one hundred hostages whom they had already taken from our citizens. There you have Prussian militarism.

In two days they let more than fifteen hundred bombs drop on Rheims, not counting the incendiary bombs charged with picric acid, mostly directed, so we thought, against our Cathedral. It was on a Saturday morning, I remember, when we noticed that their batteries at Nogent l'Abbesse, about eight kilometers [five miles] away to the east, were apparently making the Cathedral their objective point. When a bomb struck the church, *voilà*, there was a noise as of thunder from falling stone. But the Cathedral resisted far better than we supposed possible—indeed, it is unbelievable that it should be still standing. It shows that the architects of the twelfth and thirteenth centuries, when they built churches, built better and solidier than do the people of our times. Is it not so?

On September 19 the picric bombs set fire to some wooden staging which had been put up to repair one of the eastern walls of the Cathedral, and this fire eventually spread to the roof and interior. The long flames licked the towers themselves.

This act was not one of those acts of sudden violence done in the rage of combat. It was the voluntary, cold-blooded act of a Prussian who could say, as he did say, against the better and outspoken testimony of another part of Germany: "We are in no need of justification or excuse. All that our soldiers do to injure the enemy is well done and is justified in advance. If all the monuments, if all the masterpieces of architecture, situated between our cannon and that of the enemy went to the devil it would be all the same to us."

The Germans claimed that there had been a post of observation on one of the

Cathedral towers and that this explained the efficacy of the French artillery fire on the Boche infantry. Our Marshal Joffre at once denied this allegation, Monsieur. He declared, what we here know was the truth, that the French military command had never, at any moment, placed a post of observation in or on the Cathedral. But the Germans were glad to have any excuse, even one they made themselves. They were smarting with the defeat General Joffre had inflicted upon them at the Marne.

In comparison with the rest of the church, those towers seem much higher than they did when you saw them before the war, Monsieur, do they not? The high roof is now gone, you see, from the nave, transepts, and choir; only some of the small chapels have their vaultings. Worse still, the splendid twelfth and thirteenth century glass is gone from the windows. And the stone figures of the saints in the doorways and on the façade will always bear the brutal gashes of the Boche.

And this was *our* Cathedral? Do you know what that means to us Rémois, Monsieur? Why, all our people, even the Protestants here, love to pray there where Joan of Arc once prayed, where our early Christians prayed. You might say that this was the religious cradle of France.

And look at the Cathedral, Monsieur. Is it not the most beautiful you ever saw anywhere in this world? Is it not a masterpiece of our national art? Ah, the Boche knew if he could destroy it he would strike at the soul of France.

Every one was sad here when the Cathedral was attacked; every one was crushed in spirit. Why, the Protestant pastor wrote to our Cardinal that the Cathedral belonged to Christianity as a whole. His Eminence replied in agreement and also with an expression of his sympathy because the Protestant temple, too, had been destroyed. And the Jewish rabbi wrote to Monseigneur that the attempt to ruin the Cathedral was an odious blasphemy against God, the Father of us all. To the rabbi Cardinal Luçon replied in a grateful and cordial letter.

As to the bombardment a year ago and more, which really began the great German drive, we were warned beforehand, and we all felt that this time Rheims would be completely annihilated. With this prospect in view, his Eminence said to my wife and me: "As you have two sons in the war, who are always exposed to enemy guns, why should you stay here any longer to meet the certain death now upon us? Go, I command you. I will follow you." *Eh bien*, we went early in March, but he did not leave until the 17th. He and the Mayor were the last to leave Rheims.

Then the city had no citizens. We thought that the Boche would raze the whole place and not leave one stone on

another, and he tried to do so. Yet here we are back again, and, what is more, our two boys fought through the whole war and came out without a scratch.

Deign to enter through the gate, Monsieur. Here is the court. You behold the palace before you. It is, you see, completely gutted. There is no more a first story, a second story. Only the façade is left. To the right there was the Cardinal's chapel, where he said Mass every morning. Here was his study. Back of all is the garden. To the left was a monumental staircase leading to the second story. One morning up there his Eminence was dressing. A shell struck close to him. He moved to one side, and in that instant another shell hit the place where he had been.

You say you are an American, Monsieur. My wife and I are proud to make your acquaintance. You Americans have saved France. Yes, yes, without you we might have had a German-made peace—who knows? And not only that, you saved, in particular, us Rémois from hunger and want. When my wife and I were flying from Rheims, it was the Americans who gave us food; and not only food, but sometimes clothes too. And when I was hurt it was the American Dr. Hupkeens who cured me, and who did it for nothing too.

The porter excused himself for a moment or two, and his wife had a chance to have her say. When he returned, he slipped a little piece of broken but richly colored glass into my hand, with the remark: "Pray accept this, Monsieur. It is of the twelfth century and came from our rose window. See the mark of the fire in the corner. It shows what the old France has had to suffer."

It was indeed the symbol of the spirit of faith and beauty which brought into being those noblest monuments of the Gothic age—the cathedrals of France.

And because of this, when we see the evidences of their barbarous destruction, shall we not cry for justice? Why, these very stones cry!

And yet Rheims Cathedral in its pristine beauty was never as impressive as it is now in the majesty of its mutilation. Always a monument of the first rank in history, art, and religion, it seems now more impressive than ever in its woe. "You should see the ruin by moonlight," the gatekeeper had said. Would that I might! But in this Pompeii of France, where almost every block is but a shapeless heap (nothing could be more melancholy than the completeness of the devastation of a city which had 125,000 inhabitants before the war), there is no inn remaining, and the last train leaves before the moon rises.

From the Cardinal's palace I walked away towards the choir of the Cathedral and came to the first shade of a tree I have found in Rheims. As I stop to write down what the porter has been telling me I



# CURRENT EVENTS ILLUSTRATED



(C) Keystone Photo Service

THE SURRENDERED GERMAN  
FLEET TREACHEROUSLY SUNK  
IN SCAPA FLOW BY THE  
GERMAN CREWS DURING THE  
ARMISTICE



Paul Thompson

**A FRENCH OFFICER HONORED BY AN AMERICAN UNIVERSITY**

Lieutenant Jean Julien Lemordant, artist and soldier, whose picture appears above at the left, received an honorary degree from Yale University at its recent Commencement. He lost his sight during the war

(C) Underwood & Underwood  
**STATUE OF EZRA CORNELL, FOUNDER OF CORNELL UNIVERSITY**

Cornell's semi-centennial was signalized by the unveiling of this statue of its founder in the presence of a vast throng. Ezra Cornell began life as a mechanic; his wealth was acquired in developing the telegraph





(C) Underwood & Underwood

### A SCENE IN THE WOMEN'S NATIONAL LAWN TENNIS CHAMPIONSHIP MATCH AT PHILADELPHIA

The picture shows two famous players, Mrs. George W. Wightman (left) and Miss Marion Zinderstein, as they competed in the finals for the championship, on the courts of the Philadelphia Cricket Club. Mrs. Wightman proved the victor. Miss Zinderstein had previously defeated Miss Bjurstedt.



International Film Service

**MISS ZINDERSTEIN, WHO DEFEATED THE FAMOUS NORSE LAWN TENNIS PLAYER Miss Bjurstedt, the Norse player who had won unexampled success in this country, was defeated by Miss Zinderstein at St. Martin's, Pa.**



(C) Western Newspaper Union

### THE FINISH OF THE DERBY

The English public this year turned out in vast numbers to see the great horse race at Epsom, the famous "Derby." The winner was Lord Glanely's "Grand Parade," who won by half a length.



International Film Service

### REVIVAL OF YACHT RACING ON LONG ISLAND SOUND

The first yacht race in four years over the Larchmont course occurred recently. The Sirene, the winner of one of the races, is pictured above.



(C) Paul Thompson

### THE YALE VARSITY EIGHT WINNING FROM HARVARD IN THE ANNUAL BOAT RACE

This race, the fifty-second between these two great universities (the race was intermitted in 1917 on account of the war), was won by Yale; this places the two universities on an exact equality as to the number of races each has won. Each institution now has twenty-six victories to its credit.

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Press Illustrating Service

**BRAND WHITLOCK, NOMINATED AS AMBASSADOR TO ITALY**  
Mr. Whitlock's splendid service to the cause of humanity *versus* the Hun while Minister to Belgium during the war makes his promotion to this important post a matter of gratulation to all Americans



International Film Service

**FRANCISCO S. NITTI, THE NEW ITALIAN PREMIER**  
Signor Nitti, who succeeds Orlando as head of the Italian Ministry, was in America in 1917 as a member of the Italian Mission. He has been Professor of Finance in Naples University, and has held many public positions



(C) Underwood & Underwood

**GUSTAV BAUER, PRESENT HEAD OF THE GERMAN MINISTRY**

Herr Bauer, it is announced, is a Socialist. He has held the post of Minister of Labor, and recently brought about a settlement of the general strike in Berlin



**HERMANN MUELLER, THE NEW FOREIGN MINISTER OF GERMANY**

Dr. Mueller has been one of the leaders of the Majority Socialists. He is said to be opposed to any plan for restoring the Kaiser to his throne. He was one of the signers of the Peace Treaty



notice that a piece of shrapnel had embedded itself in the tree. By that much the tree saved the church.

In front and above me, over the choir and chapels, is a double row of flying buttresses. One might think that this airiest architecture would be presumably the first to be destroyed, yet the buttresses are mostly intact.

But the general destruction is far more vivid and impressive than photographs indicate. For instance, the Boche shot away two of the long, slender, apparently two-story-high, tentlike caps to the niches (themselves two stories high) on either side of the great rose window, while at the corner of the towers he shot away one of the delicate clusters

of the almost miraculously slender, exceedingly beautiful, apparently six-story-high pilasters.

A stone high up inside a gash in the wall seems trembling and about to fall. That very stone may have been in its place when Joan of Arc brought Charles VII here to be crowned.

Rheims, May 9, 1919.

## NEEDED—A LEAGUE OF CHURCHES

BY HIS EMINENCE DOROTHEOS, PATRIARCH OF THE GREEK CHURCH

AN AUTHORIZED INTERVIEW WITH GREGORY MASON, OF THE OUTLOOK STAFF

**T**HERE is just as much need of applying the principles underlying the Fourteen Points of President Wilson to the affairs of the churches of the world as there is of applying them to the affairs of the states of the world. In particular, the principle of the self-determination of peoples in church matters is vital. With regard to missionary effort this means that one Christian church ought not to be wasting its energies trying to take converts from another Christian Church. All Christian Churches ought to unite to lead the world out of darkness. We need a League of Churches as well as a League of Nations."

These words are the words of his Eminence Dorotheos, the Patriarch of the Greek Church, or the Locum-Tenens of the Ecumenical Throne, to give him his full ecclesiastical title. His Holiness came to Paris recently. It was the first time since the Council of Florence, in 1339, that a Patriarch of the Greek Church has left the Ecumenical Throne. On Easter Sunday all the Greeks in Paris, from the Premier down, went to the beautiful Greek Church in the French capital for the service which was led by the venerable Patriarch.

It was a memorable service. Imagine a service in a Roman Catholic Church in which the Pope should take the leading part. What the Pope is to the Church of Rome the Patriarch is to the Church of Greece, whose members number one hundred and thirty millions. One hundred million of them are in Russia alone, where the Greek Church was the official Church until the Revolution.

And yet the presence of his Eminence Dorotheos was not the only reason why the service Easter Sunday in the church on Rue Georges Bizet will never be forgotten by those who saw it. For one feature of this service was a thanksgiving for the liberty of redeemed Christendom from the Turkish yoke, and for the memorable event to take place, namely, the return to Christendom of St. Sophia, the noble temple seized by the hordes of Islam when they battered their way into Constantinople on May 29, 1453.

"Sophia," chanted a divinely handsome young priest with long silky black hair and beard, as a silver-bound copy of the Bible was carried to the pulpit by the deacon. And the chorus—a mixture of

quaint Byzantine and modern music—started chanting, "*Te ipermacho strategho ta nikiteria*" (To the invincible, victorious general be sung the hymn of victory). It was perhaps the most solemn part of the service. Absolute quietness reigned, and but for the strong emotion pictured in the faces of the worshipers one would have thought that these were the phantoms of those who in 1453 were assembled in the Church of St. Sophia to hear the same hymn sung to the Mother of God. And ever since the Emperor Heraclius returned to Constantinople victorious from his campaign against the Arabians this hymn, composed on the occasion of his entry into the Eternal City of Hellenic Christendom, and dedicated to the Mother of God, has symbolized the song of victory, the prayer of thanksgiving to God.

The hearts of the few French, Britons, and Americans in the congregation were stirred no less than the hearts of the Greeks. Did they not remember that that venerable long-bearded Patriarch in his brocaded robes of cloth of gold and his jeweled miter was the head of the Church which for centuries has held the first-line trenches against the Moslem attack? The Greek Church has been a buffer between the more fortunate Christian churches behind her and the infidel.

"*Christos Anesti*" (Christ is risen). Yes, risen this Easter in the splendid temple built to him by Constantine and lost to him now for these more than four hundred and fifty years. As the Patriarch swung the golden incense-pot to left and right, standing before the Holy of Holies, or extended his small, carefully manicured hands in blessing his "children," who stood packed for two hours in the nave of the church, I remembered the prediction in that piece of nursery lore known to every Greek child and translated by Professor Blackie as follows:

"They have taken the city—they have taken it—they have taken Thessalonika;

They have taken also St. Sophia, the large minster,

Which had three hundred altar bells and sixty-two bells in the steeple,

And to every bell a priest, and to every priest a deacon.

And when the Most Holy went out, and the Lord of the World,

A voice was wafted from heaven, from the mouth of angels,

'Leave off your singing of psalms, set down the Most Holy,  
And send word to the land of the Franks that they may come and take it,  
And they may take the Golden Cross, and the Holy Gospel, that the infidels may not pollute it.'

When Our Lady heard this, her image wept.

'Be appeased, Sov'ran Lady, and do not weep,

For again, with the years and the seasons, the minster shall be yours.'

In Greek, the last two lines are sonorous as bells:

"*Sopase Kira Despœna, kai sis aghie mi cleto,*

*Pale me chronia me kerous pale dicamas thane.*"

Of all changes wrought by the war, is any more imbedded in fundamental justice than the return to the Greeks of the church which Gibbon called "the metropolis of Eastern Christianity"? So I asked myself as I walked to the hotel near the Place de l'Etoile where the Patriarch was living in Paris.

On this occasion he was wearing a robe which suggested a Japanese kimono of expensive silk. The lining was black and the exterior was the sheeny steel blue of a barn-swallow's back. All the arrangements for this interview were made by Mr. K. P. Tsolainos, special attaché of the Greek Delegation to the Peace Conference. Mr. Tsolainos, who is a graduate of McGill University, Montreal, and a postgraduate student of Columbia University, also acted as interpreter, for the Locum-Tenens of the Ecumenical Throne speaks no English.

The Patriarch is a medium-sized man of about seventy, with beard, mustache, and hair in which gray mingles with dark brown. His brown eyes are keen and kind. It is a strong, honest face, full of dignity without conceit. His hands attracted my attention both times that I saw him. They are the slender, delicately modeled, rather nervous hands often found in scholars.

After his Eminence had offered me a cigarette I asked him what extraordinary circumstances had induced him to come to Paris.

"They are indeed unusual circumstances which have made it necessary for me to leave the Holy Seat," said his Eminence. "They are circumstances



HIS EMINENCE DOROTHEOS, PATRIARCH OF THE GREEK CHURCH

which form a grave danger to my people. You understand that I am the shepherd of all the Greeks. The unredeemed Greeks living under alien domination all look to me for succor, for there are ways in which I can reach them when the hands of even our great patriot and public leader, M. Venizelos, are tied. I have come to put before the leaders of the great nations assembled at the Peace Conference a plea for the protection of my people against imperialistic influences which are threatening to envelop them."

"Are these influences purely secular, your Eminence, or are there ecclesiastical forces among them?" I asked.

"There are ecclesiastical forces much in evidence," Dorotheos replied, frowning. "It is unfortunately true that the imperialism of the Italian Government, which aims at swallowing territory in both the Aegean Sea and northern Epirus, which is preponderantly Greek, is abetted by the covetousness of the Roman Catholic Church. It is extremely regrettable that in these trying times, when all Christians ought to stand together, we find one Christian church slyly trying to undermine another. Why, the Roman Church has even put forward a preposterous claim to St. Sophia! Such conduct from the great Church of Rome

is hard to understand. Have her leaders forgotten all the noble ideals of Christianity? Now, if ever, is the world sadly in need of the spirit of brotherly love."

I asked the Patriarch what he thought of the future of Turkey and of the future of her Church.

"Turkey is finished," he answered, quickly. "You need have no fear on that score. The rule of Islam enforced on unwilling peoples, with all its oppression, injustice, and barbarity, is broken forever. Oh, I could tell you some things if I had time—and if you had not heard enough of the kind already. Stories I could tell you, substantiated by unquestionable evidence, about beautiful Greek and Armenian girls who died of starvation in the very streets of Constantinople rather than accept bread from the hands of German and Turkish officers. They know the price of bread offered by German and Turkish officers, our Greek and Armenian girls do."

"But, God be thanked, the Government which permitted such atrocities to flourish is shattered. And I believe Mohammedanism is also finally on the wane. Mohammedanism is a religion of the sword. It lives and flourishes by force alone. It cannot stand by reason of any moral virtue in its principles, because it has none. Now that the sword is broken which cleaved a path for it, Mohammedanism must fall back. But if it does possess moral virtues, as the Mohammedans claim, now is the time to prove them."

The Patriarch stopped and stroked his beard nervously. When he began to speak again, his normally quiet voice quivered with restrained anger.

"Is the world going to forget," asked he, "what abominable crime Germany has done? Is it going to forget how a so-called Christian nation whose profane leader prated continually of 'Gott' made an unholy alliance with the forces of blackest night? Is it going to forget that to accomplish her own selfish ends Germany was willing to throw European Christianity into the maw of Islam? When has civilization ever developed such a Judas as Germany? Ah, in our deep gratitude at this Easter time to God who permitted us to win the good fight, let us not forget on the verge of what degradation we trembled for months from the push of a so-called Christian, civilized nation."

"But in regard to Mohammedanism again," continued the leader of the Greek Church, "remember that we Christians are not going to persecute it as it persecuted us. Full freedom of worship will be allowed to all Moslems in Christian lands. Neither do we forget the great service given to the cause of justice by the Mohammedans of India and Arabia. But if you ask me for my opinion of the future of Mohammedanism in Turkey, I must say that I am sure it is on the wane, because it is a religion which cannot stand on its merits alone."

As the Patriarch is the head of the Church which has been the Orthodox Church of Russia, and which has been in

more or less conflict with the Bolsheviki, I asked him for his opinion of the future in Russia.

"I am not a politician," he answered, simply, "but my opinion is that the Bolsheviki Government of Russia cannot last unless it changes its present attitude. Between Christianity and the present Bolshevism there can be no compromise. They are as different as white and black, as good and evil. There are millions of Russians who can never forgive the Bolsheviki for their persecution of the Church. This persecution included the confiscation of millions of rubles' worth of church property. The Russians are naturally a deeply religious people, and I have no fear that Lenine, Trotsky, or any other man will ever lead them long away from their religion. Perhaps the Bolsheviki are beginning to have new light on this, for there are some signs that Lenine is inclining to be more conciliatory, although Trotsky remains as obdurate as ever."

"There are people, your Holiness, who have been predicting that the war would be the inspiration for the formation of a new religion. Do you see any evidence of this?"

"I am aware," answered Dorotheos, "that since the outbreak of the war certain self-styled prophets have been predicting the coming of some vague new religion. But the war lasted four years and a half, and has now been ended for five months. And still this long-heralded religion has not been heard of. I believe it will never appear. On the other hand, the war has tried the quality of Christianity. The world has seen that Christianity is immeasurably the finest religion conceivable to-day."

"However, all speculation about the effect of the war on religion interests me very much. The war has undoubtedly strengthened religion. There is a new intensity of feeling everywhere. Men have seen that moral values count, that God always fights for the right, and that the most important consideration for a military commander is to be sure that his cause is just. Germany lost the war because she aroused the moral indignation of the whole world. The agitation everywhere for a new world constructed on a closer recognition of the oneness of humanity shows that religious feeling is deep in the hearts of men. The world-wide demand for a new social and political order, for some kind of a league among nations, is an unmistakable evidence that the spirit of Christ is strong everywhere."

"This brings me to something on which I feel very strongly. *I believe there is just as much need of applying the principles underlying the Fourteen Points of President Wilson to the affairs of the churches of the world as there is of applying them to the affairs of the states of the world. In particular, the principle of the self-determination of peoples in church matters is vital. With regard to missionary effort this means that one Christian Church ought not to be wasting its energies trying to take converts from another Christian Church.*

*All Christian churches ought to unite to lead the world out of darkness. We need a League of Churches as well as a League of Nations.*"

"Are you speaking mainly in terms of general principles, your Holiness," I asked, "or have you in mind as compact and definite an organization as is proposed for the League of Nations?"

"I have in mind just as compact and definite an organization as that proposed for the League of Nations," he answered, decisively, "and I believe it is entirely practicable. On all sides already you can see signs which indicate that churchmen everywhere recognize the vital need of co-operation among all Christian churches. I have been already in communication with the Archbishop of Canterbury, who has always championed the *entente* of all the Christian churches. In fact, our relations with the Anglican and Episcopalian Churches have always been cordial, and to-day they are the very best."

"What will be the attitude of missionaries from English and American Protestant churches in the Balkans and in Asia Minor?"

"Perhaps it is too soon to say, but I think it ought to be sympathetic. In the past the relations between our Church and the Protestant churches have been cordial. There have been some exceptions, there have been some individual Protestant missionaries of a bitter temper, but on the whole the relations have been cordial."

"I regret to say that it is with the great Roman Catholic Church that the rub comes. Thus far indications are that the Catholics are not so inclined to welcome the plan for a League of Churches as one would hope. In many respects there has always been more sympathy and understanding between the Greek Church and the Protestant churches than between the Orthodox Church and the Church of Rome."

I asked the Patriarch to expand his idea of how a League of Churches would affect missionary work in foreign fields.

"The idea is," he answered, "that each Christian Church would be allotted particular fields, just as particular nations are made mandatories for certain territory under the League of Nations. Asia Minor would naturally be the field for the Greek Church. Friendly churches would no more send missionaries to invade one another's fields than America, for instance, would send political agents into Ireland to wean the Irish away from the British Empire. It is necessary to face the fact that in some respects foreign missionary work runs the risk of clothing itself in some of the very features which make disliked the work of such foreign political propaganda as you came to disapprove of so heartily in America during the recent war. But it should be understood that the free exercise of religion is to form the basis of our understanding. Non-Christian peoples will not be simply relegated to this or the other Church, but will be allowed to choose for themselves

the Church they wish to join. We will have simply brought them the message of the Bible."

"But, your Holiness, as I understand it, your League of Churches would embrace only Christian organizations. Now, if there is a League of Nations it will contain some non-Christian nations. What would be your attitude toward the invasion of a modern and civilized but non-Christian nation like Japan by Christian missionaries?"

The Patriarch reflected a moment, while he twined and untwined his slender fingers. Then he replied:

"I should say that any missionary effort is proper so long as it is not brutal or coercive, so long as the missionary confines himself to offering people a chance to have the light which he believes he carries. No one could object to Japan sending Buddhist missionaries to Europe in that spirit. Christianity fears no rival, because Christianity is confident of the moral foundation on which it rests. But Christian missionaries ought to bear in mind that very feature of their religion in carrying their message to heathen peoples. Christianity does not lend itself to being spread by force, but merely by the inherent strength of its own principles."

At this moment the Greek Minister to France was announced, and the Patriarch asked to be excused for ending the interview.

"Before you go, however," he said, "I want to express my thanks for this opportunity of sending a message to the American people through the great journal which you represent. I want Americans to know that there is no measure for the gratitude which we Greeks feel for what America has done for us in the past. We will never forget how America helped us in the darkest hours of the Turkish persecutions. And all the more because Americans and American churches have helped us so generously in the past we hope now to see their altruistic spirit respond to our appeal for co-operation and assistance in this great work of building a League of Churches, an organization solidly devoted to the practical application of the principles of Christ in alleviating the suffering of the world."

As I understood the Patriarch, his feeling is that more than ever the world needs brotherly love to-day, that more than ever the world is weary of senseless competition. This is shown by the tendency toward amalgamation and co-operation at the expense of old-fashioned competition in everything, in economics as in international affairs. He feels that it is the duty of religious leaders not only to welcome this tendency among mankind but to direct it. And he wants the world to know that the ancient and vigorous Church of which he is the head is ready to join other churches in building such a machinery for the avoidance of friction in religious affairs as the delegates to the Peace Conference are trying to construct for the avoidance of friction in political affairs.

# WEEKLY OUTLINE STUDY OF CURRENT HISTORY

BY J. MADISON GATHANY, A.M.

HOPE STREET HIGH SCHOOL, PROVIDENCE, R. I.

Based on *The Outlook* of July 2, 1919

Each week an Outline Study of Current History based on the preceding number of *The Outlook* will be printed for the benefit of current events classes, debating clubs, teachers of history and of English, and the like, and for use in the home and by such individual readers as may desire suggestions in the serious study of current history.—THE EDITORS.

[Those who are using the weekly outline should not attempt to cover the whole of an outline in any one lesson or study. Assign for one lesson selected questions, one or two propositions for discussion, and only such words as are found in the material assigned. Or distribute selected questions among different members of the class or group and have them report their findings to all when assembled. Then have all discuss the questions together.]

## I—INTERNATIONAL AFFAIRS

A. *Topic:* The Submission of Germany; German Honor.

*Reference:* Pages 357, 358.

### Questions:

1. What is the attitude of the Germans and the German Government toward the peace conditions to which they have submitted? What is your explanation of their attitude? 2. The *Outlook* prints in full what the German Government said in telling the Allies the German Republic was ready to accept and sign the peace terms. Paraphrase the German communication in words such as you think the Germans should have used in accepting the peace terms. 3. Comment at length on The *Outlook's* statement: "Only the credulous expect this present generation of Germans to keep their word to their own hurt except under compulsion." 4. Give the known facts about the Scapa Flow affair. Was this a dishonorable thing for the Germans to do? 5. Discuss what the Germans mean by honor. Do the last five years of German history show that the German idea of honor is generally involved with the breaking of a promise and that honor is a matter of convenience for the Germans? 6. Discuss what, in your opinion, the Allies should do about the sinking of the German ships. 7. Tell, with reasons, what you think of the following comment: "The ships were of no great value. But to Germany, the German nation, and the German people the harm done is irreparable. Germany's pleas for equal respect and fair dealing will fall on deaf ears." 8. Explain how the Allies can prevent the Peace Treaty from becoming a scrap of paper. 9. Is this a fair statement: "But the new Germany is the old Germany. Might is still the German god. The Germans are still incapable of understanding what other men think"? Explain why or why not. 10. When and on what conditions would you trust the Germans? 11. German character and ideals are well set forth in "What Germany Thinks," by T. F. A. Smith (Doran), and in "Germanism From Within," by A. D. McLaren (Dutton).

B. *Topic:* Should We Pay Colombia Twenty-five Millions?

*Reference:* Editorial, page 363.

### Questions:

1. Give the salient facts presented by those who believe that the United States should

pay Colombia \$25,000,000, and the facts presented by those who are against paying Colombia this or any other amount. 2. Had you been in Mr. Roosevelt's place at the time, do you think you would have acted differently than he did? Reasons. 3. Discuss the value of a nation's good will that can be secured for \$25,000,000. Do you think Colombia's attitude toward America would be fundamentally changed if we paid her that amount? Reasons. 4. Read in Mr. Roosevelt's autobiography (published by Macmillan) what he himself says about the Panama Canal question, especially pages 516-546.

## II—NATIONAL AFFAIRS

*Topic:* American Federation of Labor; Popular Fallacies.

*Reference:* Pages 359; 364, 365.

### Questions:

1. Give reasons for believing or disbelieving that the American Federation of Labor is guided by intelligence, reason, and the spirit of loyalty to America, her institutions and ideals. 2. Discuss each one of the items in the Federation's educational programme. Which one of these do you consider the most significant of all and why? 3. Name and say a few things about the enemies of the true interests of labor. 4. Give reasons for believing or not believing that all laboring people should expect are their food, clothes, and shelter. 5. Do you think the Federation did right in endorsing a forty-four-hour week for all laborers? Reasons. 6. Explain what is meant by the doctrine that labor is a commodity to be bought in the cheapest market. 7. Do you think the objections to this theory are as many and as serious as does Dr. Abbott? Reasons. 8. Indispensable volumes for the student of labor and labor problems are those by Commons: "History of Labor in the United States" (Macmillan).

## III—PROPOSITIONS FOR DISCUSSION


(These propositions are suggested directly or indirectly by the subject-matter of *The Outlook*, but not discussed in it.)

1. The Germans are without honor. 2. Elihu Root is unpatriotic in offering his suggestions for the League of Nations. 3. Every democracy is controlled by some kind of oligarchy. 4. National sovereignty can no longer be regarded as absolute.

## IV—VOCABULARY BUILDING

(All of the following words and expressions are found in *The Outlook* for July 2, 1919. Both before and after looking them up in the dictionary or elsewhere, give their meaning in your own words. The figures in parentheses refer to pages on which the words may be found.)

Apology, salient, collusion (363); orthodox doctrine, political economy, economic, postulate (365).



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## BY THE WAY

An advertisement in the daily papers offers a vast war-production plant for sale—"from a typewriter to a train of cars"—"whole villages and cities for populations of 3,000 to 30,000." "We are selling carloads daily" of this material, the announcement states. An article in "Harper's" on French production during the war makes one wonder whether the captains of industry in France were not more far-sighted in arranging their factories for after-the-war work. It says that when acres of new shops were put up at Le Creusot and Honfleur to make cannon, the owners had already decided to become locomotive-builders after the war and constructed the new buildings accordingly. The vast Citroën plants for making 75-cm. shells were transformed in a few weeks to factories for making low-priced automobiles, which were put on the market on January 1, 1919. That seems like real industrial prevision.

Sir Sidney Lee, the Shakespearean critic, says in "The Landmark," speaking of changes in Stratford-on-Avon: "The cross-timbered house with the fine carved front in High Street where John Harvard's mother was born and spent her childhood is now, through the intervention of Miss Marie Corelli, the perpetual property of Harvard University, and is a club-house for its traveling alumni. Such a destiny for the property felicitously commemorates the fact that the oldest seat of learning in America was founded by the son of a contemporary fellow-townswoman of Shakespeare."

Fashions in etiquette are unaccountable and fortuitous. So the assistant editor of "Punch," Mr. A. A. Milne, finds. "It is the fashion," he says, "to be late for dinner, but punctual for lunch. What the perfect gentleman does when he accepts an invitation for breakfast I do not know. Possibly he has to be early. But for lunch the guests should arrive at the very stroke of the appointed hour." Mr. Milne describes his predicament when, by allowing himself time to be pushed off the first half-dozen omnibuses but actually succeeding in boarding the first one, he arrived at his destination forty minutes ahead of time. He killed the forty minutes, then entered his host's house as the clock was striking one-thirty. "Then

I remembered," he concludes, in the British humorist's best vein, "it was Tuesday's lunch which was to be at one-thirty. To-day's was at one o'clock."

"And what did you most enjoy in France?" the friend asked of the *nouveau riche* who had just returned from her first visit to Paris, as reported in "Tit-Bits." "Well," was the answer, "I think it was the French pheasants singing the 'Mayonnaise.'"

"What can you say of King Solomon?" a little girl was asked by her Sunday-school teacher, as reported in the "Argonaut." "King Solomon was a very wise king and very fond of animals." "Fond of animals?" queried the astonished teacher; "what do you mean?" "Why, in the Bible it says he had seven hundred wives and three hundred porcupines."

Sir Arthur Pearson, the well-known Englishman who not long ago became blind, tells how his misfortune made him really more self-reliant. "When I found my sight was doomed," he says, "I concluded that I had better dispense with the services of the personal attendant who had looked after me for many years, as otherwise he would probably become a stumbling-block in the path of blind proficiency. . . . I have frequently been congratulated upon the skill with which my valet ties my bow tie. But I have to take the compliment to myself. My valet neither ties my tie nor does anything else for me, the very simple reason being that I have no valet."

The railway board, a current story goes, had met to consider the case of old Tom Jones, who, in a train accident, had become deaf. "Well," said a director, "old Tom has been with us a long time now, and we want to find him a new job. What do you suggest?" "I know," said the chairman. "Let's put him in charge of the complaints department."

It is stated that during the war, says "Shipping," 254 spies were discovered and arrested at the Hog Island Shipyard. These men, most of whom have since received severe penalties, obtained jobs at the shipyard for the purpose of gathering information and were arrested by the

Hog Island guard and secret service forces. Some of the spies were among the cleverest agents of Germany and one was a notorious Mexican.

A soldier who is interested in optics writes from abroad: "I have discovered something more about German efficiency. You know we Americans have been taught that bubbles and little flaws in anastigmatic objectives were unavoidable; in fact, we have regarded bubbles in a fine lens as a sort of hall-mark of genuineness. We have been most completely hornswoggled. I have seen over here 14-inch and 18-inch anastigmats, F: 4.5, clear and free from flaws and as transparent as distilled water. The Germans kept these lenses for home consumption, and sent the imperfect ones abroad—and their foreign customers, including ourselves, just ate 'em up. I am glad to say that I have secured one of the lenses they kept for themselves. It is a beauty. You gotta hand it to the Boches for their optical skill."

The London "Daily Mail" quotes this commentary on colloquial English "from a speech delivered at a Medical Conference." "He was ashamed of the term 'shell shock.' It was a bad word and should be wiped out of the vocabulary of every scientific man. It was really molecular abnormality of the nervous system, characterized by abnormal reactions to ordinary stimuli."

The vast coal-beds of China are this year to be drawn upon, for the first time it is said, in aiding American industry. "Shipping" announces that the cannery plants at Bristol Bay, Alaska, are to be supplied with coal brought from the Chinese port of Chingwangtao.

Among the various "drives" that have lately taken place, one of the most successful was the membership week drive of the Railroad Young Men's Christian Association. The goal was 40,000 new members, while the total secured exceeded 48,000. Individual men did splendid work in "boosting" the organization. One example may be quoted: at Secaucus, New Jersey, an Italian machinist, working in conjunction with two waitresses in the Association restaurant, secured more than one hundred new members.

## FINANCIAL DEPARTMENT



All legitimate questions from Outlook readers about investment securities will be answered either by personal letter or in these pages. The Outlook cannot, of course, undertake to guarantee against loss resulting from any specific investment. Therefore it will not *advise* the purchase of any specific security. But it will give to inquirers facts of record or information resulting from expert investigation, leaving the responsibility for final decision to the investor. And it will admit to its pages only those financial advertisements which after thorough expert scrutiny are believed to be worthy of confidence. All letters of inquiry regarding investment securities should be addressed to

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## FINANCIAL COMMENT

### INDIVIDUAL INCOME TAXES

"WILL the individual income taxes and the surtaxes be reduced in the near future?" This question has been foremost in the minds of the two million taxpayers for some time. And they have been looking to Congress for news of the much-desired relief. The law provides that these taxes be automatically reduced next year and each succeeding year. The return for the current year is expected to be about \$1,430,000,000, which sum will be brought down about ten per cent for 1920 by the automatic reduction. This is all pretty generally understood, but the public wants to know if there will be any additional diminution.

Senator McCumber, of the Senate Finance Committee, and other experts have declared that there is slight possibility of such a reduction for some time to come and that the closest economy will be necessary to keep within the existing bounds. Their opinions are based on the facts that we are still encumbered by heavy war expenses and have yet to face the payment of our Liberty Bonds.

This latter factor is looming up as a large one. The Victory Notes fall due in 1923 and the bonds mature in periods between 1928 and 1947; in addition to which an old issue of bonds is due in 1925 and the War Savings Stamps in 1923 and 1924. The Government's future obligations thus summarized show clearly the necessity of extending taxation for a good many years. The House Ways and Means Committee has begun to consider proposals for means of liquidation.

### DEFAULTS

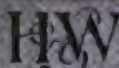
When the Russian Government 6½ per cent bonds were sold in this country three years ago, little thought was given to Russia's ability to retire them at maturity, and they found a ready market. But these bonds have fallen due, and there exists no responsible Government to assume the obligation of their payment. Formal announcement to this effect was made about two weeks ago—at that time the bonds were selling for about 53, and have since appreciated four or five points. This appreciation is attributed to the pledge given by the anti-Bolsheviki faction that as soon as stable conditions are established Admiral Kolchak's Government will recognize Russia's external debts.

Another default which has recently come into prominence is that of the New York Railways Company. This company, which operates the greatest traction system in the world, is one of the eleven "tractions" in New York State to be forced into bankruptcy. The Court has announced that the interest due July 1 on their "First Real Estate and Refunding Mortgage 4 per cent Bonds" maturing in 1942 would not be paid. Let us hope that the Federal Electric Railways Commission will propose legislation which will enable this and other tractions to meet their obligations.

### REFINANCING EUROPE

The Peace Treaty having been signed, the United States must turn its attention to providing means for the reclamation of Europe, which with its devastated areas, maimed industries, and shortage of food and materials must be restored to its former basis of production and prosperity as quickly as possible.

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#### Financial Comment (Continued)

will have to make liberal extensions of credit. A committee of New York bankers, with J. P. Morgan as chairman, has taken this problem in hand and is now holding a series of conferences. One plan has already been suggested by Mr. Henry P. Davison, of the Morgan firm, who spent considerable time in Europe as head of the American Red Cross. It is proposed that a huge corporation be formed and capital be raised by issuing debenture bonds. These bonds are to be secured by credits established in Europe and sold to the American investing public. It is believed that this private enterprise would have the Government's support and be able to function more rapidly and efficiently than the Government itself.

#### JULY REDEMPTIONS

For a corporation to call its outstanding bonds for redemption is a sign that it is enjoying real prosperity. That our industries are now enjoying that state to an almost unprecedented degree is shown by the amount of their funded debt to be called this month. Among the companies which have been able to take this action are many which had slumped badly before the advent of war business. This is certainly gratifying when it is considered that our country is now entering a period of industrial expansion.

The bondholder seldom fails to realize a good profit on his bonds when they are redeemed. The redemption price is always at a premium, usually ranging between 100½ and 110, and oftentimes many points higher than the market price the bonds command.

#### THE STOCK MARKET

July 1 is the turning-point into the second half of the year, and, although we may not confidently expect to see call money at 3 or 3½ per cent, there seems already to be a letting up in the high tension which has held sway recently. The laws of supply and demand obtain in the case of money as well as with other commodities, and with an increasing trade we may look for a greater demand for funds. If one considers the demand which every country in the world will make upon capital, it would be illogical to expect anything but a continued fairly high interest rate for loanable funds.

The movement of the stock market is likewise based upon supply and demand probably more than upon any other factor, and in attempting to forecast the probable trend of stock prices we should not forget that even if the buying does not seem to come from the moneyed interest, there is to-day a new power which the American public has never been able to wield before—that is, there exists in their hands collateral for speculation in the amount of some twenty billion dollars' worth of high-grade marketable securities, and a public so equipped is indeed a power to be reckoned with.

#### MIDYEAR INVESTMENTS

As the second half of the year comes in, bringing with it the important July 1 period of interest and dividend disbursements, the bond market is in a very quiescent state. There has been very little appreciation in price of the old-established bonds, due of course to the continued firm money rates as well as to a great number of new offerings of securities which have taken

## The Future of the Railroads

Director General Hines and Senator Cummins have expressed certain definite views concerning prompt and constructive railroad legislation by Congress. Copies of the speeches referred to will be furnished on request.

With the enactment of such legislation many railroad securities should have a substantial advance. Seasoned securities issued well within physical value of the property and amply protected by earning capacity can now be purchased at prices to yield up to 8½%, and such issues should logically be benefited.

We do not carry speculative accounts but solicit correspondence regarding railroad securities with present or prospective investors and are prepared to make suggestions for the purchase or exchange of securities.

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Many Outlook readers have invested their money in sound stocks and bonds and wish to follow the general course of various classes of securities.

Others are about to invest for the first time and desire a better knowledge of financial subjects.

To all of these we suggest a careful reading of the financial articles which are published in the second and fourth issues of The Outlook each month. Many helpful suggestions to old and new investors will be found in these articles, which are written especially for our readers by a New York financial man.



## Financial Comment (Continued)

the form of preferred stocks with their higher, enticing yields.

This desire to obtain a high return may prove costly before long, and the investor should make certain that he is acting wisely in accepting a higher return with its accompanying risk, to the almost certain subsequent neglect of the more stable security—high-grade, fair yielding bonds.

## ACCEPTANCES

The United States, a leader in practically every financial operation, is to-day far behind many foreign countries in financing its trade by means of acceptances as instruments of credit in holding fast to the old system of promissory notes and open accounts. If we are to expand in developing our foreign as well as our domestic trade, we must learn the meaning of the acceptance and encourage its use. Merchants are often reluctant to adopt any new idea, and lack of confidence in its potential benefits has made the acceptance an unknown quantity. But the acceptance, however, is by no means a new idea, as it has been used successfully in European and South American countries, and if once the American people should realize its usefulness and its many advantages by acquiring a knowledge of what it is all about opposition would shortly be dispelled. The banks and bankers understand its uses, and some of the exporters and importers realize how important the acceptance is in their particular line, but the merchant and the manufacturer, as well as the farmer, cling to the old method of open accounts and notes.

Any one who is sufficiently interested in acquiring a knowledge of bank and trade acceptances may obtain from the larger banks or bankers descriptive booklets and explanatory data which may prove of inestimable worth in dollars and cents to him, and after a superficial knowledge is acquired your banker will be happy to discuss the matter with you in its direct application to your own business affairs.

## A CORRECTION

In your issue of June 4, 1919, page 189, you state that the evangelist Billy Sunday has not been ordained. On page 532 of the Minutes of the General Assembly, 1918, you will find Wm. A. Sunday, D.D., a member of the Chicago Presbytery. Billy and Wm. are the first name to the same person.

GEORGE B. SMITH.

Minneapolis, Minnesota.

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WANTED—Refined middle-aged woman as mother's helper and housekeeper in pleasant summer camp. 7,123, Outlook.

WANTED—An experienced housekeeper for private house. Must be unmarried and Protestant and have good references. Give full particulars. Dunlap, Box 34, P. O. Station O, New York.

#### Teachers and Governesses

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**SECRETARYSHIP** in boys' school wanted by widow with boy of seven where child will have privilege of education as part of compensation. Ten years' secretarial experience and highest references. 7,100, Outlook.

**YOUNG woman,** summering on North Shore of Long Island, would like position as social secretary or chaperon by day or week. Highest class references exchanged. 7,137, Outlook.

#### Companions and Domestic Helpers

**MISS CLARKE,** returned from France, will resume her interrupted work of chaperoning young girls to Europe when travel facilities permit. Meanwhile she desires position as chaperon, secretary, or companion in good family. Experienced traveler. French, German, knowledge of Italian. Registered nurse. Excellent references. Care Rev. Jaa. G. K. McClure, Jr., Asheville, N. C.

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### SITUATIONS WANTED

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WANTED, by young college man, position as tutor for summer. French, German, mathematics, English. Best references. Virgilus Dabney, University, Virginia.

**YOUNG man,** college student, experienced tutor and athletically inclined, desires position for summer as tutor or companion. Would travel. 7,132, Outlook.

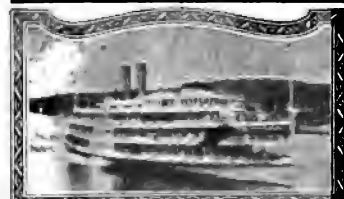
**GOVERNESS OR NURSEY GOVERNESS.** Mrs. Charles H. Davis recommends most highly an English governess who has been with her for three years and is leaving in September. Address Miss J. M. Perry or Mrs. Davis, Bass River, Cape Cod, Mass.

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## ROOSEVELT, THE AMERICAN



# The Outlook

JULY 16, 1919

In the next issue of *The Outlook* there will appear an article entitled "The Hermit of Amerongen," by the distinguished author of "The Four Horsemen of the Apocalypse," Vincent Blasco-Ibañez. The authorship, the subject, and the manner of treatment all make this article peculiarly noteworthy and timely. All who have read "The Four Horsemen of the Apocalypse"—and almost every one has read that remarkable book—will remember its keen study of the German national character and Germany's intolerable attitude toward the rest of the world. In the article we have a scathing analysis of the guilt and crimes of the Kaiser, "the chief offender of the war," as Ibañez calls him. That the Kaiser should go unpunished seems incredible. To quote the article once more: "We who have seen his work close at hand, the greatest mass of atrocities since the ravages of Attila, cannot quietly endure seeing the deviser and executor of these crimes live like a middle-class gentleman spending his summer in the country, suffering no other punishment than his own rage at the loss of his huge, absurd power and at his shameful flight." Just now, when the question of trying the Kaiser is pressing under discussion, the article will clear men's minds of false sympathy and apathy.—THE EDITORS.

## THE WEEK

### THE PEACE CONFERENCE

WITH the signing of the Treaty of Versailles and the departure of President Wilson for his homeward voyage, happily completed last week with a welcome in New Jersey and in New York City, the Peace Conference seems to have passed its climax. As a matter of fact, however, some of the most difficult problems of the Conference remain to be solved. On its hands are still Austria, sadly reduced and in trouble; Hungary, internally upset and externally hostile; Russia, the key to future peace; Turkey, still a thorn in Europe's side; Poland, a perplexing, not unpromising, and very essential experiment; the Balkans, quite as turbulent as ever; and other problems which it would be tiresome even to catalogue. It has been said that there are twenty-three wars in progress at present. That of itself is a statement of the continued task of the Peace Conference which we think of as being ready to adjourn!

Turkey's representatives who were sent to Paris and pleaded for something more than the mere continuance of Turkey as a nominal nation did not make any very great impression. Their plea that Turkey's offenses were committed by a government rather than by the people, and therefore should be forgotten or at least condoned, received the answer that every such plea should evoke. There would never be any way of holding a nation responsible for misdeeds if, when its plans went awry, it could conveniently escape the consequences by sloughing off its government and slipping on a new one. Nations must be held responsible for the governments they create or endure.

The Treaty with Poland has been published, and with it a letter of explanation addressed to Poland by the Chairman

of the Peace Conference, M. Clemenceau. This Treaty requires of Poland certain acknowledgments concerning her responsibility, not only for matters lying outside of her domain, but for her course in affairs which most nations regard as purely domestic. For example, she is required to make promises concerning her treatment of peoples not Polish in origin or language, and particularly of the Jews. In M. Clemenceau's letter it is explained that this is not an unprecedented requirement in the erection of a new nation. Poland must not think that these stipulations are put into the Treaty through any want of confidence in her intentions. It is necessary to put these in because the Powers that have created Poland and have undertaken to preserve her integrity so long as she complies with the requirements of the Treaty have assumed a trusteeship for the peoples they have assigned to the Government of Poland, and therefore must have assurances in writing.

Italy is going through an experience of disturbance which is capable of consequences serious to other nations besides herself. It is not altogether due to the economic privations brought on by the war; but is partly due to the effect of unfortunate circumstances, for which the United States, France, and England are not wholly without responsibility, tending to make Italy feel her isolation from her allies. There is no immediate danger that Italy will be thrown into Germany's arms; but what has happened has made it very difficult for the Italians to escape from the renewal of the political and economic influence of Germany from which they so largely freed themselves when they entered the war.

The most sensational news from the

Peace Conference last week came, paradoxically, not from the Peace Conference, but from the British House of Commons. It was the announcement made by Premier Lloyd George that the Kaiser was going to be put on trial in London. This announcement has elicited anew the objection, expressed in various forms, that trying the Kaiser would make a martyr of him. Of course this objection holds true of the trying of any gangster. No police or court can prevent a gang and all who sympathize with the gang from making a martyr of its captured and convicted leader. Of course the evil in this is not prevented by letting the leader go scot free. It is only prevented by changing the character of the gang, or at least by making the sympathizers with the gang ashamed of themselves. The first step to that end is the infliction of the justly deserved penalty.

### THE VOYAGE OF THE R-34

The troubling conditions of clouds, thunder-storms, and perplexing air currents which delayed the R-34 in her memorable voyage of 3,130 sea miles from Scotland to Long Island were happily offset at the end by a favorable wind which wafted her quietly to her prepared landing-place just when it seemed that outside assistance was necessary. Most people read with surprise that the dirigible's fuel was all but spent, and that she had left for her five engines only gasoline enough for a few hours' additional run, if it had been needed. But when we learn that the full weight of the dirigible and its load is 112,720 pounds, and realize how continuously the engine had to fight against adverse conditions, we begin to understand how it was that even

the almost 5,000 gallons of gasoline carried were needed.

The adverse conditions encountered and vanquished added to the value of the accomplishment, the first transatlantic voyage of an airship lighter than air, for the navigators had unexampled opportunity for studying the difficulties of over-ocean sailing; and already illuminating discussion has followed the account of the observations made on this remarkable voyage. General Maitland, who sailed on the R-34 as an official observer for the British Air Ministry, is quoted as saying that he believes that in a few years we shall see regular commercial service between England and the United States by dirigibles, and that the future may develop an airship five times as big as the R-34, capable of making one hundred miles an hour, and with a lifting capacity of two hundred tons.

It is hard to visualize such a future monster of the air. The R-34 is longer than the height of the Singer Building and her measurements are those of a big ocean steamship. Imagine an airship five times as large. It would be truly stupendous.

The summer of 1919 will assuredly go down in history as a marvelous period in aeronautical accomplishment, for the Atlantic has three times been crossed by aircraft, and three widely different types have shared the victorious record—the airplane, the seaplane, and now the gigantic dirigible.

#### THE MONSTER DIRIGIBLE

The R-34 is the largest aircraft in the world. Not long ago it was on the point of beginning a transatlantic flight when orders suddenly sent it eastward to the Baltic. That voyage was a demonstration of the Allies' readiness to advance into Germany if the Treaty of Peace was not signed by delegates of the German Government.

It is known that this airship and at least one other of the same type had long been under construction by the British Government as an answer to the Zeppelin. It was to have carried eight guns and to have been capable of dropping bombs weighing five thousand pounds. A formidable military weapon, indeed!

The R-34 is almost 650 feet in length and a little over 78 feet in diameter, has five cars connected by a deck, is propelled by five engines of 250 horse-power each, with a total horse-power of 1,550 (less than that of the NC-4), and has a maximum speed of about sixty miles an hour. She holds 1,600,000 cubic feet of hydrogen gas. Preparations on a large scale had been made to receive her at Mineola, Long Island. The total time consumed was 108 hours. Her course was from East

Fortune, Scotland, to Newfoundland, thence over Nova Scotia, and thence to Long Island. Her commander is Major G. H. Scott. She carried thirty officers, crew and passengers, one stowaway, and a cat. On another page will be found a group of pictures relating to the R-34.

#### ANNA HOWARD SHAW

Of few leaders in the struggle for woman suffrage can it be said, as it may of Dr. Anna Howard Shaw, who died on July 2, that she had been an active participant in that struggle from pioneer days until its victory in a large number of States and, in the belief of its advocates, the near approach of National triumph. When Dr. Shaw's friend Susan B. Anthony became the head of the National Woman's Suffrage Association, the women she led were widely regarded as a little band of theorists, fanatics, or plain cranks; when Dr. Shaw succeeded to the presidency in 1906 (Miss Anthony died in 1904 and Mrs. Catt held the office for two years), the movement had assumed importance and had scored many successes; under her own leadership twelve new States were added to the suffrage map, and the ratification of the Amendment, framed originally by Miss Anthony and this year approved by Congress, was under way. Dr. Shaw's speeches, her writings, and her personal influence had much weight in this change of public opinion.

And it was not only what Dr. Shaw was, but what she was not, that availed. She avoided rant and sensationalism, she thoroughly disapproved of violence and illegal demonstrations, she was a patriotic American, a lover of peace but an enemy to German insolence and lawlessness. As a speaker she was persuasive rather than objurgatory, with a keen but quiet humor which gained attention and appreciation even from hostile audiences. Some one has classified woman suffragists as those who wanted to *get* the vote because men said they shouldn't have it, and those who wanted to *use* the vote for the good of humanity. Dr. Shaw emphatically belonged to the second class.

Apart from the suffrage question Anna Howard Shaw had a life history unusual even among the careers of ambitious, independent, and energetic American women. She grew old gracefully, with a hopeful, friendly spirit. But the calm and serene woman of over seventy in her youth fought physical and social obstacles with tremendous determination. A school-teacher at fifteen at four dollars a week, a college student beginning with a capital of fifteen dollars, a sharer in the privations of Western pioneer life in Michigan, a breadwinner for her family when its men were fighting in the Civil War, she

emerged from her struggles to carry out her early dream of becoming a preacher. And a preacher she became, licensed by the Methodist Church as a laywoman, then graduated regularly from Boston University's Theological School, and pastor of a little Cape Cod church. Lecturing first for temperance under Frances Willard's guidance, then for suffrage, brought her into friendship with Miss Anthony, "the torch that illumined my life."

The advocate of woman suffrage lived to have the right to vote in New York State, but illness, we believe, prevented the actual exercise of the right. Her life was spent in trying to make women finer, broader-minded, and stronger citizens—and not by any means merely through suffrage alone.

#### A NEW CHARTER FOR PHILADELPHIA

Philadelphia is to have a new Charter, the conspicuous features of which are a single-chambered Council of twenty-one members and a provision that the city shall do its own street paving and repairing and its own garbage and waste removal.

The first of these means that the voters of the city will have a large say in the selection of their representatives, for the system under which the city has been run since 1854 (the year of consolidation) was clumsy and out of date, consisting of two chambers—one the upper body, modeled on the United States Senate and consisting of forty-eight members, and the lower (consisting of ninety-six) modeled on the National House of Representatives. In other words, the city possessed the "Federal system" with a vengeance, and of course a political machine was an absolute essential. The public works provision is aimed at the contract rule, which has so long discredited the city and magnified the power of the famous, or shall we say, the notorious, "Philadelphia organization."

If the Charter contained no other provision, it would still be an important piece of legislation, but it contains many other features which make it in many respects one of the important contributions to charter revision. Among other things it provides for the elimination of the police and firemen from politics, punishing such activity by loss of office and by fine and imprisonment. The ballot is shortened by providing for the appointment of the city Solicitor by the Mayor, heretofore the city's law officer having been elective.

Other important sections provide for a budget prepared by the Mayor on estimates submitted by the Comptroller and for doing away with the accumulation of floating indebtedness, the Charter requiring on this point that "from the receipts

of the city from taxation and sources other than loan funds the Council shall appropriate before the beginning of the ensuing year a sufficient amount for the extinguishment of the floating indebtedness (other than that accruing within one year from condemnation of real property) which the city Comptroller may estimate to be outstanding on the 1st of January following; and for the payment of all lawful obligations due by the city during the fiscal year commencing January 1; and for such expenditures to be made from such receipts as may be authorized by the Council." The Comptroller is forbidden to countersign any warrant pertaining to any of the appropriations until the Council shall have first passed all appropriations necessary for the expenses for the current year, in itself a reform of no mean proportion. The improvement of the civil service section makes it one of the best and most modern in any American charter. A provision for the revision of the assessor's lists of voters, which are made the basis of councilmanic representation, constitutes another most important reform in view of the fact that heretofore there has been no official revision of these lists and it has been possible for designing politicians to increase their ward representation practically without let or hindrance.

The Council of twenty-one is elected every four years in the various State Senatorial districts, of which there are eight. There is to be one Councilman from each district and one additional Councilman for each unit of 20,000 assessed voters. The Charter contains an interesting provision that "if at any time hereafter the women of the Commonwealth shall be given the right to vote, the unit of representation shall be 40,000 assessed voters instead of 20,000, so that the Council shall continue to be composed of twenty-one members."

#### HOW PHILADELPHIA GOT ITS NEW CHARTER.

This modern Charter, which is a model of draftsmanship, was drafted by a representative committee of citizens and backed up by Senator Boies Penrose and his State organization and by Governor Sproul, who, combined, outgeneraled and outmarshaled the Philadelphia machine, which has been under the control of the contractor bosses, the Vare Brothers, one of whom is a State Senator and the other a Congressman.

The same allies—the Independents, the Town Meeting Party, and Senator Penrose—succeeded in putting through a series of electoral reform measures, restoring personal registration to its former strength and usefulness and curtailing the dangerous inroads which the Vare organi-

zation has made on the electoral machinery of the State. Other laws designed to prevent tampering with places of election and to give effect to the voters' intention were passed. Heretofore where a voter marked a straight party ticket and a candidate in another column partisan election boards regarded such ballot as void so far as that office was concerned. Under the new law, the vote will be counted for the candidate whom the voter specifically marked, which is in line with the practice elsewhere.

John C. Winston, the Chairman of the Charter Committee, says: "I do not hesitate to assert that the passage of the legislation is primarily due to organized public sentiment. The assistance of the administration, including the support of Senator Penrose and Governor Sproul (without whose aid all our effort would have been in vain), was a commendable recognition of this overwhelming sentiment of the people, to which the public press gave expression. If this same public sentiment can now be organized for the purpose of electing Councilmen who are free from allegiance to contractors and who will serve the public interest, then we shall get the full benefit of the new Charter.

"It must not be overlooked that we have not only secured a small single-chamber Council, but for the first time in a generation this Council is to be elected on a representative basis, the number of Councilmen from each district being in proportion to the number of votes.

"The people can now have the kind of government they choose to vote for, which before was not possible, owing to the grossly unequal ward representation in councils."

#### CANADA'S FINANCES

Canada's financial statement was presented the other day by Sir Thomas White, Minister of Finance, in his annual budget speech. In the years previous to the war a national debt of but little more than three hundred millions was regarded with some degree of alarm by many Canadians, in view of the fact that the population was under eight millions. When all expenses in connection with demobilization are paid, Canada's national debt will be almost two billions. The annual interest charges were less than thirteen millions in 1914, but they have now increased to one hundred and fifteen millions.

Undoubtedly, this is a heavy annual charge on a country with a small population. It is, in fact, almost as much as the total of Canada's annual expenditures in pre-war years. Canadians are congratulating themselves, however,

on the pleasing circumstance that three-quarters of the securities representing the national debt are held by Canadians. The balance is owing to British and American investors. Interest payments sent out of the country will not be much greater than in 1914. Before the war practically all Canadian public loans were placed in Great Britain, domestic borrowing being considered impossible. Thrown upon her own resources during the war, and with the unusual experience of a balance of trade heavily in her favor, Canada discovered that she could do her own financing. Her Victory Loan in 1918 of eight hundred millions was a greater accomplishment, in proportion to population, than any of the Liberty Loans in the United States. It is not surprising, therefore, that Canadians are calmly confident to-day that the new and heavy financial burdens can be carried without impoverishing the country. The financial impossibilities of 1914 are the commonplaces of 1919.

Nevertheless the burden is heavy. For the current financial year ending March 31 the total expenditure is estimated at \$620,000,000. More than half of this sum represents demobilization expenses and war gratuities. As the estimated revenue is only \$280,000,000, a loan for the balance will have to be floated in the autumn.

In the face of this situation, the Canadian Government has nevertheless made some substantial concessions to the free-trade sentiment of the western provinces, compensating itself for the resulting loss of revenue by increases in the income tax and excess profits taxes on corporations. There is a strong sentiment among the organized farmers of the Canadian west in favor of sweeping reductions in the tariff; and, although substantial concessions have been made to this sentiment, they have not been sufficient to satisfy the western demands. Twelve western supporters of the Union Government voted against it on this issue, led by the Hon. T. A. Crerar, who resigned his portfolio as Minister of Agriculture in protest. Mr. Crerar is head of a farmers' co-operative company which is probably the biggest grain-buying organization in Canada, and he is generally considered the leader of the western farmers.

There are indications of an early return to party government in Canada, but probably the alignment will be different as a result of the political upheaval of 1917.

#### THE AMERICAN LEGION

For those of our readers who have been interested in the accounts of the American Legion which have appeared in our columns we give the following information relative to the requirements

for eligibility and other facts concerning application for membership, etc.

The American Legion originated in two meetings of soldier, sailor, and marine delegates at Paris and St. Louis on March 15 and May 8, 9, and 10, respectively. The Executive Committees appointed at these meetings have combined to form the National Executive Committee of the American Legion, with temporary headquarters at 19 West Forty-fourth Street, New York City. Its immediate programme includes co-operation with the Government and other existing agencies to find employment for ex-service men, and to assist ex-service men in matters of War Risk Insurance, Liberty Bonds, allowances, compensation, and service pay. In order to extend its scope, it also plans the immediate organization of State branches and local posts. These posts must have a minimum membership of fifteen, and application for a charter must be made to the State branch.

Any soldier, sailor, or marine who served honorably between April 6, 1917, and November 11, 1918, whether at home or abroad, is eligible to membership in the American Legion, as are also all women who were regularly enlisted or commissioned in the Army, Navy, or Marine Corps. We are informed, furthermore, that all Americans serving in the armed forces of our allies are eligible.

A leaflet has been issued by the Legion which contains useful information for those desiring to join its ranks. In it are given the names and addresses of the secretaries in the various States, Territories, or territorial possessions of the United States to whom application for membership should be made. For example: the New York State Secretary is Mr. Wade H. Hayes, whose address is 140 Nassau Street, New York City; the Hawaiian Secretary is Mr. J. P. Morgan, Box 188, Honolulu. Copies of this leaflet may be obtained at the headquarters of the American Legion.

A competition has been arranged for a design to be used as the official emblem of the Legion—just as the circular copper button has been the well-known emblem of the G. A. R.—for which cash prizes are to be offered. Artists and others interested are invited to submit designs capable of reproduction in bronze or other suitable metal. Full details concerning the conditions of this competition can be secured by addressing Mr. Charles Parsons, Secretary Emblem Committee, American Legion, 663 Downingtown Avenue, Salt Lake City, Utah.

#### "UP-AGAINST-IT" FIGHTERS

One of the best types of fighters that the war brought out is "the boy who has been down and out and up against it."

This is what Mr. Butcher, the Superintendent of the Brace Memorial Newsboys' Home in New York City, told a representative of the New York "Globe," and he proves it by showing the splendid service under the flag of boys and young men connected with that Home. No less than 2,820 of them volunteered. Long before America went into the war these boys began to be missed, and soon letters came from one after another showing that they had enlisted in France or England or Canada. After we went in four hundred of them passed the enlistment officers in one week.

What kind of a fighter was the ex-newsboy? Mr. Butcher answered: "He's the greatest fighter in the world. He's used to standing on his own feet. His wits have been sharpened. He's aggressive, full of pep, courageous. When it came his time to go 'over the top' he went, and nothing that walked the earth could stop him." Some sixteen hundred of these boys are still in the Army—"among the first to go, among the last to come back." Many have citations or decorations. Some won commissions. Their names are largely foreign in sound, but they are fine Americans in grit and spirit.

If ever there was a better argument for saving and Americanizing the boys who are "up against it" than this record, it would be hard to find.

#### THE NATIONAL EDUCATION ASSOCIATION

At the fifty-seventh annual Convention of the National Education Association, held in Milwaukee June 29 to July 5, Mr. George D. Strayer, President of the Association, gave the following analysis of our present education and future needs:

Millions of Americans, boys and girls, are being taught during a six months' school term by boy and girl teachers who have less than a high school education. The great majority of our children receive no education beyond fourteen years of age. It is a matter of common knowledge that ideals and purposes which govern in life are commonly developed after fourteen, and we know that the intellectual maturity required to understand the principles underlying our republican form of government is not developed before that age.

The future of our American democracy depends upon a recognition of the necessity of developing in the United States a system of public education (1) which will remove illiteracy; (2) which will provide for the Americanization of every foreigner who would continue to live among us; (3) which will include a programme of physical education and health service, providing for every boy and girl an opportunity for normal physical growth and development; (4) which will guarantee sufficient support for public education to make

possible a well-equipped school in which a properly trained and adequately paid teacher will teach for a minimum of one hundred and eighty days in the year: (5) which will make compulsory education to eighteen years of age, on full time for boys and girls until sixteen years of age, and on part time, in daylight hours, on the employer's time, for those who work between sixteen and eighteen years of age.

Three especially important general sessions of the Convention were held; one to discuss "The New World and the Demand it Will Make upon Public Education," another in which the central theme was "Education for the Establishment of a Democracy in the World," and a third in which the Child Welfare agencies co-operating with the schools were given a hearing.

Mr. Henry Sterling, a representative of the American Federation of Labor, traced the history of the attitude of the American Federation toward education and concluded by pledging the support of the American Federation for the Smith-Towner Bill, which provides for a Secretary of Education in the President's Cabinet and an annual appropriation of one hundred million dollars for co-operation with the States for National school improvement.

In its resolutions the Association recognized the defects in our National life which President Strayer pointed out and the inadequate organization and supervision of rural education. Against such defects the Association proposes a vigorous, continuous campaign.

#### AMERICANIZATION IN THE INDUSTRIES

The conference on Americanization in Industry held lately at Nantasket will tend to speed up a Nation-wide movement already advancing by leaps and bounds—the movement for free English in the factories.

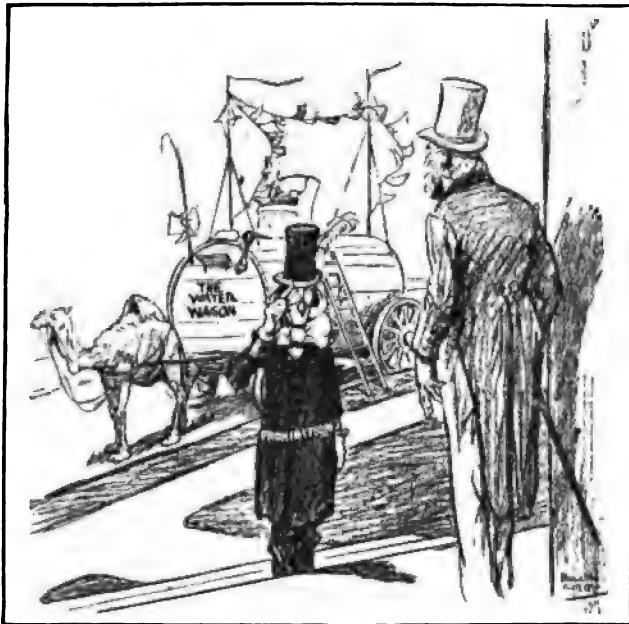
Take the case of Massachusetts. One year ago there was not a factory class in the State. To-day half a hundred great industrial concerns offer their foreign-born employees lessons in English during working hours, either in whole or in part on employers' time. They do it from a conviction that, patriotic and philanthropic motives apart, it pays.

Responses to a questionnaire sent out by the Massachusetts Bureau of Immigration indicate that already employers are appreciating distinct gains. Labor is more contented, there are fewer rows between foreigners of different races, fewer misunderstandings between foremen and hands. Labor turnover is actually reduced! Substantial gains are also reported in the reduced proportion of spoiled work now that the workers know



# CARTOONS OF THE WEEK

*Hirby in the New York World*



"THE CARRIAGE WAITS, M'LORD"

*Cassel in the New York Evening World*



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NOW CLEAN UP THIS DESK!

*Darling in the New York Tribune*



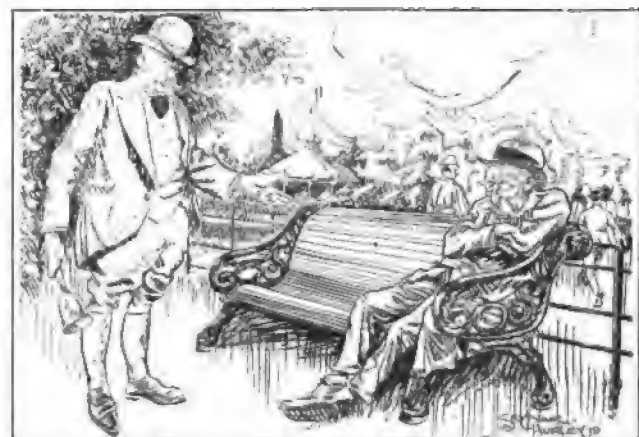
*Low in the Passing Show (London)*



Patient Parent: "Well, child, what on earth's the matter now?"  
Young Hopeful (who has been bathing with his bigger brother):  
"Willy dropped the towel in the water and he's dried me wetter  
than I was before."



*Hurley in Blighty (London)*



Park Ranger: "Come on, young feller—I'm just shutting the  
gates."  
Tramp (drowsily): "All right, 'Gracie; don't slam them."

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AND THUS ENDETH THE STORY

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the technical terms of their trade and can clearly understand directions. Accidents are fewer, the workers being able to read warning signs or to take in verbal cautions. In this connection it is a significant fact that seventy per cent of all applicants for accident compensation require the services of an interpreter.

Many employers also report increased output through better understanding of instructions, the mental waking up of language study, and the general healthy atmosphere of good will fostered by a common medium of communication. Most of them are agreed that plant classes will tend to prevent strikes. Labor difficulties not infrequently arise through misunderstanding of English, and strikes are most readily fomented and prolonged among workers who can be easily swayed by agitators who speak their tongue, while these workers are as a rule well-nigh out of reach of their employer, who does not understand their talk.

#### THE NEW METHODS

Massachusetts did not originate "plant classes." The "English for Safety" campaign of the New York Bureau of Industries and Immigration dates back to 1917.

The Ford plant, the Goodyear plant, and the Goodrich factory at Akron, Ohio, certainly had introduced factory English before Massachusetts began. But so new is the movement that only here and there are statistics forthcoming.

All over the country, however, the factory class is supplanting the night school for the teaching of adult aliens. Aside from the ignominy of being put to school in mature life, the grown alien is not helped by the night school. His brain is too fagged after a day of hard labor. If he is to grapple with the formidable difficulties of English, it must at least be when his powers are at their height. Moreover, the ideal place for him to learn practical English is in the place where he works, where he can get the peculiar vocabulary needed in his particular trade.

In Massachusetts a powerful co-operation between the school board which supplies the teachers, the factory which gives the men's time, and the State Bureau of University Extension which provides special training for the teachers and prepares sample lessons and a valuable teacher's manual insures that the teaching—by the dramatic method—shall be scientific and effective.

A bill now pending in the Legislature would shift the whole burden of Americanization classes to the State for all towns whose total property valuation is under a million dollars, larger towns paying half. Free from any taint

of coercion or of patronage, neither of which the intelligent foreigner can stomach, the plant class is perhaps the most thoroughly practical and hopeful offshoot of the Americanization movement.

#### COMMUNITY SERVICE

The War Camp Community Service has done an immense amount of useful work during the period of the war, and any effort looking toward a continuation of this work will make a strong appeal to all those who have participated in its endeavors. For this purpose there has been formed a National organization, non-partisan and non-sectarian, to be known as Community Service, Incorporated. It is proposed to use to the full the experience of the War Camp Community Service (an outgrowth of the Playground and Recreation Association of America) in its social and recreational work, and of the force of trained workers and volunteers which it has enlisted in its service.

Requests have come to the War Camp Community Service from National officials acquainted with its work, from governors and mayors, from citizens' organizations, from newspapers, from business men, to continue this work into peace times. This as an organization it cannot do, as its funds cannot be spent for other than war work.

It is to meet this demand, to carry over into peace times the accumulated social power or "good will" which the War Camp Community Service has helped to develop and which it would take years to re-establish, and to utilize this power in the solution of our peace problems, that Community Service has been organized.

The aim in all its work will be, not to impose a cut and dried programme from without, but to draw out the strength that is in the people and make them efficient directors of their own affairs. As Governor Sproul, Chairman of the War Camp Community Service in Chester, Pennsylvania, aptly said: "This movement is not something handed down, but an organization of the people themselves, representing all elements of community life, called together under the auspices of the United States Government to develop popular activities and relationships which enrich and strengthen community life."

The programme proposed by Community Service, particularly in industrial cities, contains, among other features, the following:

Play and athletics, such as new parks, playground and athletic fields, municipal beach and bath-houses, boating, swimming, camping, meets, hikes, etc.

Social and recreational activities, in-

cluding dances, movies, picnics, spelling bees, dramatics, school centers, clubs, and home hospitality.

Plans for concerts, recitals, music festivals, and the development of the ever-popular and much to be commended community singing.

The establishment of club-houses, community clubs, and camps; plans for community mass-meetings and celebrations.

Community Service is not a theory, but an accomplished fact. In the cities of Chester, Pennsylvania, Washington, D.C., and Bethlehem, Pennsylvania, its work is now in progress. An interesting summary of its efforts in those cities is given in a little pamphlet, copies of which may be obtained at the National Headquarters, 1 Madison Avenue, New York City.

The amount of money required for the first year's work is two million dollars. This will provide for the organizing of four hundred communities, to be selected principally from among those in which the War Camp Community Service is already working, at an average cost of five thousand dollars each. It is proposed to apply this amount about evenly to the expenses of the central office and to temporary contributions toward starting the work in the poorer communities. In this way it is hoped and believed that there may be developed better moral and industrial conditions, health and welfare, play and recreation, higher and more adequate community and neighborhood expression, and a better social life.

#### WHAT WE OWE TO FRANCE

DO we owe anything to France? Have we not just paid our debt? In that already legendary exclamation, "We are here, Lafayette!" is there not expressed, or at least implied, the judgment that the score is settled?

To think of our relations with France or with any other country in that way is to commercialize a spiritual thing. Whatever debt America owes to France for her understanding of the aspirations of the American colonists is a debt that will remain as long as France retains that love of liberty, equality, and fraternity that impelled Lafayette and Rochambeau to come to these shores. Such debts are not canceled.

But even if that ancient debt could be wiped out by anything that America has done, a new debt greater than the old has been incurred. For nearly three years, while we in America debated and hesitated and vacillated, France defended with her life-blood the frontiers of our freedom. We in America know that we have been at war. At least we think we

know. But what do we know of war compared with what France knows? France suffered from this war, not merely after it broke out, but long before. Turn to Daudet's story printed on another page of this issue, and catch for a moment the feeling of the French whenever they have thought for the past forty years and more of the coming of the Prussians. Imagine what it has meant to French families to have their sons spend months of their lives in training and years of their lives in constant readiness to meet the Prussian menace. From all this we in America have been saved by France's vicarious sacrifice.

And now we are closer than ever before to France and closer too to that peril from which France has saved us and the world. Submarine, airplane, seaplane, and dirigible have within the past few months been binding us close to Europe. Talk of isolation in these days is evidence of blindness and deafness to the most obvious facts. The nearer we are to our friends, the more definite the obligations of our friendship become.

What friendship demands of us self-interest demands also. If we are nearer to our friends, we are nearer also to the perils that are not only theirs but ours.

What we owe to France we thus owe to ourselves. There has been drawn up a Treaty in which America will recognize formally this obligation. For the present Germany is in handcuffs, but will soon regain much of her freedom of action. She has signed a promise to keep her fortifications, her armed forces, and all permanent works for mobilization far away from the frontier which borders France. "In case these stipulations should not assure immediately to France appropriate security and protection," so runs this Treaty, "the United States of America shall be bound to come immediately to her aid in case of any unprovoked act of aggression directed against her by Germany." This Treaty does not create a new obligation; it simply recognizes one that already exists.

Together with this Treaty there has been drafted a similar one between France and Great Britain. This is right, for Great Britain owes to herself and France what we owe to France and ourselves. Nineteen months of our own experience in the war, five years' experience of the still unsubdued spirit of German aggression, and forty years' observation of what France has had to endure, are surely sufficient to make us see that upon Great Britain and the United States there should rest some of the burden that France, because of her nearness to Germany, has never been able in the slightest degree to escape. Upon these three free nations, America, France, and Great Britain, because with their freedom they have power,

lies the special duty of standing ready to defend together the cause of ordered liberty.

## THE TACTICAL BLUNDER OF THE REPUBLICANS

THE League of Nations is very likely to be the issue of the 1920 Presidential campaign. And some good political judges prophesy that Mr. Wilson may accept the challenge and run for a third term on that issue. We do not believe that he will seek a re-election on the ground that he should be rewarded as one of the authors of the plan. But if the Republicans persist in attacking, opposing, or emasculating the Treaty which has been framed by the five chief Allies, it would not be unnatural for him to take a third nomination in order to defend what he has constantly asserted to be the great issue before the civilized world.

It is our belief that as the people of the United States continue to think about the matter they will say to themselves: "The proposed League doubtless has defects; like the Constitution, it may need ultimate amendments as the result of practical experience; but we are tired of fighting and appeals to force, and we want to try any reasonable experiment that will give us some escape from such catastrophes as that which has just overwhelmed us. If we don't try this experiment now, nobody knows when we shall have another opportunity. We don't propose to jeopardize this chance by further discussion and criticism. We want to get to work and do our tinkering later."

From the point of view of political expediency the sole question is: Which is the largest body of Americans, those who want to try this experiment or those who do not?

Whatever the answer may be, it must be admitted that Senators Lodge, Knox, Borah, and Johnson have raised this question.

Here, it seems to us, has been their great tactical mistake. They would have been far wiser, we think, and far surer of success, if they had gone to the country with an appeal in substance like this:

"We join unhesitatingly with the Democrats in ratifying the Treaty and the League of Nations Covenant. The ratification is not a partisan issue. The administration of the Treaty and the League is. Neither document is worth the paper it is written on unless the most efficient men and the ablest minds are devoted to administering the League. If the appointments to the Assembly and the Council of the League are not of the highest order, the League will be a dismal and probably dangerous failure. You know the general character of ap-

pointments under the Democratic Administration. You know the many and great failures of efficiency of that Administration in the conduct of the war. It will be a bigger and more perplexing job to run the League than to run the war. If you are dissatisfied, as we believe you are, with the general war record of the Democrats, we ask you to give your mandate to the Republican party to carry on the League, to enforce the Treaty of Peace, and to direct on your behalf the work of National and international reconstruction."

Such an appeal would at least have commanded a respectful hearing. For the American people do not like obstructionists. They want their leaders to do things. Are not the Republican leaders in the Senate in danger of giving the country the impression that they are critical obstructionists rather than constructive statesmen? It was this course that led to the defeat of the Republican party in 1916. Is that mistake to be repeated?

## MILLIONS FOR MUSIC

RECENTLY a great fund to an amount variously estimated at from five to twenty million dollars was bequeathed to the cause of music.

To the man who regards music as a form of entertainment, like vaudeville or the circus, it may seem a waste of money to will a fortune for the encouragement of music in America. To such a man the question might naturally arise, If people want music, why not let them pay for it, as they pay for acrobatics? Since the experience of the past two years, however, a great many Americans who have never thought of the matter before have come to see that music is something more than entertainment. It has proved to be of enormous value to a fighting army. It has been like ammunition and weapons to the soldier. It has been a part of his training. It has given him heart. It has made it easy for him to train, to march, and to fight in rhythm and unison with his comrades. In this sense music is certainly more than an entertainment; it is a utility. There are, however, men who see that it is something still more. They understand, perhaps some of them only dimly, others more clearly, that it is an art, and as such that it has a function of the very highest kind.

As an art the function of music has been compared (as, for example, in the last chapter of D. G. Mason's "From Grieg to Brahms") to the function of science, philosophy, and religion. The scientist encounters a universe that seems capricious: lightning seems to strike whimsically; living things devour one another; disease spreads like magic. But the

scientist experiments and by observation and study discovers in all this apparent lawlessness the basis of law. The philosopher sees the world at sixes and sevens; he observes the misery and pain and evils of mankind; superficially the world seems a chaos, but the philosopher delves into his own mind and into the minds of other men to find an explanation in terms of order and unity. The religious teacher sees all this evil and chaos, but by faith and hope he enables men to conform their lives to the hidden unity and order. The artist encounters the same confusion; but instead of trying to search out the law and discover it as the scientist does, or to frame in his mind a system of orderly thought as the philosopher does, or to find resource in a serene and untroubled life based on faith as the religious teacher does, he takes out of the confusion material with which he proceeds to erect a structure of order and beauty. If he is a painter, he uses the pigments that lie all about, and he brings them into order and beauty upon canvas. If he is an architect, he finds in the stones scattered about in confusion on the earth's surface or in the iron ore hidden in the earth materials out of which he builds his creation of order. And if he is a musician, he takes his material from the confused sounds of the earth, from the noises that can be made with striking or with blowing or with scraping, and out of these confused noises he creates a structure of harmony. The scientist finds a chaos, but he searches in it for the laws of a cosmos; the philosopher finds a chaos, and he thinks out a cosmos; the religious teacher finds a chaos, and he reaches out for faith in a cosmos; while the artist, seeing the chaos, says: "Go to! I will build me a cosmos."

Men do not expect science or philosophy to be self-supporting. They believe that the scientist and the philosopher are

doing the world a service which cannot be bought and paid for, and which cannot be bartered in the market, and so men, and even states, have endowed universities. Men, too, believe that the religious teacher and prophet renders a service that cannot make him self-supporting in the ordinary sense, and so men endow churches or unite to support institutions of religion by their common contributions. The time has already come in America, as it has come in other and older countries, when men see that art too cannot be made a matter of commerce, that it cannot be left to the competitive struggle of the market-place, but must be supported out of the larger reservoirs of accumulated wealth. America has been lavish in its support of schools, colleges, and universities, and has supported churches by the thousands; so America has been awakening to the need of giving similar support to institutions of art.

This is the significance of the generous bequest recorded in the will of Augustus D. Juilliard. The terms of this gift were recently made public when the will was filed for probate at Goshen, Orange County, New York. According to the statement made on behalf of the executors and trustees of the estate—

The general scope of the Juilliard Musical Foundation, as stated in the will, is to aid all worthy students of music in securing complete and adequate musical education, either at appropriate institutions now in existence or hereafter to be created, or from appropriate instructors in this country or abroad; to arrange for and to give without profit to it musical entertainments, concerts, and recitals of a character appropriate for the education and entertainment of the general public in the musical arts; and to aid the Metropolitan Opera Company in the City of New York for the purpose of assisting it in the production of operas.

Ample discretion is vested in the trus-

tees to provide that the Juilliard Musical Foundation shall have the necessary powers to carry out the expressed wishes and general scheme as expressed by the testator.

In no respect does the wisdom of Mr. Juilliard in making this bequest show itself more evident than in the freedom which he grants to the trustees of the Foundation. No man can foresee the peculiar needs or the peculiar opportunities of the generation that is to follow him; and to recognize this limitation upon foresight is a sign of foresight itself. By his very restraint Mr. Juilliard has made his gift the more expansive. He has enabled genius yet unborn to rise and grow and flourish. He has put at the disposal of boys and girls endowed with native gifts opportunity to gain the training without which those gifts would remain hidden and lost. He has, as it were, already put out the talents of coming Americans to usury.

We hope that the trustees of this Foundation will administer their trust with the same breadth with which it was established; that they will call nothing common or unclean; that they will see in the music of the people the material out of which great art can be created; that they will see in the stones which the builders of ordinary musical temples reject the heads of the corner; that they will not value the opera, which is hardly so much an art as it is a social occasion, too highly; that they will not regard with too great disdain the musical products of Broadway; that they will not confine themselves to the metropolis or to the great cities, or even to the towns; that they will not only "give a thought to Broadway," but also to the broader fields of our far-flung population. Few men have had as great an opportunity to serve the coming civilization of America as the trustees of the Juilliard Musical Foundation.

## THE SENATE SHOULD RATIFY, WITH RESERVATIONS

BY FREDERICK M. DAVENPORT

PROFESSOR IN LAW AND CIVIL POLITY AT HAMILTON COLLEGE AND REPUBLICAN MEMBER OF THE SENATE OF THE STATE OF NEW YORK

SINCE the United States Senate is Republican, Republican leadership has a great responsibility and a great opportunity. Through the mist there is beginning to appear the position that America should take. And America can take her position only through the Senate, which is now dominantly Republican, and a two-thirds vote can be obtained for the Treaty only through a Republican majority. It is the Republican party which is now to speak for America, and not Mr. Wilson. This is the result of the election returns of last November, which indicated a temper of mind unfavorable to the continuation of the Wilson régime in Washington.

Will the Republican party rise to the level of its solemn duty? Party leadership has had a golden opportunity. The psychology of America is against the Democrats, and probably against the President. But the Republican Senate has not yet succeeded in persuading the American people that it has a policy of its own, or in carrying the public opinion of the American people with it. Is it too late for Republicanism to meet its vast responsibility?

The issue is clearing. Probably one reason for the seeming impotence of the Republican leadership has been that until recently the issue has not been clear;

that nobody in the Republican majority had a copy of the Treaty; that covert and complicated covenants, covertly arrived at, are hard to fathom and straightforwardly to interpret to a hundred millions, anyway.

Now that we know the provisions and the stipulations, we are beginning to see the light. The public opinion of the country is crystallizing. It is evident that the American people believe that the suspense of a continued state of war should cease, that some sort of a substantial and practical league of nations is a necessity for human progress, and that the instrument embodying the League and



the Treaty should be ratified. Arrangements for delay and deliberation in serious disputes, the provision to avert war by joint action, the recognition of the right to freedom of races and of peoples, the measures to maintain order in the chaotic region east of the Rhine, are indispensable to the continuation of an orderly civilization. So far the American people follow President Wilson.

But there is a great current of influence which is not Wilsonian at all, and not yet interpreted by the Senate leadership at Washington, but which is in reality traditionally American, eminently sound, and comes along the Hay-Root-Roosevelt line of political heredity. It represents the tradition of foreign policy and of internationalism which was at its best when Republicanism was aforesight at its best in the McKinley and Roosevelt Administrations. The Hay-Root-Roosevelt diplomacy was far more democratic than the Wilsonian diplomacy has turned out to be. Take the provision in the recent Treaty settlement about Shantung, practically guaranteeing the imperialistic aims of Japan in China. How far removed from the internationalistic ideals of democracy! How far removed from Hay's principle of the open door, and the Root agreements with Japan with respect to universal equality of opportunity in China and the continuation of the open door! Yet the Shantung settlement in our Versailles Treaty seems to be directly in line with the upsetting of the Root-Takahira agreement by the Lansing-Ishii agreement under the Wilsonian Administration. The Lansing-Ishii agreement recognizes the special interest of Japan in China, just as the Shantung provision clearly aims to do. At this point the Republican tradition runs much truer to democracy than does the Wilsonian tradition as disclosed in the Lansing-Ishii agreement or the Shantung provision.

The feeling of uneasiness about this particular phase of the Versailles instrument has been heightened by the language in which reference has finally been made to the Monroe Doctrine in the amendment to the original draft. "Regional understandings like the Monroe Doctrine" are not to be disturbed. Now the Monroe Doctrine is not a regional understanding. It is a trespass notice warning Europe not to interfere with the developing freedom and nationality of the peoples of the Western Hemisphere. And here again the way seems to be opened for the old imperialistic spheres of influence, and special interests of all sorts, which are regional understandings, to obtain new vitality and flourish with new strength.

It is no wonder that there has arisen a feeling of uneasiness and a disposition to look more closely at the provisions of the League and the Treaty, and a growing fear in some quarters that not only here but elsewhere in the instrument the highly trained and astute diplomats of the foreign offices of Europe may have put something over on democracy and on the President. By such provisions democ-

racy is certainly made no safer for the world.

The undertaking in Article X of the Treaty "to respect and preserve as against external aggression the territorial integrity and existing political independence of all members of the League" also brings out in bold relief the sharp cleavage between the Root-Roosevelt-Republican tradition and the tradition which Wilson would now impose upon America. For example, the American tradition, which has come down from the Root-Roosevelt foreign policy, has been a tradition of hands off in the territorial and political disputes of South America. South America is full at this moment of possible disputes, some of which may be rather easily revived. It has been the policy of the United States not to take sides in these disputes. If we now take sides with our Allies under Article X, shall we not at once have the whole of South America solidly united against us? Is not the older tradition of our foreign policy safer for America and safer for democracy?

And in Europe, if we undertake beyond a reasonable period of readjustment and reconstruction to preserve against external aggression the territorial integrity and existing independence of all members of the League, and mingle, as a full and permanent partner in the Alliance, with the petty quarrels of the Old World, do we not risk the loss of the moral leadership which our unbiased and altruistic helpfulness has brought within our grasp? Is America fitted by her own purposes, her own rationally detached position of physical and moral greatness, her own experience, to match wits as an all-the-year-round partner at the gaming-table of the Allied Council? Is there not some modification of the wise and traditional policy of American aloofness in South America, in Europe, which will make her relation to the League of Nations more flexible than Article X makes it, and which would leave her in a position of far greater efficiency to enforce the peace of the world?

In the next few weeks the American people ought to discuss these questions from sea to sea. They are vital to our National as well as to our international welfare. We are not to assume that President Wilson is not bringing home from Europe many provisions of great value, but we must remember that they are not his provisions. For the most part his ideas did not prevail. And even if they had prevailed, they should have been subjected to the frankest and profoundest criticism as soon as they were released from the semi-darkness that has overspread Versailles. The League Covenant represents the mind of General Smuts, of South Africa, more than that of any other man. The dangerous Article X was never in the Smuts plan. And General Smuts, who emerges from Versailles as a most enlightened and open-minded personality, himself signed with the reservation that he did not consider it a satisfactory document, and the

only ground on which he would agree to it as it stands was that it closed the chapters of the war and the armistice. Inspired by this great authority, the American people may well consider what reservations they may determine upon in the interest of the National welfare and the world, which may still make it possible to close the unsettling and ruinous chapters of the war and the armistice.

There is no proof of it competent in a court of justice, but there is a widespread belief in the world, which is reinforced by the testimony of the Liberal Smuts, that our President has not succeeded in his mission to obtain the letter and the spirit of a permanent and a genuine peace. There is a widespread suspicion that the exigencies and intrigues of world diplomacy have entangled and imprisoned his idealism. All the more is it incumbent upon America to scrutinize seriously and deeply the work of the Versailles Conference. May not America and the Republican Senate preserve the League of Nations and all of the Treaty which cannot be changed without affirmative action of amendment, and yet not be a party to the riveting upon the neck of the world of the chains of the *status quo*?

Are not reservations to which no objection is offered in accordance with long-established precedent? Has not America again and again made reservations in the Hague conventions? Does not the Republican leadership in the Senate and the Republican party in the country owe it to America to make an intelligent and critical stand against the stampeding of public opinion on the most critical issue of our generation? Is there any reason to doubt that in the end the Allies will offer no objection to any reasonable reservation which we may make? Are we not still, and shall we not continue to be, the hope and stay of our allies? Is not the power ours, and not theirs? And is there not for them and for the world far greater potency in the reasonable aloofness of America from the congested intrigues of Europe than from a complete and mechanical partnership of alliance and action that well might weaken the position which America occupies as the keystone of the arch of moral leadership?

If the Republican leadership in Washington at a stroke can make it clear to the country that democracy is still not safe, but endangered in the very instrument which brings also some hope to the world; that the Treaty is at best at many points a peace of national interests, and not a peace of democracy; that it must be ratified, but with reasonable reservations; and that then what General Smuts calls "the new creative spirit which is once more moving among peoples in their anguish" must be depended upon to inspire change in the instrument in the direction of democracy and justice—and if the Republican leadership can put this across into the confidence of the American people it will be an inspiring thing for the country and of great advantage to the Republican party.



THE DEDICATION TABLET PLACED ON THE ROOSEVELT MONUMENT

## THE DEDICATION OF MOUNT THEODORE ROOSEVELT

STAFF CORRESPONDENCE FROM TRAVERS D. CARMAN

CONTAINING A TRIBUTE BY MAJOR-GENERAL LEONARD WOOD

"So lived this man, and died, and lives again—

A white dynamic memory in the land.  
Oh, what a heritage, my countrymen!

He'll plead forever now, with voice and hand,

Our righteous causes, and his power will grow.

Cease tolling, bell, and let the bugles blow!"

**T**HIS last stanza of that beautiful memorial to Theodore Roosevelt, written by Samuel Valentine Cole and published in *The Outlook* of February 5, recalled itself to my mind with added emphasis at the dedication ceremonies of Mount Theodore Roosevelt, four miles north of Deadwood, South Dakota, on Friday, July 4.

Civil War veterans, men of the Spanish-American War, boys in khaki just back from the great war, Major-General Leonard Wood, the Hon. Peter Norbeck, Governor of South Dakota, Mr.

Hermann Hagedorn, author of "The Life of Roosevelt," representing the Executive Committee of the Roosevelt Memorial Association, Congressman E. W. Martin, the Rev. William P. Remington, Bishop of South Dakota, Captain Seth Bullock, the Colonel's lifelong friend and admirer, Sylvane Ferris, Mr. Roosevelt's one-time ranch partner, Major Allen, special representative of Commander Booth of the Salvation Army, and other prominent men and women from many parts of the country far and near, all had assembled there, drawn together and united in the common bond of paying the Nation's tribute of love and reverence to the memory of Theodore Roosevelt, the Great American.

Bearing proudly aloft on its summit its stately monument about to be dedicated, Mount Theodore Roosevelt towered high above the surrounding peaks and canyons for miles on every side. As far as the eye could see the Black Hills of

South Dakota, with wondrous contrasting colors of wooded slopes, rock-bared mountain-tops, and valleys softened with purple haze, shone resplendent in the golden sunlight of the West.

It needed but the first strains of "My Country, 'tis of Thee," to swell the hearts of all with a renewed and devout thankfulness for the God-given blessings of our country, its salvation for future generations to come, and a full realization of the part the Great American had played in making this country our country and a land of liberty.

Following an invocation of singular beauty of expression by Bishop Remington, embodying an earnest supplication that the life of Theodore Roosevelt might forever in the history of this nation be followed as a standard of Christian living, Congressman E. W. Martin made the opening address of the dedication.

"The West," said the Congressman,

"is honoring itself to-day while it pays a loving tribute to the character of Theodore Roosevelt. The Western people have always recognized in him a living personification of their highest and noblest inspirations. The idea of this memorial originated with Captain Seth Bullock—Roosevelt's lifelong intimate friend and companion. Upon his motion, the Society of Black Hills Pioneers at their annual meeting in Deadwood, in the month of January of this year, passed a resolution changing the name of this mountain upon which we are gathered this afternoon from Sheep Mountain to Mount Theodore Roosevelt."

Governor Norbeck in a stirring address paid a justly earned tribute to General Wood's remarkable career of executive and military achievement.

And then followed as the principal address of the dedication ceremonies the following tribute to Colonel Roosevelt by General Wood:

#### GENERAL WOOD'S SPEECH

"We are assembled here to-day to dedicate this monument and this mountain to the memory of Theodore Roosevelt, the Great Leader, whom death has taken from us. The sense of loss and sorrow which spread over the land when he died is still heavy upon us. The Nation mourns one of its greatest sons—a man whose memory will be as enduring among us as the mountain itself.

"Millions who have never known or seen Theodore Roosevelt feel that they have lost a friend; that the Nation has lost an absolutely honest and courageous leader; that a great far-seeing intelligence has been taken from us at one of the most critical periods in our National life—taken from us at a time when we needed it more than ever before.

"America loved him and trusted him because he was, above everything else, an American. His broad vision, deep knowledge of the world's affairs, sound judgment, and courageous leadership were never more needed than in these days when it is necessary to stand together, shoulder to shoulder, for the Constitution and for the policies through which we have become great. While intensely American, his sympathy was as broad as the world. It was limited to no race or creed.

"Somehow the world seems less safe for the ideals we are struggling for. The cause of righteousness and fair dealing between nations, of open and honest policies, has lost its strongest champion. This feeling of loss is confined to no class or section; it is felt by labor and capital, by soldier and sailor, by rabbi and priest, by the people as a whole. They all understand that he stood for the right, for the square deal, for high ideals, for clean living, and that he had studied and that he understood the difficulties of the poor and of labor; that he appreciated the responsibilities and the problems of the rich. They appreciated his frankness, his absolute honesty, his willingness to admit a mistake once he saw it. He appealed to the conscience of our country

and impressed upon business and industry new standards. He preached against the neglect of civic obligations by those of our citizens who should take most interest in them—the educated and well-to-do. His name is a synonym for honest courage and the spirit of service. He was a true statesman, wise enough to hold on to the good of the past and liberal enough to take advantage of what is best in the progress of to-day.

"He prepared a way for a better understanding between labor and capital. He appreciated the fact that they were interlocking forces, that united they stood, separated they fell. He strove to encourage legitimate business and to curb and control unworthy enterprises. He held that wealth should be the servant of the people, and not their master. He believed in neither an autocracy of wealth nor an autocracy of labor; but rather in a democracy of both, a democracy characterized by a spirit of helpfulness and co-operation and an understanding of the vital relationship between them.

"As President he pursued an unbroken foreign policy of international understanding and good will. He was a believer in arbitration, as shown by the many arbitration treaties made during his Administration. He called to his assistance the best men available, regardless of party. He gathered his information by full and free consultation with the best men of all parties. The mainspring of his policy was an honest desire for justice and fair dealing, with a view to a righteous peace. He was conservative and patient in crises, seeking freely the advice of all those best able to give it. The welfare of our country was ever foremost in his mind. He never sought it through oppression or injustice in dealing with the weak, nor did he lose sight of it in dealing with the strong. He believed in avoiding entangling alliances, while standing ready to help when our own conscience dictated, and realized that America must have a strong National spirit, backed by the right kind of a National conscience, in order that she might stand ready to play her part when civilization and the rights of mankind were in danger, acting under the dictates of her own conscience and not under the mandate of other nations.

"Among his last words were these:

"We must feel in the very marrow of our being that our loyalty is due only to America, and that it is not diluted by loyalty for any other nation or all other nations on the face of the earth. Only thus shall we fit ourselves really to serve other nations, to refuse ourselves to wrong them, and to refuse to let them do wrong or suffer wrong.

"He hated war, as all do who know it; but he dreaded, above all things, failure to do our duty, even though it should be done through war. While believing in arbitration, he had that knowledge which comes from study of the past, which led him to understand that arbitration is most effective when we have not only justice but strength. He had sufficient

confidence in America. He believed she could be organized and strong, ready to do her duty as she saw it, without becoming an oppressor of others. He realized that, strong as well as just, we would be a force for righteousness and world peace.

"He believed in international conventions and in bringing nations together to discuss matters which were of international interest; in other words, in any procedure which would tend to make nations discuss questions at issue before fighting, provided such arrangements did not interfere with our essential sovereignty or violate our traditional policy.

"We lost our soundest and strongest advocate for peace when Theodore Roosevelt died. Soundest and strongest because he understood the character of man, the causes which lead to war, and realized that a nation must be not only right, but of resolute spirit and have ready that moral and material organization which is often necessary to make the protest of a justice-loving nation effective. He saw the war approaching years before it came. When the fatal day arrived, he pointed out where our duty lay. The people of the Nation turned to him for leadership, not only in counsel, but in the field. He planned to raise a division. Tens of thousands stood ready to respond to his call. The voluntary spirit of the country was behind him. Denied an opportunity to raise a division, he threw his whole energy and his whole soul into a vigorous support of the war. His children and those closest to him went with his blessing. Everything he had, everything he controlled, was devoted to the winning of the war; for he saw clearly that it was as much our war as that of our allies, and that it was a war for civilization.

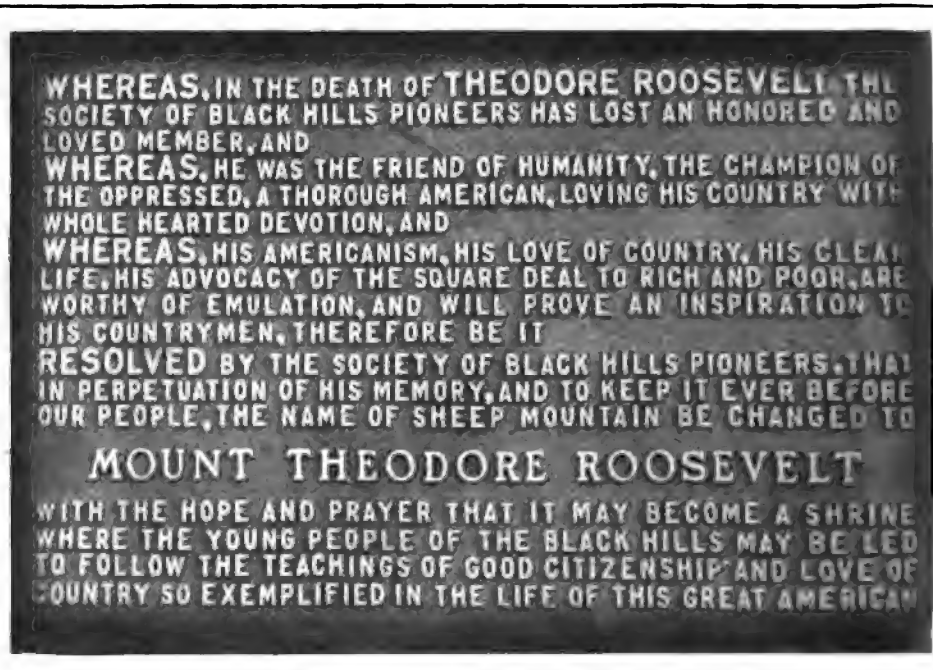
"Born and reared under the best surroundings, well educated, widely read, with every opportunity to drift into the easy, careless life, his whole career from early youth was marked by a desire to do something worth while, to be of some service to the world. Frail in early youth, he made himself robust and strong. Handicapped by defective vision, he became an expert hunter, fearless explorer, a man who loved rough and dangerous places. He loved the simple, yet strenuous life. He worked hard and played hard. He was never inactive.

"Married life was for him the ideal life. He was singularly devoted to home and family. His respect for women was profound. He appreciated their position and influence in the world as few men do. He was clean of speech, and his life was clean and moral. He abhorred, above all, suggestive speech, loose living, and immorality.

"While he loved all our people, he had an especial appreciation of the people of the West. It was the part of the country in which he had found health and strength. He was fond of their simple life, their patriotism, and their directness. He loved a hard, fast run in a rough country, a bout with the broadswords, a hard gallop across country. He was



MAJOR-GENERAL WOOD AND CAPTAIN SETH BULLOCK STANDING BESIDE THE TABLET



THE MEMORIAL TO COLONEL ROOSEVELT THAT APPEARS BELOW THE DEDICATION TABLET ON THE ROOSEVELT MONUMENT

an omnivorous reader. He was equally at home at a roundup, in the legislative halls, an assembly of scientists, or as a speaker at a university commencement.

"Travel, reading, study, and contact with men had given him a familiarity with men and affairs which is seldom found. He was a many-sided man; a human dynamo, driven by the forces of truth, humanity, and patriotism.

"Like all men who do things, he made mistakes—mistakes which he was the first to recognize once he saw them. His honesty, purpose, and purity of character were such that slander never touched him and his real enemies were few. He had the old crusading spirit. He was always leading onwards and upwards, generally well in the advance. He feared nothing, unless it were duty undone. He was a profound student of history and a devout Christian.

"He realized that progress comes generally through struggle, and seldom through ease and idleness.

"He realized that wars have been man's portion at times ever since he was created; that it is often necessary for a nation to do its duty through war. He believed that rational preparation against it, combined with justice and fair dealing, are the most effective forces for peace.

"He was a thorough believer in the basic principle of democracy, that hand in hand with the opportunity and privilege given us by the Republic goes obligation for National service in war as well as in peace. He believed that unless democracy accepts and lives up to this principle it cannot endure; that shoulder to shoulder, rich and poor, Jew and Gentile, newcomer and native-born, we must serve the Republic in war and in peace, in fair weather and in storm. He saw in this community of service, in this equality of obligation, the flame to fuse the diverse elements in our population into one homogeneous mass of Americans, the up-

building of a spirit of National solidarity, and the establishment of better understanding between the groups and classes of our people. He saw in it also something of the brotherhood of man which comes through community of effort, surroundings, and purpose, and that better appreciation of each other which comes from closer association, especially when this association is for a common purpose, and that purpose a lofty one—the defense of our country and the right.

"In Theodore Roosevelt's opinion, no man who refuses service to the limit of his ability, whether in war or peace, is fit to be a citizen.

"Knowing our men will always go to war for what they believe to be right, and that when they refuse we shall cease to be a nation, and realizing that our women will send them and despise them if they do not go, and that the better trained they are the fewer will die, he advocated universal training for National service, training on rational lines such as the Swiss or Australian. He realized that it was a false humanity, indeed it was brutal inhumanity, not to give the men who are to fight our battles a sporting chance. He saw the deadly unpreparedness of this country as the war crept upon us, and strove to correct it by voice and pen, for he knew that not to prepare meant thousands of unnecessary dead. Having been in war, he realized how great the losses must be where the men, and especially the officers, are unprepared and where there is any shortage in the machines and weapons with which man fights on the ground, in the air, on the sea, or beneath its surface.

"Speak softly, but carry a big stick," with him meant to be just and fair but ready to meet the forces of wrong with the disciplined strength of right. He had little patience with those adroit in the use of words and skilled in the building of phrases but lacking the concrete courage

to meet issues when National honor, the lives of our people, and the best interests of humanity and civilization demanded action.

"It was impossible for him to be a neutral in the face of wrong. He believed in a free press, free speech, and pitiless publicity and understood that a democracy resenting criticism, smothering the press, and hampering publicity is a democracy in danger, if not a democracy dying.

"He was devoted to nature. No one loved forests and mountains more than he. From extensive travel and observation, not only in our own country but abroad, he saw the necessity of establishing a sound and rational system of conservation of our National forests, which were being ruthlessly wasted in many places, and under his leadership a sound system of conservation became a part of our National policy. In looking forward to an equitable distribution of our National wealth he urged a vigorous policy in reference to the reservation of our water-power sites and the reclamation of our desert areas, that they may be ready for the coming millions. He established the Department of Commerce and Labor; laid the foundation for better understanding between capital and labor; did more than any other President to make the world realize what the United States stands for, and what a government 'of the people, for the people, by the people,' means.

"He was the most inspiring, and consequently the most dominant, figure in our National life since Lincoln. The youth of the country turned to him: he was its ideal.

"He was a brave and efficient officer, often reckless of his own safety but always careful of that of his men. He was always frank and straightforward, yet absolutely subordinate and loyal. While subordinate, he understood the difference between subordination and servility. He gave his opinion frankly, but obeyed promptly





MAJOR-GENERAL LEONARD WOOD DELIVERING HIS ADDRESS AT THE DEDICATION CEREMONIES

and faithfully whatever commands he received, whether they were in accord with his own views or not.

"He was a many-sided man, but four-square to all the world—a wise statesman, naturalist, author, writer of history, scholar, soldier, builder of standards, a man with a clean soul and dauntless spirit, whose watchword was duty and whose life was one for the right, for country, and for God. Such was Theodore Roosevelt. He believed in the Constitution, in a government owned and run by and for the people, and not in a people owned and dominated by the government. Perhaps his greatest service was rendered in his last years when he raised his voice against the deadly menace of internationalism and the heresies of the day.

"He believed in one flag, one language, and one country; no dual citizenship. He believed in a sincere welcome and fair treatment for the immigrants who come to us for the purpose of adopting our standards and living up to them, and had no sympathy for those who come to us for the purpose of tearing down those things which we have spent our National life in building up. He believed that true liberty is found within the law. His creed was clearly expressed in his last message:

"I cannot be with you, and so all I can do is to wish you God-speed. There must be no sagging back in the fight for Americanism now that the war is over. . . . We should insist that if the immigrant who comes here does in good faith become an American and assimilate himself to us, he shall be treated on an exact equality with every one else. . . . There can be no divided allegiances at all. We have room but for one flag, the American flag, and this excludes the red flag, which symbolizes only war against liberty and civilization. We have room but for one language here, and that is the English language, for we intend to see that the crucible turns our people out as Americans, and not as dwellers in a polyglot boarding-house,

and we have room for but one loyalty, and that is loyalty to the American people.

"Such is the man to whom we to-day dedicate this mountain, which in its rugged simplicity and strength typifies his character. May the influence of his teachings be as permanent among us as the mountain itself!

"God grant that his spirit and ideals may guide us in the days before us!"

#### THE COLONEL, THE CAPTAIN, AND THE BLACK HILLS

It would not perhaps be out of place here to tell briefly the story of Colonel Roosevelt's connection with the Black Hills.

In September of 1883, when recovering from serious illness, and in hopes to gain strength for his third term in the Albany Assembly, Mr. Roosevelt, who had long been eager to know the West intimately, arrived at Medora, a somewhat disappointed cow town of North Dakota, and found his way to Chimney Butte, a ranch then owned by Sylvane Ferris and Arthur W. Merrifield, located on the Little Missouri River, seven miles south of Medora. A friendship developed almost immediately between the three, and before Mr. Roosevelt's return to New York he had bought Chimney Butte Ranch, with Sylvane Ferris and Arthur W. Merrifield as his partners, and with the former as his ranch boss. Upon this trip Joseph Ferris, a brother of the Colonel's partner, also met Mr. Roosevelt, and afterwards became his lifelong friend. He it was who helped the Colonel get his first buffalo after a three days' hunt on rations consisting only of dry biscuit. In the fall of 1884 Colonel Roosevelt bought Elkhorn Ranch, also on the Little Missouri River, thirty miles north of Medora.

On the day following the dedication of Mount Roosevelt it was my great good fortune to meet Sylvane and Joe Ferris, men fashioned after the heart of the Colonel. They mourned his loss as one would a

brother infinitely near and dear. Speaking of the building of the commodious ranch at Elkhorn, where the Colonel did much of his writing, Joe Ferris told me of one particularly amusing incident. Bill Sewall and Will Dow, two famous Maine woodsmen and old friends of Mr. Roosevelt's, had, upon the latter's invitation, gone to Elkhorn and assisted the Colonel in cutting the logs for the new ranch house and in building it. It seems that the Colonel's art as a wood-chopper was somewhat restricted. A cowboy was heard to ask one of them as the three were returning one night after a hard day in the woods, how many trees they had cut. "Well," said Will Dow, "Bill [Sewall] cut down fifty-three, I cut forty-nine, and the boss 'beavered' down seventeen." Any one familiar with the methods of the industrious beavers in gnawing down trees for their dams will appreciate this humorous description of the Colonel's way of chopping down a tree.

Suspicious of the Colonel's eyeglasses and fearing that they indicated "some moral rather than physical defect," the cowboys nicknamed the Colonel on sight the "four-eyed cow-puncher."

And about this time began Captain Seth Bullock's close friendship with Colonel Roosevelt, which lasted throughout the remainder of the latter's life. Seth Bullock had gone in search of his cattle from his own ranch at Belle Fourche (in South Dakota, one hundred and sixty miles south of Chimney Butte), which had strayed north, and Colonel Roosevelt had gone in search of his cattle, which had strayed south, and thus they met. I asked Seth Bullock what stood out foremost in his early recollection of Colonel Roosevelt, and he replied: "First, his absolute fairness; and, second, his unwillingness to ask his cowboys to do anything the Colonel himself would not do and did not do."

After the close of the Spanish-American War, through which Seth Bullock





MONUMENT ERECTED BY THE SOCIETY OF BLACK HILLS PIONEERS ON MOUNT THEODORE ROOSEVELT. VETERANS OF THE CIVIL WAR STANDING ON THE BASE OF THE MONUMENT—GENERAL WOOD AND CAPTAIN BULLOCK IN THE FOREGROUND

served as a captain of Troop A in the Cowboy Regiment, he was, through the efforts of his friends, and unknown to himself, appointed Forest Supervisor for the Black Hills Forest Reserve.

In the above connection it is of interest to note that through a treaty made with the Sioux Indians the Black Hill country was opened for settlement in the fall of 1876 and Deadwood founded at that time. The Black Hills, located partly in northeastern Wyoming, but principally in southwestern South Dakota, cover an area of about 6,000 square miles, of which 1,988 square miles has been set apart by the United States Government as a Forest Reserve. Furthermore, that in accordance with the by-laws of the Society of Black Hills Pioneers, by whom the monument was erected on Mount Theodore Roosevelt, no person is eligible for membership who has settled in the Black Hills subsequent to January 1, 1877. That Colonel Roosevelt was elected its only honorary member was an honor of which he was particularly proud to the day of his death.

When Mr. Roosevelt was President, Seth Bullock had the pleasant but grave responsibility of "breaking in" each of three of Mr. Roosevelt's four sons in successive years, and with orders from the President that he was to "rope, throw, and brand" them in the cow-puncher's school.

Of one of the sons Captain Bullock delights to tell the following as typical of

the Roosevelt spirit: "The day of his arrival we wanted some trout, so I told him to go and catch them in a near-by stream, but not to go into the water, as it was desperately cold. Looking him up later, I discovered the President's son wading in midstream with the water up to his waist. I asked him when he came ashore why he had done so, and his reply was: 'Well, you told me to catch some trout. I couldn't catch them from shore, so I went in and got them.'"

And right here I must tell you of the story of Seth Bullock, the promoter. It was supposed to have happened in Deadwood and is ample testimony of Seth Bullock's ability to embrace an opportunity possessing possibilities.

A shipment of supplies had come in, and among them was a case of eggs, a number of which, strange to relate, had not been broken. By some fortunate coincidence several gallons of sherry had arrived at the same time. Scanning both with growing interest, Seth Bullock permitted opportunity to knock but once at his mental door. Going to the bartender to whom the sherry was consigned, he asked him how he'd like to have an egg sherry, and the latter allowed as how it listened well, but that he didn't have any eggs. "Well," said Seth Bullock, "if I provide the eggs, will you provide the sherry?" to which the bartender readily agreed. Going next to the grocer to whom the eggs were shipped, he said, "How would you like an egg sherry?"

to which the grocer replied, "Fine, but I haven't any sherry." "All right," said Seth Bullock. "Bring three eggs and come with me," and took him back to the bartender. Whereupon three egg sherrys were duly prepared and appreciatively surrounded. It was not until then, however, that suspicion of aught amiss occurred to the bartender, who suddenly exclaimed, "Where the hell, Bill, does Seth come in on this ante?" To which Seth Bullock replied, with a pleasant smile, "Oh, I'm the promoter."

The Colonel had often said that without his ranching experience and the friends he made while a cow-puncher and rancher in the Black Hills he would never have been elected President of the United States; and after what I saw the statement is not hard to believe.

Rarely have I enjoyed so delightful an evening as that spent with Seth Bullock in Deadwood the night before the dedication of Mount Roosevelt. I had not seen him since those memorable days and nights during the Republican and Progressive Conventions in Chicago in 1912.

He told how one day one of Colonel Roosevelt's cowboys had hunted in vain for an hour down a coulee for a stray cow and calf, and returned swearing profusely, artistically, and at great length, with little repetition. The Colonel shut him off abruptly with a sharp reprimand and went himself to look for the missing pair. Returning at the end of several hours without success, but returning apparently only after the most diligent and wearying search, the Colonel hunted up the cowboy and said: "I didn't find 'em either; swear all you want to."

As Captain Bullock got up to go, with a look of infinite sadness, he said: "The Colonel was to have come out here this summer, and instead here are a lot of us gathered to dedicate a monument and mountain to him. The country is only beginning to sense its loss—a full realization of the extent of that loss must be left to the years to come. There have been two great Americans, Lincoln and Roosevelt, and I had the honor of knowing the latter."

A rare scholar, possessed with a courage that knew no fear, a man of great achievement, a never-ceasing fighter for right, champion of every movement for National, civic, industrial, and social betterment, of remarkable personality, a father of loving solicitude, a husband of tender devotion, one of God's great noble men, honored of all nations, worshiped by his friends, respected by his enemies, so lived Theodore Roosevelt, unsparing of self, lavish in his herculean efforts in behalf of humanity and his country.

As I beheld the rugged grandeur of the country Colonel Roosevelt had fought for so many years to reclaim I realized to the utmost that it had become indeed a land of promise trebly fulfilled. It even seemed as though, in defiance of the grave at Sagamore Hill, the Black Hills had called, and that Mount Theodore Roosevelt had possessed itself, as its unquestioned heritage, of the spirit of that great soul.



# ROOSEVELT AS A PRACTICAL POLITICIAN

BY BRANDER MATTHEWS

**T**HOMAS B. REED, sometime Speaker of the House of Representatives, once defined a statesman as "a successful politician—who is dead." The definition is characteristically clever; and it is at least as accurate as the generality of clever definitions. Abraham Lincoln was a statesman who was also a successful politician, up to every move of the game and always making the best of the cards which happened to be dealt to him by fate. Grover Cleveland, on the other hand, was a statesman who was not so successful a politician, in spite of his two terms in the White House. He did not always get on with his own party as well as he might; and he had no relish for practical politics, preferring to go his own way in his own fashion without making sure in advance of the necessary support. He belonged to the Democratic party, but he sometimes acted as if he believed that the Democratic party belonged to him. He did not hesitate to antagonize men from whom he might have won useful assistance.

Lincoln had no more persistent admirer than Theodore Roosevelt, who is said to have asked himself in any position of uncertainty what Lincoln would have done under similar circumstances. And like Lincoln, Roosevelt was an idealist, with a masterful understanding of the realities of political life. He was like Lincoln also in intuitive perception of popular feeling, due in large part to his sympathetic appreciation of human nature. Like Lincoln, once more, Roosevelt was ambitious; and like Lincoln he never allowed the promptings of this dangerous passion to swerve him from the path of duty. He had a firm conviction as to the abiding accuracy of the old saying that he serves his party best who serves his country best. But he believed in party government; and he was always ready "to go with his party" in non-essentials in the hope that he could persuade the party to go with him in essentials. He had no liking for intrigue; he never descended to "peanut politics;" but, as he wanted to accomplish certain results which he could not achieve single-handed and which were possible only with the support of the "organization," he was ever tactful in binding to himself all the elements of his party, even those of which he could not but disapprove.

## II

He had confidence in the people, in the average American citizen, in the ordinary voter. He felt assured that the main body of our population was to be trusted and that it was itself ready to trust a leader who had proved his honesty. He accepted as axiomatic Lincoln's assertion that "you can fool part of the people all of the time and all of the people part of the time, but you cannot fool all the people all the time." He did not doubt the ultimate wisdom of the people, its shrewdness, its

insight, and its ability to size up those who appealed to it for support. He appreciated the fact that the people may blunder and flounder and make many mistakes of judgment; but he recognized also that in the long run they were pretty certain to arrive at a wise decision. And he knew that the American people had imagination and that they were at heart idealists, however sordid some of their practices might seem to be.

It was to this imagination, this idealism, this underlying morality, that Roosevelt was forever addressing himself, and in so doing he did not shrink from the spectacular. The raising of the Rough Riders, the building of the Panama Canal, the sending of the battleship fleet around the world, "ready for a frolic or a fight"—these were all spectacular, each in its own way. But no one of them was spectacular for its own sake; all of them had an immediate practical value, obvious to all men. Whenever Roosevelt hitched his wagon to a star, he made sure that the harness would hold and that the wheels would not catch fire.

He credited the average man with the keen moral sense and the high moral fervor that he himself possessed. He knew that to scoff at political morality and to call the Golden Rule an iridescent dream is bad politics, even if it is not worse; and that way madness lies and disgraceful defeat. Merely as policy, it was better for him to advocate the Square Deal, especially when he believed in it with the enthusiastic faith of a moral crusader. One of his opponents thought to pour contempt on him by the sneer that Roosevelt was forever talking about the Ten Commandments "as if he had written them himself." Well, he had written them in his own heart, which is more effective than merely reading them on a table of stone. He had not only written them, but he believed in them and accepted their obligations; and he was earnest in the effort to make others obey this code, even if they did not believe in it.

His hold upon the American people was due largely to his active imagination, his practical idealism, and his insistent moral energy, which awakened, aroused, and stimulated the imagination, the idealism, and the morality that he knew to be latent and only a little below the surface. He got the best out of the people because he asked for the best and because they could not help seeing that he himself practiced what he preached to others. So it was that the people had faith in him and came to believe that he would keep faith with them. The young men more especially rallied around him and were ready to follow his flag into the fight, feeling sure that he would be in the thick of it. The young are always more likely to respond to an appeal to their imagination than their more disenchanted elders, and they are more willing to run risks for the sake of their ideals.

No one of our political leaders in the hundred and thirty years of our history as a nation has ever been able to enlist an army of adherents as large as Roosevelt's—as enthusiastic, as personally devoted, and as eager to be led into the fray. He might make mistakes and his followers might not always be willing to go as far or as fast as he desired; but they did not think any the less of him. He might arouse bitter and vindictive opposition; but they loved him all the more for the enemies he had made. He might not always be as clear and exact in his use of words as he generally was; most of his battle-cries needed no apology and no explanation. They affixed themselves to the memory from the moment he uttered them.

Now and again, it is true, one of Roosevelt's slogans might be less felicitous than was his wont, as when he advocated the recall of judicial decisions, which seemed to threaten the integrity of the courts, and which therefore met with instant denunciation. But while his phrase was not fortunate, he was in fact only calling attention to a process of carrying out the popular will which had been applied repeatedly. The Dred Scott decision had been recalled by the Civil War, the legal tender decision had been recalled by a change in the membership of the Supreme Court; the anti-income tax decision had been recalled by an amendment to the Constitution; and we are now witnessing what will undoubtedly be a successful effort to recall the child labor decisions. Whenever a decision of a court, high or low, is shocking to the moral sense of the community, a way will be found sooner or later to recall it. The people themselves are the ultimate makers of the laws by which they intend to be governed; and it is right and proper for them to insist on recalling a decision of which they disapprove, even if it is also necessary for them to face the difficulty of the operation and to take time to express their will in accordance with all the forms of law and with all due deference to the necessity of respecting the courts.

## III

The second cause of Roosevelt's astonishing success as a practical politician—that is to say, of his hold on the people—was due to his knowledge of human nature and to his sympathetic understanding of his fellow-man. Consider first of all his career—private school in New York City, then four years at Harvard, followed by a brief stay at the Law School of Columbia University, which he left to serve as a member of the Assembly of New York. Thereafter he went out to Montana to ranch and to hunt, until he was called to Washington to take a place as a Civil Service Commissioner, rising to be chairman and resigning at last to take charge of the New York Police Department. As the Spanish-American War grew

near he resigned again to accept the position of Assistant Secretary of the Navy, that he might help the Navy to be ready for its approaching duties; and when the war broke at last he left the Navy for the Army, raising the Rough Riders and seeing active service in Cuba. On his return he was elected Governor of New York; and before his two years of this office were ended he had been elected Vice-President, succeeding to the Presidency in less than six months. This career afforded him a variety of experience greater than that of any of his predecessors in the White House; and it gave him an unequalled training.

Consider again the multiplicity of his points of contact with all sorts and conditions of men. As his father and mother had held an honorable place among the old families of New York, he was at ease with those who had inherited fortunes; he spoke their language and he had been brought up with their manners and customs. But as a result of the Western adventures he was equally at ease with the men who labored with their own hands, with ranchers and hunters. By official association he came to have a wide acquaintance with the men of the Army and with the men of the Navy. He had had intimate relations with the professional politicians of New York City and of New York State, with the police force and with the members of Tammany Hall. He mingled as an equal with the historians and the men of letters; and he had friends who were painters and sculptors. He was not afraid of highbrows and he was friendly with prize-fighters.

In short, he was a good "mixer," to employ an expressive word not yet recognized by the lexicographers. He was "folksy," to use another expressive word also waiting at the door of the dictionary. He liked people, and as long as they were good of their kind, he did not greatly care of what kind of people they were. He was not exclusive, or toplofty, although he was unfailingly dignified. He could get along with anybody and get the best out of him if there was any good in him. He was approachable and cordial; but he was also both shrewd and swift in his judgment of men; and he was almost unerring in his decisions. Rarely did he make any mistake in the choice of his associates, and more especially of his intimates. He had friends in every walk of life and in every State in the Union, and he profited greatly by the fact that a very large proportion of these friends were not in politics, even if they were all likely to take a healthy interest in public affairs, as a good citizen should. He had a host of friends entirely devoid of political ambition—so devoid that they refused the posts which he proffered them.

To say this is to suggest that he was intensely human. He liked to call himself a faunal naturalist; but the animal he knew best was the genus *Homo*. And it was in consequence of his clear-eyed insight into character that he was able to bind men to him and to get his own way, even from the baser sort of politician who

did not aspire to his standards or share his ideals. His personality was so winning, his appeal was so persuasive, that there were few who could resist it.

After he had served his term as Governor of New York a friend asked him how it was that he had been able to get a Legislature dominated by the party machine to pass the law imposing a franchise tax and the law putting the Civil Service of the State rigidly on the merit system—two acts which that Legislature certainly was not anxious to pass. It is impossible, of course, to quote his exact words, but his explanation ran more or less in this wise:

"You must remember that I am a party man. I believe in party and in the organization by which only can a party retain its necessary cohesion and compactness. I consulted the party leaders when I had an appointment to make. Of course if the post to be filled demanded a man of a special kind with special qualifications and I knew the only man who could fill it properly I appointed him, and explained to the party leaders the absolute necessity of my selection. But for nine places out of ten all that was needed was a really good man, honest and capable and reasonably likely to make good in the post. One man of this sort would suit me as well as another. So I invited suggestions; and I was sometimes at first urged to appoint a broken-down and discredited party hack. Then I would gently point out the disadvantage to the party if I made that kind of appointment; and I requested another name. Very possibly the second man would be also a party hack, but not broken down and not discredited; and I would explain again that the leaders ought to be able to bring me a more attractive suggestion, one more in accord with the provisions of our platform. They would then name a better man, perhaps a man almost good enough; and I would thank them cordially and ask them to make a final effort—and that final effort would be the name of exactly the sort of man that I should have chosen if left to myself. Then when the time came for the passage of the bills that I wanted I sent for the leaders and told them that I had acted on their suggestion as regards all these appointments—and now the time had come for them to do something for me. And they did it!"

It was no wonder that Thomas C. Platt was extremely desirous of getting Roosevelt out of the Governorship and into the Vice-Presidency.

#### IV

Roosevelt's belief in the people was as solidly rooted as Jefferson's; his appreciation of human nature was as acute as Lincoln's; and his courage was as outstanding as Cleveland's. And courage, resolute and undaunted, is one of the most useful qualifications for political leadership. Without it the politician can never be a leader, since he only follows if he is not ready to take the risk of blazing a trail in advance. Roosevelt had imagination and the vision which only

imagination can give; as a historian he knew the past (and very few men in public life have ever mastered all the details of our political history as he had mastered them) and as became a statesman he looked to the future. It was a daring deed to take the steps necessary to the building of the Panama Canal. It was a brave act to send the battleship fleet around the world. It demanded a bold confidence to proclaim loudly and repeatedly that we ought to enter the war the day after the *Lusitania* had been sunk.

It was once asserted that the difference between him and Mr. Taft as Presidents and when they were confronted with a crisis that called for immediate action lay in this—that Mr. Taft was ready to take any step which was authorized by law, and that Roosevelt did not hesitate to do anything which was not forbidden by law. He avoided the illegal, of course, for he was a law-abiding man; but in utilizing an unprecedented remedy for a wrong he did not shrink from the extralegal.

As an instance of his courageous method of disentangling himself from a legal difficulty, attention may be called to an achievement early in his management of the New York police. There was then a Chief of Police who had made himself popular with the newspaper men and who was believed to be competent and efficient. It was known, however, that Roosevelt did not approve of him and wished to get rid of him, which seemed impossible, since the tenure of a police official is carefully guarded by rigid legislation. Suddenly, to the surprise of everybody, this chief of police resigned, leaving Roosevelt master of the situation. How was this resignation extorted from a man who had boasted that he intended to hold his post to the end?

To a friend who requested the solution of this mystery Roosevelt explained the method he had adopted, a method beautiful in its simplicity.

"An investigation of the Police Department had revealed that the force was demoralized and that the conditions were unsatisfactory. Either the chief knew what had been going on, in which case he had failed in his duty, or he did not know, in which case he was incompetent. So I sent for him and asked for his resignation. He refused to give it. I told him that I intended to put him out on a certain charge, and I handed him the papers. He only glanced at them and said that he knew all about the charge and that his counsel, Mr. Carter and Mr. Choate (the two leaders of the New York bar), had assured him that the courts would reinstate him. I told him that I supposed this to be perfectly possible, but that the day the courts put him back I would put him out on a second charge. And I added that if he was again reinstated he would be put out on a third charge. As long as I was at the head of the Police Board I did not intend to have him as Chief of Police. Then I advised him to let me have his resignation, for I knew that some one of the charges against him would



be completely sustained and he would leave office a disgraced man. He looked at me and I looked at him. Then without a word he left my office; and that afternoon I had his resignation."

The risk that Roosevelt ran is obvious. If he had put the Chief out three or four times, only to have him reinstated by the courts, it would have looked like persistent persecution; and there would have been an unending clamor against the flagrant injustice of the procedure.

There is another puzzle which Roosevelt never explained publicly and which will probably never be cleared up completely except by the official biographer, who will have access to all his papers. This is the sudden change of heart on the part of the heads of the coal roads at the time of the strike in the coal regions. These presidents of the companies engaged in mining coal declined to make any concessions to the strikers. They refused to submit anything to arbitration, and they told Roosevelt with offensive rudeness that they proposed to manage

their own affairs in their own way. Then, most unexpectedly, they agreed to arbitrate, and a settlement was speedily arrived at which was satisfactory to the public. What were the influences by which Roosevelt was able to make the heads of the coal companies eat their words and do the one thing they had declared they never would do?

The explanation is to be found in the fact that the coal roads had been reorganized by the late J. P. Morgan, and that he controlled them, although he did not interfere in any way with their management. To Morgan came a member of Roosevelt's Cabinet bearing a message that the President felt that some way must be found to prevent a coal famine during the winter, which was only three or four weeks distant, and that he was going to follow the example of Cleveland in the Venezuela matter. He had prepared a Message to Congress asking for authorization to appoint a commission of five to investigate the coal business; not merely the conditions brought about by the strike,

but the coal-mining industry as a whole, its history, its practices, its management, in all its recesses and in all its details. He intended to request an appropriation of \$100,000 for expenses, and he had already chosen the five men who were to constitute the commission. They were all men of the highest character, whose names would carry weight with the American people and whose recommendations would demand acceptance. The chairman of the commission would be Grover Cleveland, who had already written accepting the appointment.

Morgan knew that Roosevelt would do as he had said, and he did not know what disturbing facts the proposed commission might uncover. So he notified the presidents of the coal companies that they must agree to arbitrate.

Roosevelt had found a way out of an apparently impossible difficulty by using his courage, his imagination, and his knowledge of human nature. When it was necessary, he could be a very practical politician.

## THE SOCIETY OF NATIONS IN THE LIGHT OF THE PRESENT SITUATION

STAFF CORRESPONDENCE FROM ELBERT FRANCIS BALDWIN

**Y**OU cannot live with the members of any family without realizing that they owe one another mutual protection.

So the nations of the world owe one another mutual protection, for the world is but one large family.

How can nations provide for such a mutual protection? In particular, how can they save mankind from another world war?

As in the family proper, so in the family of nations, any jealous rivalry must be removed. By what means can this be done? By providing the means for the common conduct of those nations' common affairs. To this end have been all the efforts to form a League, Federation, or Society of Nations.

The present year, one is glad to think, has seen a greater advance in this direction than has any other year. A Society of Nations has been formed. The co-operation has been apparently entirely friendly.

So far, so good. But the mere forming of a Society of Nations will not suffice unless those nations genuinely resolve to live and work harmoniously together.

It is all very well to get together and to frame a charter providing for direct responsibility in harmonizing international discords, for arbitrating disputes, for open diplomacy, for economic and social work, and then to amend that charter so that it has the approval of practically every national parliament; indeed, to change the very name: "League" to "Society," on the ground that a league or alliance has not proved lasting beyond a certain number of years—the Holy Alliance, for instance; whereas a federa-

tion or society, as we have seen in the cases of Switzerland and the United States, has lasted for very many years.

The plan, as thus far worked out, is indeed an accomplishment. Yet what if the plan will not work further? Is the Society of Nations standing the present strains upon it?

"Yes," say many men I see; "because here in Paris we have daily evidence of amicable interchange of views and amicable results arrived at conformable to the principles laid down for the charter of the Society of Nations. The Society is changing its character from that of a mere alliance to that of a real international government."

"Moreover, with regard to one particular feature, that of food, in which the United States has played the leading rôle, we see the Society of Nations at work in its most beneficent, humane, and best-organized activity."

At the same time the various attacks on the Society should be noted.

### AMERICA

United States Senators assail the Society's charter as too pro-British, especially in the articles providing for the guarantee of territorial integrity. The Senators are still unsatisfied as regards the Monroe Doctrine and as regards alien disputes. On the other hand, there is a general suspicion here in Paris that we at home are not yet ready to make the necessary sacrifice of our comfort and our prejudices incumbent upon each component part of the Society. Our Commissioners agreed to the clause in the charter which involves the appoint-

ment of mandataries to supervise the affairs of nations not yet strong enough to stand alone. Why, then, say our critics, should we object if, in the unanimous judgment of all the other members of the Society's Executive Council, a mandate should be given us to supervise Armenia, for instance—a difficult job, it is true, but certainly one which, as Lord Bryce said to me, offers certain rewards to unselfish international service, and one which the United States could do better than any other nation, first, because we have no territorial ambitions, and, second, because of the splendid educational, charitable, medical, and missionary work which we have done there, a work amounting in volume and value to more than that of all the other nations put together?

As to our Commissioners themselves, I found in Italy much cynicism concerning any Society of Nations in which President Wilson should play a preponderant rôle. "What confidence can we have in a scheme so ordered," said an Italian to me, "when one hand of its principal protagonist withholds Fiume from us and the other hand gives Shantung to the Japanese? It looks as if your President had one policy for a subject which does not closely concern America and another policy for a subject which does."

Of course the Chinese express the same opinion. And no wonder! The opinion also finds an echo among many Americans.

My friend Baron Serge Korff, late Russian Vice-Governor of Finland, has just said: "The Great Powers doubtless want to make the small struggling peoples on the Russian western and

northwestern border free and strong, and thus more and more a bulwark against Germany. But, I ask, just as our Admiral Kolchak is on the point of triumph, why do the Powers—already acting as a Society of Nations in embryo—hamper him by imposing obligations which can only bind him hand and foot? It has done this in its demand on him that if a solution of the relations between Esthonia, Latvia, Lithuania, and others in the north, and the Caucasian and Transcaspian territories in the south, on the one hand, and Russia on the other, is not speedily reached a settlement will be made in consultation and co-operation with the Society of Nations; and that until such settlement is made the Kolchak Government agrees to recognize these territories as autonomous, and to confirm the relations which may exist between their *de facto* governments and the Entente Governments. The Society of Nations is thus playing right into the hands of Germany. It is continuing the exact German plan, which in order to rule Russia would first divide her. The Society's present action, however, is not as bad as was the incredible Prinkipo proposal and the still worse nomination of a man like Herron as your representative to the Prinkipo Conference, which would have been a practical recognition of Russian Bolshevism. If that is the sort of thing a Society of Nations is going to do, then I say we would be infinitely better off without any society at all."

#### ENGLAND

As to English influence, the chief British Commissioner, Mr. Lloyd George, believing disarmament to be an essential condition of the success of a Society of Nations, says that we cannot expect nations ravaged by war to trust their desolated lands to the Society's protection if its chief advocates themselves, the Great Powers, hesitate to show confidence in its guardianship. But, no matter what self-denying regulations the Great Powers may ultimately agree on as to their own military forces, are they really awakening the trust of those ravaged nations? Having demanded that the German army be reduced to 100,000 men, the Society of Nations would limit the armies of those smaller nations, but more generously, it is true, than in the case of Germany—for instance, Poland may not have more than 80,000 men; Czechoslovakia and Rumania, each not more than 60,000; Jugoslavia, 40,000. At first blush this might seem more than fair to those four nations, especially as they are as anxious as any one to demobilize. But, for the moment, what do they say? "Reduce Germany, Austria, Hungary, Bulgaria—all right," remarked a Slav the other day: "that's the way to have peace. But to reduce the defense of those of us who have been ravaged and oppressed is only a new outrage for us. Our weakening would bring on a new war all the sooner."

"Again," he added, "no one of us seeks to evade his just debts. But is it right for the Peace Commissioners, act-

ing as a Society of Nations, to demand that we shall pay any part of the actual expenses of a war waged against us? That would be monstrous."

He concluded: "The Society of Nations can go too far. Why is it preventing the Rumanians in Hungary from finishing for good and all with Bela Kun and his 85,000 men, many being the German troops of Marshal von Mackensen? Why is it permitting Bela to attack the Czechoslovaks at the same time? Anyway, what can you expect from a man like Lloyd George, who has been willing to leave Constantinople to the Turks?"

#### FRANCE

As to France, we see a nation which, having borne the burden of the war, now feels lonely and exposed, because the Americans and English are withdrawing and demobilizing their forces, just as if the war were over!

France is poorer by the loss of 1,500,000 men killed, and how many mutilated? But this is not all. Let it not be forgotten that France has lost twice as many men as England has. Let it not be forgotten that, compared with us, France has lost many times the number of men we have.

Yet never was there such need here as there is now for labor. For example, to replace the lack of native labor in one region our American forestry contingent is at this moment felling 150,000 trees in the Landes, necessary for immediate consumption in the rebuilding of houses, schools, and factories. This is a practical instance of what the fraternal work of a real Society of Nations can accomplish.

The French have expected that part of their army would by this time be demobilized and that their most pressing needs for labor would be met in some degree. But how can it be done when the French must now occupy the regions abandoned by the Americans and the English?

Then there is another poignant circumstance—the strikes, doubtless fomented by the Boches and Bolsheviki working hand in hand. Their plotting has all the more fruitful ground for success in a country like France, where capital and labor do not yet understand each other as well as they do in England and America—do not yet understand that their interests are in common and that there must be economic harmony for the common good. The employees of a particular concern go on strike, as did the employees of the great dry-goods store the "Printemps," for example; or the employees of a particular industry go on strike, as did those of the sugar refineries just outside of Paris last month. To hear the strikers' talk you might think that they represented some individualistic entity, opposed by all other men. You get no notion from the talk that the strikers realize in any degree that there must be union with all other men, a mutual development.

France is economically ill. That itself is bad enough. But what is worse is the fact that her illness menaces the health

of all other nations. Fortunately, French statesmen are alive to both these things. As to external danger—a future war by Germany—they are grateful for the promised Anglo-American alliance in that event intervening in their behalf. But as to internal danger, how glad they would be to have the moral significance of even a very few American and English soldiers here!

In this connection, while it would be better to have an imperfect Society of Nations than to have none at all, French statesmen still protest that no provision has yet been made for the support of the well-nigh universal opinion favorable to a Society of Nations by a proportionate force. In the words of M. Bourgeois to me: "The armaments of each state should be limited to the needs of the state's internal security, but the contingents for an international force should be so selected that it would be sure of the last word! It is necessary that any future Teutonic alliance should realize that in a recourse to arms it would face a force already completely organized, capable of breaking all resistance and compelling respect for law and justice."

#### GERMANY

There are arguments on both sides as to whether it was or was not a good thing to insert the charter of the Society of Nations in the Peace Treaty. But one thing is sure, anyway—Germany does not yet appreciate (nor do we altogether, I fancy) that the Treaty's value in securing reparation and in preventing future war directly depends upon that Society. Especially does Germany not appreciate the fact that the incorporation of the Society's charter makes the Treaty more elastic than any other has been.

And yet Germany is expecting great things from our Society of Nations. She did, indeed, put forward an alternative scheme for a League of Nations which was at once rejected by the Allies here as unworkable. Nothing daunted, Germany, without the slightest confession that she has sinned and without one word of repentance, demanded admittance into our Society. She doubtless expects that the camouflaged militarism which masks itself under her new Government will meet the entrance qualifications—namely, that the applying state shall have a free self-government, inspiring confidence; that it shall give effective guarantees of sincere intention to observe international obligations; that it shall have loyally carried out a good part of its obligations and show a patent resolve to carry out the rest; and that it shall accept armament limitations as regulated by the Society of Nations.

What Germany is really after is to unsettle the existing Society of Nations at its base; second, to evade all possible performance of international obligations; and, third, to obtain from it the economic and territorial advantages which she was not able to obtain by force.

Again, and in particular, the Society of Nations is helping Germany at this actual moment. The great question here

# CURRENT EVENTS ILLUSTRATED



(C) International Film Service

THIS FINE PHOTOGRAPH OF PRESIDENT  
WILSON AND CARDINAL MERCIER WAS  
MADE IN FRONT OF THE CARDINAL'S  
RESIDENCE AT MALINES DURING PRESI-  
DENT WILSON'S RECENT VISIT TO  
BELGIUM





(C) Press Illustrating Service

#### A PIONEER BISHOP

Here, in Augustus Lakeman's equestrian statue of the first American Methodist Bishop, Francis Asbury, is a characteristic presentation of the old-time pioneer circuit rider



Photo Edwin Levick



(C) Underwood & Underwood

#### THE NEW AND OLD COMMANDERS OF OUR ATLANTIC FLEET

Rear-Admiral Henry B. Wilson (to the left in the portrait) has just succeeded Rear-Admiral Henry T. Mayo in command of the American Atlantic Fleet. The new Admiral is saluting the old Admiral as the flag is raised. On the same occasion both Admirals received the French Legion of Honor decoration



(C) Underwood & Underwood  
THE ARRIVAL OF THE R-34 AT  
MINEOLA, LONG ISLAND, ON  
SUNDAY MORNING, JULY 6,  
AFTER A TEMPESTUOUS VOY-  
AGE ACROSS THE ATLANTIC



International Film Service

MAJOR G. H. SCOTT, IN COMMAND OF THE R-34  
ON HER TRANSATLANTIC VOYAGE. THIRTY-ONE  
MEN IN ALL MADE THE VOYAGE



International Film Service

LIEUTENANT ZACHARY LANSDOWNE, OF THE  
UNITED STATES NAVY, WHO BY INVITATION  
REPRESENTED THIS COUNTRY ON THE VOYAGE



(C) Underwood & Underwood  
"GRUB" FOR THE BRITISH  
DIRIGIBLE. THESE "BOTTLES"  
OF HYDROGEN GAS MAKE ONE  
OF A NUMBER OF PILES OF  
SUCH BOTTLES ASSEMBLED AT  
ROOSEVELT FIELD, MINEOLA.  
TO REFILL THE R-34 FOR HER  
RETURN VOYAGE

THE LARGEST AIRSHIP IN THE WORLD

The British naval dirigible R-34 arrived at Mineola, Long Island, on July 6. An account of the voyage and description of the craft will be found elsewhere

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to-day (June 13) is, "Will she sign the Peace Treaty?"

"Yes," say most people, "she will sign, even though knowing that she cannot execute because she can no longer resist her conquerors by force of arms."

"No," say others, "she will not sign, and for this reason: What the Germans want above all else is protection to person and property. Suppose the German Commissioners sign. The Ebert Government will fall the next day. No government, certainly no Ebert, could stand up against that. What comes in? Perhaps a Haase Government—the Independent Socialists replacing the Majority Socialists. Now, you may be for Haase and not for Ebert, but you must admit that if the majority of Socialists do not protect persons and property better than at present the Minority Socialists could protect not at all. No matter how much new freedom and independence the Haase people might introduce, Germany would drift from bad to worse. There would be anarchy—just what most Germans want to avoid."

"But suppose Germany does not sign. One of two things would occur. Either Count von Brockdorff-Rantzau would place in the hands of the Ententists a decree dividing the German National Assembly and containing the resignation of President Ebert and of all the Ministers and requesting the Ententists to exercise all the sovereign rights of the German state and all the governmental powers; or the non-signature would enormously strengthen the present Government, which already gives a certain protection, and of course the Entente Allies would have to extend throughout Germany the protecting Governments which have worked so well in the occupied zones along the Rhine—the people would thus have a double security of law and order."

We outsiders would then have the demonstration of a Society of Nations at work for the ultimate redemption of a morally bankrupt Power.

We could presumably expect a more immediate result, however, in so far as the Treaty is concerned, through its early

signing by the various governing forces in Germany. The slight amendments as to frontiers and finance so far admitted to that Treaty proves the desire of those constituting the Society of Nations to act fairly. These amendments are not an admission of weakness, but of strength.

These are the critical days for the Society of Nations. These are the days when it must meet the special conditions arising in America, England, France, Italy, Rumania, Japan, China, in the newly made nations—and in Germany. They are testing the Society's backbone. Has it a real backbone? Has it a real fiber? It has.

At the same time, to demonstrate this to the world it must be permeated by a greater atmosphere of understanding, of less political time-serving, less listening for the next election. There must be, in short, less indecision, more force.

Taken as a whole, however, the Society of Nations is not losing, but gaining, ground.

Paris, June 13, 1919.

## THE SIEGE OF BERLIN<sup>1</sup>

A STORY BY ALPHONSE DAUDET

Remote from Prussia as we are, we Americans can understand only through imagination the nature of the Prussian menace; but the French know it, for they are Prussia's neighbors. This is not the first time that France has seen the wearers of the spiked helmet on her soil. This story of Daudet's is not only a prophecy of what is happening in these days, but is also a reminder of the fact that France for many years has been on the frontier of freedom.—THE EDITORS.

WE were going up the Champs Elysées with Doctor V——, gathering from the walls pierced by shell, the pavement plowed by grapeshot, the history of the besieged Paris, when just before reaching the Place de l'Etoile, the doctor stopped and pointed out to me one of those large corner houses so pompously grouped around the Arc de Triomphe.

"Do you see," said he, "those four closed windows on the balcony up there? In the beginning of August, that terrible month of August of '70, so laden with storm and disaster, I was summoned there to attend a case of apoplexy. The sufferer was Colonel Jouve, an old Cuirassier of the First Empire, full of enthusiasm for glory and patriotism, who, at the commencement of the war, had taken an apartment with a balcony in the Champs Elysées—for what do you think? To assist at the triumphal entry of our troops! Poor old man! The news of Wissembourg arrived as he was rising from table. On reading the name of Napoleon at the foot of that bulletin of defeat he fell senseless."

"I found the old Cuirassier stretched upon the floor, his face bleeding and inert as from the blow of a club. Standing, he would have been very tall; lying, he looked immense; with fine features, beautiful teeth, and white curling hair, carrying his eighty years as though they had been sixty. Beside him knelt his granddaughter in tears. She resembled him."

Seeing them side by side, they reminded me of two Greek medallions stamped with the same impress, only the one was antique, earth-stained, its outlines somewhat worn; the other beautiful and clear, in all the luster of freshness.

"The child's sorrow touched me. Daughter and granddaughter of soldiers—for her father was on MacMahon's staff—the sight of this old man stretched before her evoked in her mind another vision no less terrible. I did my best to reassure her, though in reality I had but little hope. We had to contend with hæmoptysis, from which at eighty there is small chance of recovery."

"For three days the patient remained in the same condition of immobility and stupor. Meanwhile came the news of Reichshofen—you remember how strangely? Till the evening we all believed in a great victory—twenty thousand Prussians killed, the Crown Prince prisoner."

"I cannot tell by what miracle, by what magnetic current, an echo of this national joy can have reached our poor invalid, hitherto deaf to all around him; but that evening, on approaching the bed, I found a new man. His eye was almost clear, his speech less difficult, and he had the strength to smile and to stammer:

"'Victory, victory.'"

"'Yes, Colonel, a great victory.' And as I gave the details of MacMahon's splendid success I saw his features relax and his countenance brighten."

"When I went out his granddaughter was waiting for me, pale and sobbing."

"'But he is saved,' said I, taking her hands."

"The poor child had hardly courage to answer me. The truth as to Reichshofen had just been announced, MacMahon a fugitive, the whole army crushed. We looked at each other in consternation, she anxious at the thought of her father, I trembling for the grandfather. Certainly he would not bear this new shock. And yet what could we do? Let him enjoy the illusion which had revived him? But then we should have to deceive him."

"'Well, then, I will deceive him,' said the brave girl, and hastily wiping away her tears she re-entered her grandfather's room with a beaming face."

"It was a hard task she had set herself. For the first few days it was comparatively easy, as the old man's head was weak, and he was as credulous as a child. But with returning health came clearer ideas. It was necessary to keep him *au courant* with the movements of the army and to invent military bulletins. It was pitiful to see that beautiful girl bending night and day over her map of Germany, marking it with little flags, forcing herself to combine the whole of a glorious campaign—Bazaine on the road to Berlin, Frossard in Bavaria, MacMahon on the Baltic. In all this she asked my counsel, and I helped her as far as I could, but it was the grandfather who did the most for us in this imaginary invasion. He had conquered Germany so often during the

<sup>1</sup> From "Tales from Many Sources," by permission of Dodd, Mead & Co.



First Empire. He knew all the moves beforehand. 'Now they should go there. This is what they will do,' and his anticipations were always realized, not a little to his pride. Unfortunately, we might take towns and gain battles, but we never went fast enough for the Colonel. He was insatiable. Every day I was greeted with a fresh feat of arms.

"'Doctor, we have taken Mayence,' said the young girl, coming to meet me with a heartrending smile, and through the door I heard a joyous voice crying:

"'We are getting on, we are getting on. In a week we shall enter Berlin.'

"At that moment the Prussians were but a week from Paris. At first we thought it might be better to move to the provinces, but once out of doors, the state of the country would have told him all, and I thought him still too weak, too enervated, to know the truth. It was therefore decided that they should stay where they were.

"On the first day of the investment I went to see my patient—much agitated, I remember, and with that pang in my heart which we all felt at knowing that the gates of Paris were shut, that the war was under our walls, that our suburbs had become our frontiers.

"I found the old man jubilant and proud.

"'Well,' said he, 'the siege has begun.'

"I looked at him, stupefied.

"'How, Colonel, do you know?'

"His granddaughter turned to me, 'Oh, yes, Doctor, it is great news. The siege of Berlin has commenced.'

"She said this composedly, while drawing out her needle. How could he suspect anything? He could not hear the cannon nor see that unhappy Paris, so sullen and disorderly. All that he saw from his bed was calculated to keep up his delusion. Outside was the Arc de Triomphe, and in the room quite a collection of souvenirs of the First Empire. Portraits of marshals, engravings of battles, the King of Rome in his baby robes; the stiff consoles, ornamented with trophies in brass, were covered with Imperial relics, medals, bronzes; a stone from St. Helena under a glass shade; miniatures all representing the same becurled lady, in ball-dress, in a yellow gown with leg-of-mutton sleeves and light eyes; and all—the consoles, the King of Rome, the medals, the yellow ladies with short waists and sashes under their arms—in that style of awkward stiffness which was the grace of 1806. Good Colonel! it was this atmosphere of victory and conquest, rather than all we could say, which made him believe so naively in the siege of Berlin.

"From that day our military operations became much simpler. Taking Berlin was merely a matter of patience. Every now and then, when the old man was tired of waiting, a letter from his son was read to him—an imaginary letter, of course, as nothing could enter Paris, and as, since Sedan, MacMahon's aide-de-camp had been sent to a German fortress. Can you not imagine the despair of the poor girl,

without tidings of her father, knowing him to be a prisoner, deprived of all comforts, perhaps ill, and yet obliged to make him speak in cheerful letters, somewhat short, as from a soldier in the field, always advancing in a conquered country. Sometimes, when the invalid was weaker than usual, weeks passed without fresh news. But was he anxious and unable to sleep, suddenly a letter arrived from Germany which she read gayly at his bedside, struggling hard with her tears. The Colonel listened religiously, smiling with an air of superiority, approving, criticising, explaining; but it was in the answers to his son that he was at his best. 'Never forget that you are a Frenchman,' he wrote; 'be generous to those poor people. Do not make the invasion too hard for them.' His advice was never ending; edifying sermons about respect of property, the politeness due to ladies—in short, quite a code of military honor for the use of conquerors. With all this he put in some general reflections on politics and the conditions of the peace to be imposed on the vanquished. With regard to the latter, I must say he was not exacting:

"'The war indemnity and nothing else. It is no good to take provinces. Can one turn Germany into France?'

"He dictated this with so firm a voice, and one felt so much sincerity in his words, so much patriotic faith, that it was impossible to listen to him unmoved.

"Meanwhile the siege went on—not the siege of Berlin, alas! We were at the worst period of cold, of bombardment, of epidemic, of famine. But, thanks to our care and the indefatigable tenderness which surrounded him, the old man's serenity was never for a moment disturbed. Up to the end I was able to procure white bread and fresh meat for him, but for him only. You could not imagine anything more touching than those breakfasts of the grandfather, so innocently egotistic, sitting up in bed, fresh and smiling, the napkin tied under his chin, at his side his granddaughter, pale from her privations, guiding his hands, making him drink, helping him to eat all these good, forbidden things. Then, revived by the repast, in the comfort of his warm room, with the wintry wind shut out and the snow eddying about the window, the old Cuirassier would recall his Northern campaigns and would relate to us that disastrous retreat in Russia where there was nothing to eat but frozen biscuit and horseflesh.

"'Can you understand that, little one? We ate horseflesh.'

"I should think she did understand it. For two months she had tasted nothing else. As convalescence approached our task increased daily in difficulty. The numbness of the Colonel's senses, as well as of his limbs, which had hitherto helped us so much, was beginning to pass away. Once or twice already those terrible volleys at the Porte Maillot had made him start and prick up his ears like a war-horse; we were obliged to invent a recent victory of Bazaine's before Berlin and

salvoes fired from the Invalides in honor of it. Another day (the Thursday of Buzenval, I think it was) his bed had been pushed to the window, whence he saw some of the National Guard massed upon the Avenue de la Grande Armée.

"'What soldiers are those?' he asked, and we heard him grumbling beneath his teeth:

"'Badly drilled, badly drilled.'

"Nothing came of this, but we understood that henceforth greater precautions were necessary. Unfortunately, we were not careful enough.

"One evening I was met by the child in much trouble.

"'It is to-morrow they make their entry,' she said.

"Could the grandfather's door have been open? In thinking of it since, I remember that all that evening his face wore an extraordinary expression. Probably he had overheard us; only we spoke of the Prussians and he thought of the French, of the triumphal entry he had so long expected, MacMahon descending the Avenue amid flowers and flourish of trumpets, his own son riding beside the marshal, and he himself on his balcony, in full uniform as at Lützen, saluting the ragged colors and the eagles blackened by powder.

"Poor Colonel Jouve! He no doubt imagined that we wished to prevent his assisting at the defile of our troops, lest the emotion should prove too much for him, and therefore took care to say nothing to us; but the next day, just at the time the Prussian battalions cautiously entered the long road leading from the Porte Maillot to the Tuileries, the window up there was softly opened and the Colonel appeared on the balcony with his helmet, his sword, all his long-unused, but glorious apparel of Milhaud's Cuirassiers.

"I often ask myself what supreme effort of will, what sudden impulse of fading vitality, had placed him thus erect in harness.

"All we know is that he was there, standing at the railing, wondering to find the wide avenue so silent, the shutters all closed, Paris like a great lazaret, flags everywhere, but such strange ones, white with red crosses, and no one to meet our soldiers.

"For a moment he may have thought himself mistaken.

"But no! there, behind the Arc de Triomphe, there was a confused sound, a black line advancing in the growing daylight—then, little by little, the spikes of the helmets glisten, the little drums of Jena begin to beat, and under the Arc de l'Etoile, accompanied by the heavy tramp of the troops, by the clatter of sabers, bursts forth Schubert's 'Triumphal March.'

"In the dead silence of the streets was heard a cry, a terrible cry:

"'To arms!—to arms!—the Prussians.' And the four Uhlans of the advance guard might have seen up there, on the balcony, a tall old man stagger, wave his arms, and fall. This time Colonel Jouve was dead. Digitized by Google

# WEEKLY OUTLINE STUDY OF CURRENT HISTORY

BY J. MADISON GATHANY, A.M.

HOPE STREET HIGH SCHOOL, PROVIDENCE, R. I.

*Based on The Outlook of July 9, 1919*

Each week an Outline Study of Current History based on the preceding number of The Outlook will be printed for the benefit of current events classes, debating clubs, teachers of history and of English, and the like, and for use in the home and by such individual readers as may desire suggestions in the serious study of current history.—THE EDITORS.

[Those who are using the weekly outline should not attempt to cover the whole of an outline in any one lesson or study. Assign for one lesson selected questions, one or two propositions for discussion, and only such words as are found in the material assigned. Or distribute selected questions among different members of the class or group and have them report their findings to all when assembled. Then have all discuss the questions together.]

## I—INTERNATIONAL AFFAIRS

**Topic:** Versailles and After; Protests; Ratify the Treaty.

**Reference:** Pages 389, 390; 393, 394.

### Questions:

1. The Germans have signed the Treaty of Peace. What does The Outlook mean in saying: "The United States to-day is still at war with Germany. Not merely technically at war"? 2. What reasons does The Outlook advance for believing that "if this peace is to be a peace of justice, it must be a peace of vigilance"? 3. Give the German people and nation five reasons why they "fail to command the world's respect." 4. Make a list of the protests against the Treaty of Versailles mentioned by The Outlook. Why these protests? Can you add any further protests? 5. Discuss whether China did right in refusing to sign the Treaty. 6. Give as many reasons as you can why the ratification of the Treaty of Versailles is more significant than the ratification of any other treaty in American history. 7. What, according to The Outlook, will the ratification of this Treaty by all the Allied nations mean? Does it seem to you that it will mean all these things? Reasons. 8. Tell what you think of The Outlook's belief as to the result if we fail to accept the treaty and do not enter the League of Nations. 9. Discuss: The Treaty is by no means perfect, but it is a big advance over the diplomatic method of 1914. 10. Give arguments for and against this proposition: America can in the future "render the greatest service to the world if it is allowed to express its opinion as an independent and impartial state as each crisis in civilization arises."

## II—NATIONAL AFFAIRS

**Topic:** Industrial Democracy on Trial.

**Reference:** Editorial, pages 394-396.

### Questions:

1. From this editorial and other sources, state and explain several reasons for industrial unrest. 2. Explain somewhat at length what industrial democracy is. 3. What reasons are there for believing that it is on trial? 4. Give several reasons for believing, now that the war is over, that the first problem which must be solved is industrial reconstruction. 5. How does Mr. John Leitch believe organized industries can be made democratic? 6. Make clear what The Outlook means by saying that indus-

trial democracy is much more than profit-sharing. 7. Labor has been and now generally is excluded from representation in the control of industry. Discuss the results of this. Do you think that labor should be represented in the ownership and management of all businesses? Reasons. 8. Among the schemes advocated for the improvement of social and industrial conditions are communism, Socialism, anarchism, the single tax, and constructive liberalism. Explain briefly the meaning of each and tell your own opinion of these schemes. 9. Discuss whether poverty and pauperism could be banished from the United States in twenty-five years. 10. You would do well to own "Industry and Humanity," by W. L. Mackenzie King (Houghton Mifflin), and "Principles of Political Economy," by T. N. Carver (Ginn). Read also a suggestive book, "Proposed Roads to Freedom," by B. Russell (Henry Holt).

## III—LOCAL AFFAIRS

**Topic:** North Dakota's Rash Adventure.

**Reference:** Editorial, pages 396, 397.

### Questions:

1. What is North Dakota's adventure? The Outlook considers it rash. Do you? Reasons. 2. Furnish proofs for The Outlook's statement: America "is built in such a way as to make experiments comparatively safe and simple." Illustrate by giving not less than one experiment from each of the following phases of public life: social, educational, religious, industrial, and political. 3. Why has North Dakota undertaken this experiment? Explain. 4. What are some of the things that, in your opinion, are against true Americanism? Illustrate your answer. 5. What is State paternalism? Discuss whether we have enough of it in the United States.

## IV—PROPOSITIONS FOR DISCUSSION

(These propositions are suggested directly or indirectly by the subject-matter of The Outlook, but not discussed in it.)

1. The Irish question is purely a domestic affair. 2. All true Americans will heartily welcome the return of President Wilson.

## V—VOCABULARY BUILDING

(All of the following words and expressions are found in The Outlook for July 9, 1919. Both before and after looking them up in the dictionary or elsewhere, give their meaning in your own words. The figures in parentheses refer to pages on which the words may be found.)

Technically, treaty, league, alarmists (389); ratify, negotiate (393); impracticable (394); referendum, eminent domain (396); tinctured, leeches, reactionary (397).

## "A GENTLE CYNIC"

Under this title, chosen by Professor Jastrow, of the University of Pennsylvania, for his new theory and new metrical version of the Book of Ecclesiastes, "The Preacher," The Outlook reviewed it in its issue of June 18. As stated then, he regards it as a genial satire by an unknown Hebrew "Omar Khayyám," to which some orthodox critic, or critics, have added comments, amendments, and replies.

It should not be forgotten that in 1905 a more serious and more definite view of that puzzling book was presented by an equally eminent Semitic scholar, Professor Haupt, of Johns Hopkins University. He attributes the genuine portions of it to a Sadducean physician at Jerusalem in the second century B.C. The Epicurean view of life which he inculcated under the pseudonym of King Solomon naturally roused the ire of orthodox critics. The Pharisees, unable to suppress the book, injected into it the neutralizing comments and replies which resulted in its admission, A.D. 90, into the Jewish canon of Holy Scripture. In that dark time for Judaism it may have seemed to those rabbis what Luther in his stormy career declared it—"a book of consolation."

Professor Haupt's metrical version of it, with an Introduction and notes, makes a handsome quarto of forty-seven pages, from the Johns Hopkins Press, price-marked fifty cents. His translation of the passage, "Cast thy bread upon the waters," etc. (xi. 1, 2), is eminently Sadducean and worldly-wise:

"Send thy breadcorn across the water,  
Though it take many days—thou wilt regain it;  
But apportion it 'twixt seven or eight [ships];  
For what may happen, thou knowest not."  
J. M. W.

## CONFIDENCE RESTORED

The article by F. M. Davenport in The Outlook of June 4 will restore confidence in The Outlook among some of its readers. The friends of the progress of social well-being are not sufficiently numerous in the party of Mr. Davenport and Colonel Roosevelt to keep other friends of social progress assured; the position won by Senators Penrose and Warren and by Congressman Mann in the organization of this Congress is not reassuring; and for that reason the words of Mr. Davenport are timely. Too many periodicals of the class of The Outlook appear to be committed irrevocably to the opposition to Mr. Wilson and have sought to undermine him in the public confidence till protests from their readers forced a change of tone. This article should serve as a warning that there is a section of the Republican following which will not go to all lengths in its distrust of the Democrats as a party without financial convictions and with a "pandering tendency." Does not Mr. Davenport's cross-section of Albany Republican politics show in the Republican party a "pandering tendency"? It is well that The Outlook still stands as the spokesman of the Rooseveltian conscience and warns certain interests that if the poor are not to rob the rich the Republican party will not be permitted to hold the poor while some of the rich rob them.

JOHN MCCARTHY,  
Pastor Eastwood Memorial  
Methodist Church,  
Caruthersville, Missouri.

*They couldn't believe it would happen—but it did.* And that hospital fire cost the lives of ten bedridden patients and three nurses.

Some five billion dollars of business property has been protected from fire by automatic sprinklers.

State Industrial Commissions are guarding the lives of factory employees by requiring this same un-failing protection in business property.

The United States Government insisted on war industries being so protected.



## Are you one of the dull public ?

"**T**HERE is not much chance of a fire in a hospital," said the doctor.

"Unless somebody overturns an alcohol stove or unless there is defective wiring—or something happens in the heating plant—or unless—well, I guess I'm getting myself in trouble here," he ended ruefully.

Many other good and useful citizens would say just what this doctor said. You never can know and appreciate fire dangers till you *stop* and think how many, many causes there are, and how worthless ordinary methods of prevention have proved themselves.

Hospitals for the insane with splendid equipment for helping or curing the mentally unfit; hospitals where little crippled children grow strong and learn once more to play; hospitals where the blind are taught trades so they can go back to a happy and natural life; hospitals

where wounded heroes are made whole again; all with the finest of modern appliances, light, air, sunshine, heroic doctors and nurses—but no fire-fighting apparatus worth mentioning.

Constant exposure to the worst kind of death in institutions *dedicated to humanity*, the world over!

Investigate your own Hospital. Find out for yourself what will mean safety for the patients.

Don't put on your nurses, those fine women already giving their lives to the service of others, the cruel burden of responsibility in case of fire.

See that your hospital is equipped with Grinnell Automatic Sprinkler System. Like a hundred firemen scattered throughout the building, always on the job! When the fire starts, *the water starts*—no chance for the fire to spread.

Read—"Fire Tragedies and Their Remedy"

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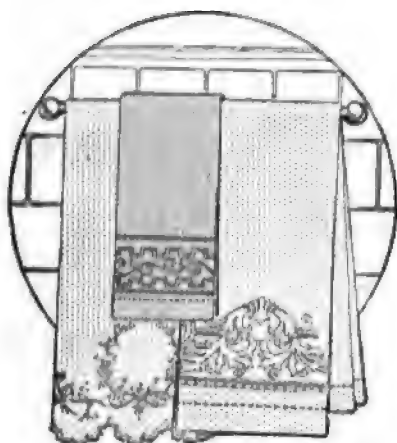


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Reg. Trade-Mark

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## THE NEW BOOKS

This Department will include descriptive notes, with or without brief comments, about books received by The Outlook. Many of the important books will have more extended and critical treatment later

### FICTION

**All the Brothers Were Valiant.** By Ben Ames Williams. The Macmillan Company, New York.

A story of love and sea adventure of quite unusual vigor and imaginative vividness. There is tragedy in the situations, but there is also the record of high purpose and dauntless character.

**Black Sheep Chapel.** By Margaret Baillie-Saunders. The George H. Doran Company, New York.

Black Sheep Chapel was originally Bank Chepe [market] Chapel, and was once owned by the London Vintners' Company. It becomes a ritualistic church and its sacristan, a dealer in sawdust, and his adopted son, whom he means to offer as a second Samuel to the divine service, are chief among the novel's characters. One might expect a story of pietism or propaganda; on the contrary, the novel is intensely human and has a good deal of gentle irony. It is decidedly original and well written.

**Foreign Magic.** Tales of Every-Day China. By Jean Carter Cochran. Illustrated. The George H. Doran Company, New York.

Too many books about the Chinese make them seem utterly alien and almost unhuman; this book brings the reader into sympathetic touch with the kindly traits of the race as seen by one whose own spiritual attributes bring out the best in her Chinese friends. This is the "Foreign Magic" that wins and transforms the individuals described in these tales of Chinese life.

**Haunted Bookshop (The).** By Christopher Morley. Doubleday, Page & Co., Garden City.

A story that begins so realistically that the reader is impelled to take down the telephone book to get the address of the haunted bookshop. The tale starts quietly enough to please the most scholastic bookworm, but ends with thrills that will satisfy the most exacting lover of melodrama.

**Saint's Progress.** By John Galsworthy. Charles Scribner's Sons, New York.

In the delicacy yet firmness of its fictional art this may be classed with Mr. Galsworthy's best novels. Never once does the reader's interest falter, never once do the four or five principal characters lose definite outline and human reality. Passion, sorrow, disillusionment, and perplexity are here in abundance. The war's effects in England are generalized, by intimation at least, as being disheartening and morally relaxing. Not all people will agree with the soundness of all this shadowy intimation. The progress which Mr. Galsworthy's Saint (a sweet-natured parson) makes is not an advance in faith, hope, and patriotism, but a shaking of his archaic theological dogmas and a confusion of mind as to England's social future.

### BOOKS FOR YOUNG FOLKS

**Boy Scouts Book of Stories (The).** Edited by Franklin K. Mathews. Illustrated. D. Appleton & Co., New York.

The Boy Scout must be abnormal indeed if he doesn't find this book to his liking. It contains stories selected from the works of O. Henry, R. L. Stevenson, Arthur Conan Doyle, Mark Twain, Joseph C. Lincoln, and other writers who know boys and how to write boys' stories. It is safe to say that it will soon become a well-

*The New Books (Continued)*

thumbed book in any place where it falls within the reach of a group of boys.

**Joyous Travelers (The).** By Maud Lindsay and Emilie Poulsson. Illustrated. The Lothrop, Lee & Shepard Company, Boston.

Nice stories, nice pictures, nice verses for nice children to read or have read to them about bedtime. Pleasant dreams are sure to follow, for these fairy stories are old-fashioned enough to have happy endings and new-fashioned enough to rouse and keep the interest of all children who love an imaginative tale.

## BIOGRAPHY

**Iron Hunter (The).** By Chase S. Osborn. Illustrated. The Macmillan Company, New York.

The "iron hunter" sought and found iron mines with much success; and when, in their turn, the people of Michigan were hunting for a capable man for Governor, they found the "iron hunter" and elected him. The story of his life as here told will thrill all progressive Americans; it is replete with stirring incidents and is told with dramatic effect.

**Journal of a Disappointed Man (The).** By W. N. P. Barbellion. Introduction by H. G. Wells. The George H. Doran Company, New York.

Mr. Wells in his preface says: "In this diary of an intensely egotistical young naturalist, tragically caught by the creeping approach of death, we have one of the most moving aspects of our universal struggle." The diary is in fact moving and also depressing, but the reader is saved from being steeped in gloom by the acuteness of the writer's comment on men and life. The book is morbid and feverish but brilliant. Is it disguised fiction or actual diary, or a mingling of both? Most people who read Marie Bashkirtseff's journal will inevitably be reminded of that singular ebullition, not by the matter but by the manner of this diary. So when, half-way through the book, Barbellion discovers Marie and declares, "She is the very spit of me," one wonders whether this is not a device whereby the author forestalls a natural comment. At any rate, it is certainly true that, as Barbellion says: "She feels as I feel. We have the same self-absorption, the same vanity and corroding ambition. She is impressionable, volatile, passionate—ill! So am I." Whatever its inner history, the book has a fascination of its own, dismal as its ending is.

**Life of John Redmond (The).** By Warre B. Wells. Illustrated. The George H. Doran Company, New York.

A sympathetic yet judicial account of the life of one of Ireland's recent leaders. The book is largely, and necessarily, a history of Irish politics during the last generation; it is singularly fair-minded, and will make a strong appeal to people who wish to study the question of Home Rule dispassionately and with open minds.

**HISTORY. POLITICAL ECONOMY. AND POLITICS**  
**Bolshevism.** By John Spargo. Harper & Brothers, New York.

We do not know of any book which describes so accurately and so judicially what Bolshevism is, how it differs from Socialism, how it differs from democracy, and what were the conditions and events in Russia out of which it has grown. John Spargo is a Socialist—in our judgment, the most intelligent and fair-minded of any modern writer on the subject. He is English-born and has the Anglo-Saxon belief in law and order. He is an idealist, and in that respect has a faith which is in

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## THE NATION'S INDUSTRIAL PROGRESS

Believing that the advance of business is a subject of vital interest and importance, The Outlook will present under the above heading frequent discussions of subjects of industrial and commercial interest. This department will include paragraphs of timely interest and articles of educational value dealing with the industrial upbuilding of the Nation. Comment and suggestions are invited.

### PREPARATION FOR GAS DEFENSE

Now that the war is over, many interesting stories can be made public of the quick and efficient response of manufacturers to the Government's requirements of war material. Many large plants were, almost overnight, converted wholly or in part to the manufacture of army supplies, and this instant co-operation contributed in large measure to the success of our forces abroad.

An interesting story appeared recently in the "Colgate Clock," published by Colgate & Co., telling of the part this company played in the preparation for gas defense. We believe that the following excerpts from this article will be of interest to our readers:

The modern gas mask, as every one knows, has two eyepieces—lenses made of glass or celluloid or a combination of both. It is essential that these be clean and bright as long as the mask is in actual use. Should they for any reason become clouded, the soldier is as helpless as though he were blind. The difficulty in keeping these eyepieces clear seemed insurmountable—moisture from the breath would collect on them, making it impossible to see clearly through them.

The need of an anti-dimming material was recognized by the War Department in preparing equipment for the first overseas fighting contingent, and the men charged with the task of procuring it approached Colgate & Co. for a solution of the problem.

With alacrity, of course, they agreed to do their utmost. During the next few days following the Government's request experiment after experiment was made and many things were tried. No trouble or expense was spared. Finally a compound was found which met all tests. After treatment with this compound the lenses remained clear even when the mask was put to the same arduous test that it would meet in the field of warfare.

While the tests were proceeding a special die had been made for stamping out the tubes in which the compound was to be packed. (In its early days the compound was in the form of a paste, like a shaving or dental cream, and a special tube was required.) The formula was perfected and the manufacture of the compound was begun, and in a very short time a large quantity was ready for shipment. Not only was the quiet work of those experimental days a vital help in defeating the enemy, but the mechanical feat of turning out thousands upon thousands of tubes in a few days was remarkable.

Wishing to keep nothing secret from the Government that might help, the formula of the first anti-dimming preparation was turned over to them. This was for the double purpose of facilitating improvement and posting the Government on just what

they were using. In the very beginning a stick form for the compound had been suggested as being more practical and quicker to manufacture. The Research branch of the War Department became greatly interested in the work, and able chemists sought to procure an even better compound—one that would not fail even with careless application—and an anti-dimming stick was soon decided upon. It was about two inches long and half an inch thick, wrapped except for one end in tinfoil, and packed with a small piece of cotton flannel in a round tin box. These sticks were turned out at the rate of 100,000 a day, a task involving much labor and skill.

The method of applying the anti-dimming compound was simple. A small quantity was rubbed over the eye-pieces, which were afterwards polished with the flannel cloth. After this treatment the moisture, instead of collecting in drops, spread over the glass in a thin sheet which did not affect its transparency in the least.

As the effect of one application lasted for days, one stick should have been enough for a lifetime. But unfortunately the little tin box, which was sturdy and well made, presented to the doughboy alluring possibilities as a holder for matches or cigarettes—and away went the stick. It was necessary to have sufficient sticks to replace any that were lost.

The other substance, known as Sag Paste, was used to combat the frightful mustard gas, which was used so extensively during the latter part of the war. This gas, which, strictly speaking, was not a gas at all but a volatile liquid, not only affected the throat and lungs, but where it penetrated the clothing caused serious burns—especially where the skin was damp from perspiration.

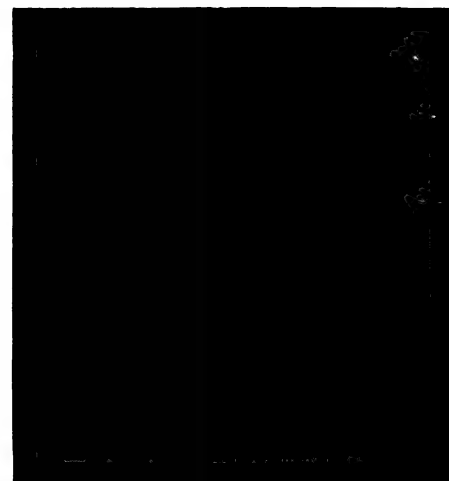
The German drive to the Marne in 1918 was made largely with this gas. Shells were filled with it, which on exploding often killed everything in the vicinity. As the gas mask protected only the face, something was needed to prevent the gas reaching the body. An important problem suddenly confronted the Army, and the Commander-in-Chief cabled to Washington urging that something be found to counteract the effects of mustard gas and shipped abroad as soon as possible.

A preparation was thus sought that would protect the skin against the burning action of the gas. Haste was the first consideration, and the first experiments were made with materials which were procurable at once in large quantities. Various ointments were tried out on volunteers, who allowed themselves to be exposed to the gas, first rubbing the ointment on the skin. One of the ointments which was submitted was found to give the needed protection, and its manufacture was begun with all haste. The Sag Paste was packed in special large tin tubes, seven inches long and an inch and a half in diameter, and large quantities were prepared and shipped in June—the month in which the need first became apparent.

The manufacture of Sag Paste was continued until the signing of the armistice. An idea of the gigantic scale on which this work was carried out, which will also give a hint of its importance as a war measure, can be gained from the fact that hundreds of tons of Sag Paste were made and shipped and several car-loads of pure block tin used in the manufacture of the tubes.

Why the name "Sag Paste"? The word "gas" spelled backwards!

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*The New Books (Continued)*

sharp contrast to such Socialists as Morris Hillquit. He believes that the present wages system is economically unsound and ethically unjust, and he wishes for its overturn; but he wishes to change present social conditions because they work deterioration of character in all classes in society. The change in conditions is a means to an end; the end to be sought is the recognition of the obligation of social duty resting on every member of society and the door of opportunity for self-development open to every member of society, and therefore liberty, equality, and fraternity for all. Bolshevism denies that the obligations of the moral law rest on the proletariat if they come into power, or that the door of opportunity should be open to the property-owners and the intellectuals in case a proletarian government is organized. The Bolsheviks do not want liberty for the people; they want power for themselves. To a rational Socialist, to a real democrat, no indictment of Bolshevism could be more conclusive than Lenin's own definition of it, which John Spargo quotes: "Just as one hundred and fifty thousand lordly land-owners under Czarism dominated the one hundred and thirty millions of Russian peasants, so two hundred thousand members of the Bolshevik party are imposing their proletarian will on the mass, but this time in the interest of the latter." This book is to be recommended not only to editors, preachers, and teachers who have to deal with the problems which the Bolshevik revolution has brought before the world, but to all Americans who really wish to know what Bolshevism is, how it sprang into being, and how men of sanity and good morals should deal with it and with the conditions which have given it birth.

**Mexico Under Carranza.** By Thomas Edward Gibbon. Doubleday, Page & Co., Garden City.

Mr. Gibbon agrees with other Americans who have studied existing conditions by actual, extended observation that Carranza's Government is not preserving order, protecting property, or substantially aiding the peons, who make up eighty per cent of the population. His indictment against the present régime is both severe and specific.

**Problem of the Pacific (The).** By C. Brunsdon Fletcher. Preface by the Right Hon. Sir William MacGregor. Henry Holt & Co., New York.

The Australian author of "The New Pacific" in this new work adds materially to his former discussion of world questions. His chapter on "Two Ideas of Empire," comparing German and British ideas, is illuminating. In reply to the question, "Will a beaten Germany be a converted Germany?"—that is, as to just colonial administration—he replies: "The Germany we know has been bred into a bully and a world-pirate through generations of successful buccaneering, and it will take generations for the new Germany to unlearn the lessons of its failure." The discussion of the relations of Australia to India and Japan is valuable in suggestion and exposition.

## WAR BOOKS

**History of the Great War (A).** By Arthur Conan Doyle. Vol. IV. The George H. Doran Company, New York.

This volume covers the story of the British campaign in France and Flanders in 1917, ending with the battle of Cambrai. It is chiefly a military history and has too much technical detail for the general reader, although touches of drama and color are to be found here and there.

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### Business Situations

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**WIDOW** desires supervising elderly gentleman's home. South winters. References. 7,104, Outlook.

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**COLLEGE woman, teacher and lecturer—demonstrator of cookery, desires non-resident school position, September, 1919. References.** 7,148, Outlook.

## MISCELLANEOUS

**M. W. Wightman & Co. Shopping Agency,** established 1895. No charge; prompt delivery. 44 West 23d St., New York.

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## BY THE WAY

Personally conducted round-the-world trips are again being planned by the tourist agencies, after a long interim caused by the war. The announcements read alluringly, but, alas! the prices have gone up after the prevailing fashion. One trip of this sort, lasting nearly eight months, will cost \$5,875! And even at this figure, the announcement says, "rooms with private bath cannot be guaranteed."

The continued high prices of food are hit off by "Pêle-Mêle," of Paris, in two pictures. One presents a bill of fare for 1918, somewhat thus: "Sirloin, 3 francs; peas, 1.25; coffee, 1 franc—It is the war!" The other itemizes the 1919 situation thus: "Beef, 3 francs; beans, 1.25; coffee, 1 franc—It is the peace!"

The American tourist who said of Niagara Falls, "Gosh! that's neat!" is matched by a Scotch tourist at the Pyramids, who, according to "Harper's Magazine," said, as he gazed at the stupendous pile, "Ah, mon, what a lot o' mason-work not to be bringing in any rent!"

Houses and apartments seem to be scarce in cities on the other side of the Atlantic as well as here, as a result of the suspension of building during the war. Here are two humorous indications of the shortage. From a British weekly: "Lady: 'How was it you lost your job?' Tramp: 'Well, mum, I was a nartist, I was—used ter paint them "To Let" notices.'" From a Christiania (Norway) weekly: "Have you a room to let?" "Yes, but I entertain applications only from night editors who are out all day."

"There were probably not more than two professional oil geologists in Oklahoma at the time of the discovery of the Ponca anticline," says a book on the oil-producing country. "Now, a few years later, every big company has its staff of geologists, some companies employing two or three hundred men in that work alone. The State University is turning out big classes of geologists every year." One of the oil wells in western Oklahoma produces five hundred barrels a day from a depth of 4,000 feet. This is said to be the deepest producing oil well in the State.

The Osage Indian Reservation in Oklahoma, according to the above-quoted authority, is the least developed region yet remaining in the State. It is rich in oil, and its development is just beginning. It is owned by the Osage tribe of Indians—probably the richest population, individually, in the world. They number about 2,200. "Each Indian is estimated to be worth \$50,000. Each one draws about \$5,000 a year from the treasury of the tribe. They are still a band of blanketed Indians, yet a family of five can spend \$25,000 a year."

The old saying, "Many hands make light work," receives a modern exemplification in the news item that the war-ship Wyoming was painted from stern to stern in forty minutes. Eight hundred "gobs" went over the vessel's sides with paint brushes and pots, and gave the ship, 585 feet long, its new dress in this time, which is said to constitute a record for such work.

A. W. L. sends a suggestion to ward off an attack of the blues: "If any of your women readers ever get despondent in these days of high prices and low spirits after the tension of war times, I would

advise them to go up into the garret (if they are fortunate enough to have one) with a like-minded pal and put on the discarded hats of yesteryear and before. I did this the other day when the blues were impending, and my sister and I screamed ourselves red in the face with the ridiculous appearance we made in the fashions of a decade back. Try it! You've no idea how much fun you'll get out of it."

Two domiciliary memorials to great Americans are being planned at present—one to Theodore Roosevelt, the other to Horace Greeley. The Roosevelt memorial will take the form of a restoration of his birthplace, 28 East Twentieth Street, New York City, and the Woman's Roosevelt Memorial Association is now asking for contributions of a million dollars for purchasing and remodeling the property. The Greeley memorial is to consist of a similar restoration of the house in East Poultney, Vermont, in which Greeley learned the printing trade. It has been purchased by the Vermont Press Association and will be used as a museum of material relating to the great journalist's career.

While the houses spoken of above are thus in the way of being preserved, the announcement is made that the residence of Alexander Hamilton at 122 William Street, New York City, is to be demolished to make way for an office building. Washington is said to have used this old house as one of his numerous "headquarters" before the British occupation of New York City during the Revolution. Hamilton occupied it after independence was won, and then moved "uptown" to Hamilton Grange, where he lived until the duel took place which resulted in his death.

Bears, like pigeons and cats, have an instinct for "homing," it seems. In his book on "The Grizzly" Mr. E. A. Mills quotes this story about a pet bear: "He had been teased by a visiting ranchman. When the ranchman had been reassembled and revived, it was decided that the bear must be 'lost.' He was led two hundred miles from the ranch and bidden to go his way. His return to the ranch preceded that of his keeper by eight hours. He was led [from Wyoming] to the mountains of Idaho, and the duration of his return journey not improbably is still the minimum record for that course. Finally two admirers conducted him to Oregon and there parted with him forever."

Mr. Mills gives the grizzly a good character, saying that he rarely attacks man. When brought to bay, however, he is a courageous fighter. This incident is cited in proof. A grizzly was chased by dogs and hunters into a box canyon. The bear fought the dogs with coolness and resource while the hunters waited for a chance to shoot. When the dogs attacked him from behind or at the side, he brushed them off without turning his eyes from the front. At a favorable moment he charged, scattering the dogs and killing two of them, disabling two horses, breaking a man's arm, and making good his escape before the demoralized party could fire a shot!

A palpable hit on the manners of many individuals among the traveling public in this land of democracy is the following from the Washington "Star": "I can't understand," said Uncle Eben, "why some folks think de only way to show dey's jes' as good as anybody is to act disagreeable."



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# The Outlook

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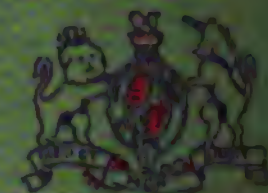


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# How I Discovered My Own Character

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I SHALL never forget the light that flooded my mental vision when Dr. Blackford singled me out from that audience of 153 purchasing agents and said: "This gentleman is wasting his time in the wrong kind of work—for he is the *blond* type!"

We were gathered at the Hotel Astor for a dinner and meeting of purchasing agents—and the men represented the greatest concerns of their kind in the United States.

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"It is exactly as I told your president it would be—when he invited me to address this company.

"All of you—with a half dozen exceptions—are rather pronounced *brunets*.

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"But, were this an organization of successful salesmen, you would find most of them to be *blonds*.

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And I am the blond type—thought I—one of the exceptions in this room! Can it be that I am "in wrong"? I had felt that in that group of purchasing agents I could hold up my end quite well. And I was jolted!

But as Dr. Blackford went on I became more and more certain that this remarkable teacher of character analysis had called the turn correctly.

"There is more to this scientific fact than color of the eyes, hair and skin—vastly more," continued Dr. Blackford.

"I observe that the prevailing type of features among you gentlemen is what science knows as the 'concave type'—prominent forehead at the top, short nose, prominent chin."

I found my hands playing about my face—and looking in embarrassment, I found many of my neighbors doing the same thing! Then I realized that my features were just the opposite—sloping forehead, prominent nose, receding chin. (The convex type, Dr. Blackford called it.)

If I needed any more proof, I got it overwhelmingly

when Dr. Blackford asked the audience to choose "subjects" from their fellow-members, invited them to the platform, and after a quick survey of their features told them with startling accuracy what their



"And I Am a Blond"

special capabilities were and where their greatest powers lay.

I cannot remember when I have seen a group of men more deeply or more seriously interested.

But Dr. Blackford's revelation of the science of Character Analysis had done more for me perhaps than for any other man in the room.

The next day I got a set of Dr. Blackford's simple lessons in "Reading Character at Sight," which I learned the Independent Corporation was publishing at a popular price, and it took me just one evening to discover the practical application of all the wonderful things that Dr. Blackford had told us at the meeting of the purchasing agents.

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With the result that, first having achieved the coveted position of sales manager, I am today vice-president of our company.

You see, I am the blond type.

And my features are *convex*.

And if it hadn't been for my chance meeting with Dr. Blackford I would probably

still be plugging along at the same old "wrong job"—with a salary check only a fraction of the rather big one that cheers up my bank balance every week in these happy and more prosperous days.

Perhaps you, too, have been jolly yourself about yourself and trying, as I did, to make your success by sheer courage and hard work, instead of analyzing your capabilities and fitting yourself into the kind of work you are naturally best fitted to do.

In that case, I beg of you to get that wonderful course of Dr. K. M. H. Blackford, the leading character analyst in the United States, and join the many thousands who have learned, in an amazingly short time, not only how to size up other people from outward signs, but how to size up one's own character, how to attract the friendship of other people, how best to strive for the success that your ordinary qualifications entitle you to achieve.

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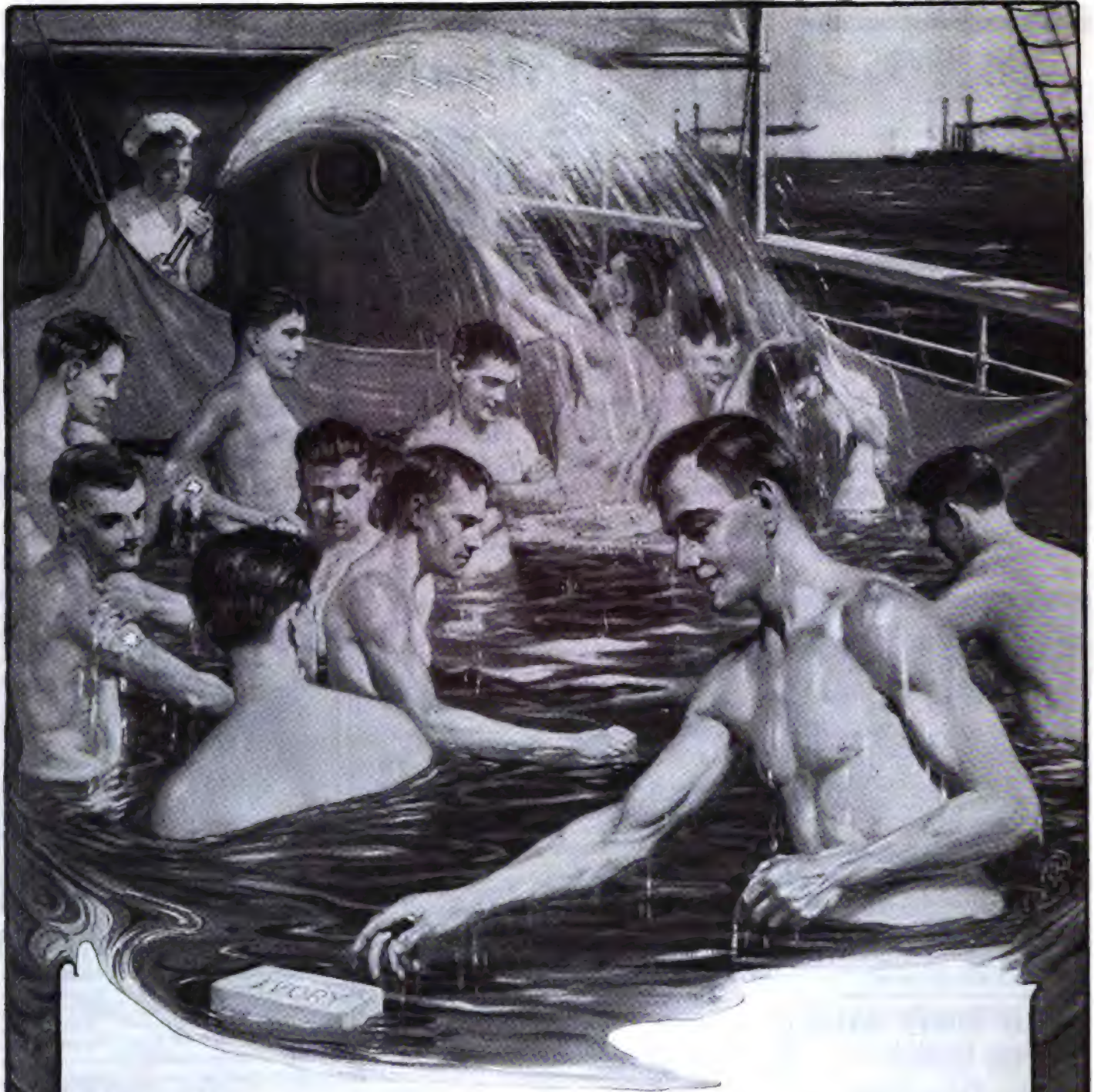
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IVORY SOAP had a good many unusual experiences during the war, and it was found in many strange bath-tubs. Perhaps in none did it give more pleasure than in the one mentioned below, in a letter written on board one of the army transports:

*"We all had a bath in a large canvas arranged for the purpose a few days ago, about 25 being under the hose at one time. Best of all, we had Ivory Soap. It certainly seemed like home to rub in the mild Ivory lather from head to foot and then feel the delightful exhilaration following a brisk rub down."*

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# The Outlook

JULY 23, 1919

## THE PRESIDENT REPORTS TO THE COUNTRY

IT was not chiefly to the assembled Senators that the President spoke in the Senate Chamber on July 10 (within forty-eight hours of his arrival in this country), but to the American people. The occasion was perhaps the most impressive of all the appearances of President Wilson before Congress, with the single exception of that on which he asked for the declaration of war against Germany. The Senate Chamber was crowded with distinguished visitors, including Representatives, Cabinet members, Justices of the Supreme Court, and diplomatists. Welcoming him with hand-clapping and cheers, the audience listened to the President in silence, reserving its applause for the address until the end. The address itself was one of the longest he has delivered. It took about forty minutes. It was not an exposition of the Treaty or of the processes by which it was constructed, but an appeal, supported with references to the difficulties involved in the work, to the valor of our soldiers, and to the idealism with which America entered the war and now looks to the future.

Terming the Treaty as "nothing less than a world settlement," the President explained that he could not summarize or construe its manifold provisions in a speech which "must of necessity be something less than a treatise;" but he placed himself at the disposal of the Senate Committee on Foreign Relations. By saying that he spoke to the Senate "prior to your own study of the document" he intimated clearly that he expected the Senate to take some time for an examination of the Treaty. There has been some opinion to the effect that the Senate has already had time enough to come to a conclusion about it; but this is an opinion which the President evidently does not share.

In saying that the Senate had been "daily cognizant" of what had been going on in the Peace Conference, the President was not speaking in irony; it is clear that he does not quite realize how difficult it has been for Americans, even men in the Senate, to know what has been done from day to day and from week to week at Paris.

## THE PRESIDENT MAKES A COMPARISON

Early in his speech to the Senate the President drew a contrast between the entrance of America and the entrance of

other nations into the war. "We entered it, not because our material interests were directly threatened or because any special treaty obligations to which we were parties had been violated, but only because we saw the supremacy, and even the validity, of right everywhere put in jeopardy and free government likely to be everywhere imperiled by the intolerable aggression of a Power which respected neither right nor obligation. . . . We entered the war as disinterested champions of right and we interested ourselves in the terms of the Peace in no other capacity."

The President gave a tribute to our men in the war, saying of them: "Finer men never went into battle, and their officers were worthy of them. . . . They were terrible in battle, and gentle and helpful out of it, remembering the mothers and the sisters, the wives and the little children at home. They were free men under arms, not forgetting their ideals of duty in the midst of tasks of violence."

These men, he declared, were symbols of what America stood for, and it was therefore the duty of American representatives at the Peace Conference "to make the triumph of freedom and of right a lasting triumph."

Difficulties, however, stood in the way. "It was not easy," he said, "to graft the new order of ideas on the old, and some of the fruits of the grafting may, I fear, for a time be bitter." The men of the Conference tried to get away from the "bad influences, the illegitimate purposes," of the old order. The difficulties, he declared, "lay in the circumstances, not often in the men."

## THE PRESIDENT APPEALS FOR SUPPORT

The President outlined to the Senate the task of the Peace Conference as one not merely of making peace, for, as he put it, "there could be no peace until the whole order of Central Europe was set right." The old order consisted of "arrangements of power," not "arrangements of natural union or association." So "peoples hitherto in darkness were to be led out into the same light and given at last a helping hand." It was an opportunity therefore "to throw safeguards about the rights of racial, national, and religious minorities by solemn international covenants." All this could not be done by describing in a treaty what should be done. The President summed up the different tasks as, for example, the placing

of colonies in the hands of trustees, future control of waterways, setting up the new states, the future administration of such territories as the Sarre Basin or the city of Dantsic, safeguarding plebiscites, the supervision of the work of reparation on the part of Germany, carrying out mutual promises among governments concerning labor. He thus led up to this statement:

A league of free nations had become a practical necessity. Examine the Treaty of Peace and you will find that everywhere throughout its manifold provisions its framers have felt obliged to turn to the League of Nations as an indispensable instrumentality for the maintenance of the new order it has been their purpose to set up in the world—the world of civilized men.

He said that as the Peace Conference went on it became more and more obvious to all who took part in it that the League was not only necessary, but that it must be "the authority through which international action was to be secured. . . . The League of Nations was the practical statesman's hope of success in many of the most difficult things he was attempting." As the President described it, "Again and again had the demon of war been cast out of the house of the peoples and the house swept clean by a treaty of peace, only to prepare a time when he would enter in again with spirits worse than himself. The house must now be given a tenant who could hold it against all such." The practical statesmen therefore saw the League of Nations as the hope of the world. "Shall we," the President asked, "or any other free people hesitate to accept this great duty? Dare we reject it and break the heart of the world?"

Promising to present the Franco-American treaty later and delivering a tribute to America as a friend of all nations, the President closed with the declaration:

We cannot turn back. We can only go forward, with lifted eyes and freshened spirit, to follow the vision. It was of this that we dreamed at our birth. America shall in truth show the way. The light streams upon the path ahead, and nowhere else.

## THE CELEBRATION IN PARIS

"It was early in the morning of Monday, July 15, that the long expected German drive on the western front began to the east and west of the city of Rheims." This was the first sentence of The Outlook's history of the week a year ago. Really, as was very soon learned, the



military movement there described began with an air patrol by Allied planes on the day before—the national holiday of France, Bastille Day. Thus began the battle of Champagne, which was to this war what the battle of Gettysburg was to the American Civil War. From that time on the Germans were beaten.

This year, on Bastille Day, France celebrated the victory by a parade under the Arc de Triomphe.

It was a solemn celebration. Those who have been in France during the past months know very well that the French have not been and are not now in a gala mood. What France has endured would leave any people solemn. And these days of the Peace Conference have not been such as to relieve the French of their seriousness. It was fitting, therefore, and natural that at the head of this parade there should pass under the arch and before the reviewing stand a thousand representatives of the wounded *poilus*. The blind, the invalid, and the lame had the place of honor. It is reported that the presence of these wounded soldiers was a surprise to the crowd; that they were scarcely recognized at first, because these limping men and these men in wheeled chairs did not give the appearance of a military formation; but cheers greeted them as soon as the crowd understood.

Following these wounded came the two French Marshals, Joffre, the victor of the Marne, and Foch, the victor at the Aisne. After them came General Pershing and other American generals, with American troops. Then followed the Belgians, British, Italians, Japanese, Portuguese, Serbs, Czechs, Rumanians, and Poles. Here indeed was figured the uprising of the world against the nation that had deliberately chosen to act the pirate and brigand.

In the evening, while some danced, though without the spontaneity of armistice night, and while searchlights played and fireworks illumined the sky, a silent, somber throng passed before a great cenotaph, an empty coffin, symbol of the war's human sacrifice. These people were of the families of the dead. Before this procession ended the empty coffin was buried in flowers—one flower for each family.

America should never forget what her peace, her security, the preservation of her soul, has cost, not only herself, but her friend and associate, France.

#### HONOR TO CAPTAIN FRYATT

"Resistance to tyrants is obedience to God," was inscribed by one of the judges of Charles I on a rock in his New England hiding-place. "Resistance to

pirates is punishable with death," was the theory put in practice by Germany when it executed Captain Charles Fryatt. The charge brought against him was that as captain of a British merchant ship he attempted to ram a German submarine. This was in 1916; no fact of the war is better known and better established than that then Germany had practiced ruthless and lawless attacks on merchant ships and had slaughtered hundreds of non-combatants. Captain Fryatt knew this. He was entitled by law and by common sense to defend his vessel, and how otherwise could he defend her except by attacking a predatory submarine as soon as he saw it? We see no reason whatever to change the opinion of The Outlook, uttered soon after the incident: "As master of a British merchantman he knew very well the history of German submarine warfare, with its attacks without warning and murderous drownings of women and children and other non-combatants. When, therefore, his vessel was approached by a German submarine, he did what he was entitled to do by all the laws of warfare, and doubly entitled to do by the moral status of German submarines as established by themselves."

The other day, in London, business was dropped, flags were flown at half-mast, people lined the streets, all to do honor to the remains of the brave British sailor Charles Fryatt, whose body was borne to St. Paul's with dignified and solemn ceremony, and thence to a little country churchyard.

Nurse Cavell and Captain Fryatt are the two figures whose martyrdom through German cruelty will in the minds of the English people stand forever as the most moving and the deepest felt example of Germany's multifold evil acts.

#### DAYLIGHT SAVED AGAIN

It took considerable political courage and some confidence in his own understanding of public opinion for the President to veto the bill which provided that after this year there shall be no more daylight saving.

The bill which carried the repeal was a great appropriation measure for the Department of Agriculture, and it had been adopted by a great majority in both branches of Congress. The House of Representatives by declining to pass the measure again by a two-thirds vote sustained the President's veto.

We think that the President in this case has interpreted the opinion of the country aright.

Such opposition as there is to daylight saving seems to us to be chiefly of two kinds. One is the opposition of interests which suffer by the measure. Concerns

that produce and sell electric and other light cannot compete with the sun; and anything that induces or makes it easy for people to use sunlight instead of artificial light hurts their business. Public welfare, however, outweighs such private interests, and should control.

The other kind of opposition comes from some farmers who have found it necessary to get up before daylight in order to meet the changed schedules of milk trains and the like. This opposition is natural, but it could be removed by methods less drastic than the repeal of a law that is a godsend to hundreds of thousands of workers in the cities and towns. The running time of milk trains could be altered. The law, moreover, could be modified so as to postpone the change of time to a little later in the spring and advance the change back again to a little earlier in the autumn. This has been proposed. Reasonable modifications in the daylight saving plan should be considered.

That the subject can be discussed on its merits is due to the President's veto.

#### CONGRESS AND PROHIBITION

The failure of various attempts to amend in the House of Representatives the Volstead Bill by test votes indicates a strong leaning toward drastic enforcement. As our readers know, the bill attempts to deal both with the situation now existing under the war-time measure and under the Constitutional Amendment. Votes on proposed amendments which would, if adopted, have the effect of killing the bill were adverse, by 94 to 141 and 78 to 143. So far the House has not shown a disposition to reject the definition of intoxicating beverages as those containing one-half of one per cent of alcohol, nor to adopt a definition declaring those beverages intoxicating "which are by a jury declared to be in fact intoxicating." A proposal has been made to divide the Volstead Bill so as to embody in separate bills the provisions regarding the two situations involved in the war-time law and the Amendment. So far such attempts have failed.

It is certainly most desirable for Congress to act, and act quickly, upon the immediate situation, while it might very properly take more time in defining the Amendment and providing the means to enforce it.

The degree of observance of the prohibition bill now in force differs in different localities and as between cities and rural districts. The Government has instituted suits against large brewers which will undoubtedly lead in time to authoritative decisions by the higher Federal court. Arrests of individual retail dealers

have been made at various places, notably in Atlantic City. If we may trust indications in the New York newspapers, there is a growing belief that retail dealers who sell nothing but the "2.75" beer cannot survive, because their receipts are altogether too small to meet their large expenses. The indications are that most of the large and more reputable hotels and restaurants are observing the law, although many interpret it rather liberally, while there is inevitably in many saloons such evasions and disobedience of the law as have always been known in Sunday selling in the past.

### THE IRISH QUESTION IN AMERICA

Sincere sympathizers in this country with Irish aspirations for self-government deplore acts and utterances in America which are insulting to the great Ally which carried so many thousands of American soldiers to France and beside whose armies at the Hindenburg line and elsewhere American soldiers fought for victory. There may well be demands, if the sort of thing we have had lately continues, of a feeling that the Irish-American hyphen must be checked before it resembles the German-American hyphen. Even so good a friend of our Irish citizens as the New York "World" remarks that this danger is imminent, and says: "Until Irishmen themselves learn to settle their quarrels at home, it would be wiser for them not to embroil other peoples whose sympathy they profess to desire."

The most offensive demonstration took place at a meeting in Madison Square Garden, New York City, in honor of Mr. Valera, who is, as some one has put it, "the imaginary President of the imaginary Irish Republic." At this meeting the newspapers report that several times hisses greeted references to the President of the United States, and that "so loudly was Mr. Wilson's name hissed and booed" that the meeting could not go on. With all respect to liberty of speech and freedom of thought, there is a limit of courtesy and decency toward the country and its chosen head that must not be passed without rebuke. Moreover, American citizens of Irish descent should be American first, last, and all the time; and, whatever their traditional sympathies may be, they should abstain from violent agitation as regards political matters in another country.

From another source (namely, from Sir Edward Carson, the great enemy of the Sinn Feiners and of any Irish independence which would make Ulster a minority county governed by the majority in the other Irish provinces) comes an ill-advised

and intemperate rebuke to America (not to Irish agitators in America, but to America itself) in which he bluntly says: "You attend to your own affairs; we will attend to ours." He attributes to America at large the campaign "to create a great anti-British feeling." The whole tone of this Irish Union leader is calculated to arouse resentment even among those who have no sympathy for the cause of Irish independence. It was marred also, apart from the rebuke to America, by a deplorable attack upon Sir Horace Plunkett, who, Sir Edward asserted, "has boxed the compass of political profligacy." As a matter of fact, all moderate-minded friends of Ireland know that Sir Horace Plunkett has done more than any other Irishman to try to bring the Irish question to a reasonable compromise. It is almost ludicrous for Sinn Feiners to declare President Wilson a hypocrite because he does not meet their views as to Irish "self-determination," and at the same time to refuse to listen to reason as to Ulster's natural anxiety for some kind of self-determination. And it is offensive and certainly ineffectual for Sir Edward Carson to attack as scoundrels those who are now advocating making Ireland a Dominion like Canada or one of a federation of British estates, each having Home Rule as to its own affairs, and all to be represented in an Imperial Parliament which should deal with the whole British Empire.

### A SAVIOR OF CHILDREN

Dr. Abraham Jacobi was one of the best loved men and most honored physicians in New York City. When he died, on July 11, at the age of eighty-nine, more than one account of his life recalled the phrase used by Mr. Nathan Straus at a dinner in honor of Dr. Jacobi's eighty-fifth birthday—"the Father Abraham of the twentieth century, the savior of babies." Rich babies and poor babies profited by Dr. Jacobi's skill and knowledge. His time and effort were always first pledged to their aid. Moreover, he preached as well as practiced, and his text was, in his words: "The only protection for the Nation, for mankind, is to assure a healthy, uncontaminated progeny."

Germany, which had exiled Jacobi in his youth, tried forty years later to recover him by an offer to make him Professor of Pediatrics in the University of Berlin. But Dr. Jacobi had long been an American through and through. He would remain where he was, he replied; he did not speak of America as his adopted country, but "as the country that adopted me and gave me a chance to work."

Born the child of a poor Jewish store-

keeper in Westphalia, Jacobi's thirst for knowledge and capacity for hard work fought for him against all odds until he got his medical degree when he was barely twenty-one. But Berlin, asked to give him a license to practice, found out that he read and circulated "dangerous" books, locked him up in a fortress, and convicted him of *lèse majesté*. Carl Schurz knew him in that revolutionary stage. Their introducer told Schurz that Jacobi was "a young man who could be absolutely depended upon in every respect and under all circumstances." "And [Schurz added more than half a century later] as the man who can be depended upon in every respect and under all circumstances I have known and loved him ever since."

Dr. Jacobi had an active and a recipient mind for all of his professional life. He absorbed modern ideas, advanced step by step with medical science, applauded research and discovery as earnestly as he denounced quacks and charlatanry. What Dr. Osler said of him as an authority in the profession was true of him in his life and practice: "There is no claptrap, no gallery play, but a faithful administration of an intellectual trust."

### A NEW APPROACH TO AMERICANIZATION WORK

Out of the war and the imperative need for Americanization which the war showed has come a new school for the foreigner.

The old night school, meaning not continuation classes, but the instruction offered adult immigrants, met in the evening, in the public school. The new classes for foreigners meet in the daytime, in the factories. No longer is there any need to dress up, nor the effort of going out at night; the man goes in his working clothes, during his working hours. Instead of two-hour sessions four times a week, the new plan has forty-five-minute lessons twice a week. It is elastic, allowing for absentees changed temporarily to the night shift, allowing for industrial fatigue by putting the class on company time, or half and half. The old night school gave the immigrant books fitted for children. Its pupils, grown men who had done a hard day's work, read, "I am a little yellow bird," or the classical primary beginning of education, "The cat is on the mat." The new class for foreigners has special lessons on the every-day things the newcomers are using and doing—things about the house, things to eat, to wear, to buy; on the work of the factory, safety signs, and warnings; and, lastly, lessons in civics and citizenship, the ideals for which they came to America. Where the old plan put its emphasis

on books, the new class puts it on conversation. Where most of the time was spent on reading and writing, that is now the test of the lazy teacher. Instead of books it uses objects—shoes and hats and tools, to be handled and talked about. With a definite amount in the books to be covered in a definite time, the old night school gave very long lessons—twenty-five words to spell, a dozen problems in arithmetic. The new class for beginners insists that five words are sufficient for a lesson. Ten words a week, actually mastered, so that a man or woman can use them immediately, means encouraging progress.

The old night school worked with large groups—thirty, forty, even fifty. The new class is small, with twenty-five as the maximum, and fifteen preferred. A group that grows beyond twenty-five is divided, the men ranked as advanced pupils or beginners according to their ability to speak English. But there is also another method of grading—their desires; the Slav wants English to get a job, the Italian to converse, the Russian Jew to read and write, the Pole, seeing further than the others, to secure an education.

Instead of thinking that any teacher will do, supervisors of these new classes spend an infinite amount of time in interviewing applicants. They must be teachers of experience, of vision, of friendliness, keenly interested in the work. They must have special training, given in lectures, discussions, and observations in factory classes. The new teaching builds up, not from a man's ignorance, but from his intelligence. It isn't a pouring in of facts, but education in its literal meaning, a leading out of the pupil.

Where are these new classes for foreigners? In Chicago, where through the splendid co-operation of the Board of Education, their supervisor, Miss Frances Wetmore, and the Association of Commerce, a hundred and fifty classes a week are being held, with a hundred important industries on the waiting list. And the new approach to Americanization has spread to Bridgeport and New Bedford, to Syracuse and Cleveland, and many other factory towns.

#### THE R-34'S ROUND TRIP

When the R-34 landed safely at Pulham (an English air station northeast of London) last week Monday, she completed a journey across the Atlantic and back of about 6,200 miles in the actual flying time of 185 hours. Her home flight was shorter both in miles and hours than her western crossing, and the 75 hours of the return would certainly have been less had it not been for the breaking down of one of her five engines. As it is, the

Mauretania's ship record of four days and ten hours is left far in the rear.

Practically the lighter-than-aircraft record is now three days, while the heavier-than-aircraft record (Alcock's) is a trifle over sixteen hours. If one considers relative bulk, carrying power, and safety, he may see force in Major Scott's remark after he had navigated the R-34 twice across the ocean: "I think the large type of aircraft will be best suited for trans-ocean work in the future. Improvements will be made, chiefly in size and accommodations. I think a speed of at least 100 miles an hour, irrespective of winds, should be aimed at, but that is a long way ahead yet."

Major Scott describes the return voyage as uneventful; despite the engine trouble, much fog, and some head winds, the prevailing westward breezes made sailing home easy. General Maitland, who represented the British Air Ministry on the R-34, is even more optimistic than he was when in New York as to the future navigation of the air for commercial purposes. "Airships," he says, "undoubtedly will be used in the future over sea and over land. They will not conflict in any way with the airplane or seaplane, but all will work together. The airship will go on long voyages, while the other fliers will radiate for short distances from the airship termini."

As a sequel to the "round trip," it is stated in despatches from London, it is planned to send the R-33, mate of the R-34, on a voyage to India.

#### THE SOCIAL UNIT PLAN

A plan of community organization which has been on trial for two and a half years in what is known as the Mohawk-Brighton district of Cincinnati, Ohio, may be extended to other districts and cities or applied throughout one municipality in 1920 if plans under discussion by the National Social Unit Organization mature.

Mr. Franklin K. Lane, of President Wilson's Cabinet, who recently became chairman of the National Social Unit Organization, describes the social unit as "a plan for bringing Government closer to people's lives, developing the neighborhood as a unit of the city, State, and Nation, and creating for the people the municipal and civic life fulfilling their desires."

This the Organization seeks to do by creating a neighborhood administration representative, first, of all of the people, divided geographically into units of a hundred families, with elected "block committees" and "block executives," and second, of the various skilled groups, federated together into a planning body for the community, initiating programmes,

submitting them to the people for ratification or rejection, and putting them into effect through the intimate block organization. Representatives of the blocks and representatives of the skilled groups join in a central community council. It is claimed for this system of neighborhood administration that it provides for the utilization of the highest type of expert skill, and tends to secure the constant participation of an increasingly large number of people in the conduct of their own affairs.

In the plan as it has been tested in the Mohawk-Brighton district every block has been organized and block committees and representatives elected by a very fair proportion of the entire adult citizenship. Physicians, social workers, teachers, nurses, trade-union representatives, business men, recreation workers, and clergymen have come together as groups, and have elected representatives to the "Occupation Council," a body co-operating with the representatives of the blocks. Together these bodies have planned and carried out a remarkably comprehensive programme of preventive health work, have vitalized recreation, made a beginning in the establishment of a unique and significant system of collecting community statistics, started a community newspaper edited and controlled by an elected editorial board, improved housing conditions, and brought into activity scores of people hitherto passive in community affairs. Simultaneously there has been a marked increase in attendance at night schools, attendance at school social centers has increased, and representatives of agencies which had been working in the district, both before and after the community organized, agree that neighborliness and general community pride and intelligence have noticeably increased.

The most clear-cut demonstration of the value of this form of organization in carrying out a complete programme in any field has been made in public health. Local physicians have opened a diagnostic clinic, and through the co-operation of the block organization have given medical examinations to over eighty per cent of all children of pre-school age in the district. Nurses, backed by an organized community and assisted by lay representatives in the blocks, have put every baby under nursing care. During the influenza epidemic the district organization demonstrated its superiority over the rest of the city both in the prompter and more complete reporting of cases, and in a markedly lowered death rate—less than half that of the immediately contiguous territory and of the city as a whole. When the community took cases of tuberculosis



# CARTOONS OF THE WEEK

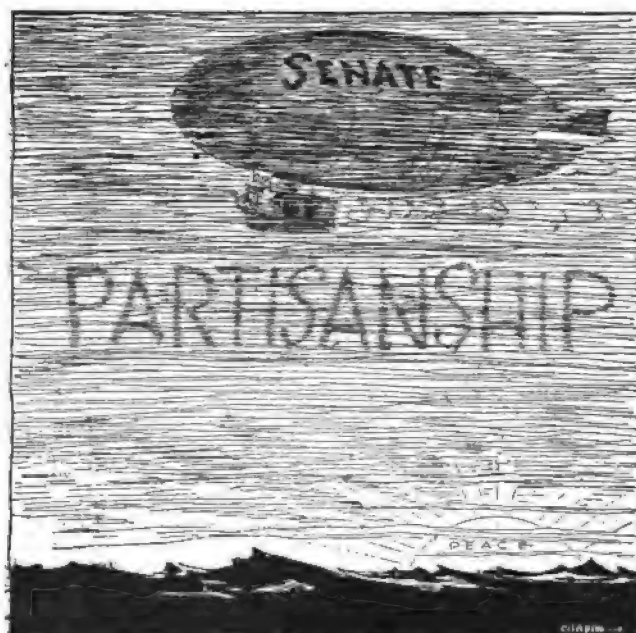
*Bronstrup in the San Francisco Chronicle*



NOT ROOM FOR BOTH

THE LEAGUE AND, THE SENATE: TWO VIEWS

*Chapin in the St. Louis Republic*



THIS DIRIGIBLE SEEMS LOST IN THE FOG

*From the Manchester Chronicle*



THE IRON DICE OF WAR HAVING DROPPED AGAINST HIM, THE TIME HAS COME FOR THE GAMBLER TO PAY

*Hart in London Opinion*



BOARDING-HOUSE PERILS

"Why do you sit all the evening on that uncomfortable piano stool? You can't play the piano."

"No; and as long as I am here, no one else can."

*Keene in London Opinion*



THE HIGH PRICE OF THINGS

Boy: "Gimme a penn'orth of mixed sweets."

Shopkeeper: "Here are two, my lad. You can mix them yourself."

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under its general nursing system, the number under care increased four hundred per cent, and it has been possible through this organization to reach a remarkably large proportion of all expectant mothers.

The plans of the National Social Unit Organization include the rounding out of the Mohawk-Brighton experiment, the building up of a large National membership representative of territories and skilled groups, the valuation of the results accomplished in the experimental period, and the holding of a National conference at which plans for extension shall be made.

#### DELAWARE'S LITTLE RED SCHOOLHOUSE

From the thirty-third State in the Union to the first is the jump that the Diamond State is endeavoring to make in the line of educational advance. Delaware is recognizing the new era, and preparing her young citizens for its opportunities. A new and complete school code was passed by the Legislature this year, and one of the members of the State Board of Education, Pierre S. du Pont, has just established a trust fund yielding \$2,000,000 to lift Delaware into the front rank as regards well-equipped schools.

The conditions of the trust fund gift are that up to one-half the cost of constructing new schoolhouses or thoroughly reconstructing old ones will be borne by the du Pont fund. But not a penny of it can be claimed for repairs or temporary remodeling. The other half of the cost of school buildings must be borne by the school districts. Every school thus built must conform in location, size, and plans to the rules of the new State Board of Education. Precedence will be given to those rural districts which offer to put up the approved type of consolidated schools, so planned that they can be used as community centers.

One-fifth of the total fund is set aside for the benefit of the colored schools of the State, that being practically the proportion of colored pupils to white ones. Delaware has neglected the schooling of her colored boys and girls, but she can do so no longer. Nearly all the schoolhouses of the State are of a decidedly backward and inferior type, as shown by a recent survey made by the General Education Board.

Experts from Columbia University, New York, are now at work making a scientific survey, with measurements and photographs, of all school buildings outside of Wilmington. If the school districts claim more than the income of the fund, the principle will be drawn upon up to half a million. The

fund is given for four years, after which the offer no longer holds good.

There were 38,710 pupils in the public schools of Delaware last year. If the school districts respond fully during the next four years (as there is no doubt they will), \$4,000,000 will be spent in schoolhouses, or over one hundred dollars per pupil. This means a school-housing scheme ahead of every other State in the Union. No other State has such a supplementary building fund as this, and its beneficent workings will be watched eagerly by every educational expert in America. Incidentally, every other State envies Delaware her wise and generous giver, who, already having given Delaware College a million and a half for higher education, now has turned his attention and his business genius to the neglected little red schoolhouse, the Cinderella of our National school system.

#### WHY THE KAISER SHOULD BE TRIED

**H**IS futility, his pretensions to knowledge, his love of theatrical effect without a sense of the ineffectiveness of stage play beside real tragedy, his personal vanity, his attempt to act a mediæval rôle in the twentieth century, his disposition to be a braggart, his yellow streak—these qualities and others make Wilhelm Hohenzollern offensive. That, however, is no reason why he should be haled before a tribunal of the nations and tried. That he has been a disturber of the peace of nations, that he has said ridiculous, insulting, and irritating things, that he has even been the leader—nominally at least—of a nation with whom we have been at war, ought not to be of weight in deciding whether he should be put on trial. If Wilhelm were but another autocrat who had failed, it perhaps would be best to leave him where he is and to let him be forgotten.

If Wilhelm as Kaiser had merely pursued a policy antagonistic to other nations and had failed, there would be no occasion for trying him. Other leaders have adhered to mistaken causes. Other leaders have made unjust wars or wars which the world, at least, has judged to be unjust. That has been no reason for trying those leaders. They may have been regarded as offenders, but they were political offenders.

Wilhelm ought to be tried for none of these reasons, but because he has been the chief of a gang who have broken the law, and are therefore not political but criminal offenders.

The law that he and his gang broke is the public law of nations.

It was not war that they made; it was a murderous assault. In doing what they

did they made themselves outlaws. They recognized this fact, for their spokesman, Bethmann Hollweg, acknowledged it. They even gloried in the fact that they were not only breaking the law, but, as they believed, were destroying it. What we call the World War was not strictly a war at all as history knows wars. On the part of the Germans and their associates it was a criminal raid; and on the part of those who fought them it was the pursuit of the criminals by a vast vigilance committee. From the beginning to the end this is what the World War was. It was a struggle on behalf of law against the lawless.

This is not a figure of speech; it is the actual historic fact. In order to understand this it is necessary to understand what law is. In his treatise on "International Law" Dr. Oppenheim, one of the chief authorities on the subject, points out that law is virtually the very basis of any community. Wherever men live together and have common interests and intercourse they have to observe certain rules and conventions. The rules that are accepted by common consent may be rules of morality or rules of law. If they are left to the individual conscience, they are rules of morality; but if they are by common consent to be enforced by external power upon any member of the community, then they are rules of law. It is not necessary, therefore, that there be a lawmaking or law-giving state or sovereign. Laws may be enacted, but laws also may grow without enactment. Indeed, every legislative body owes its very existence to the acceptance of the law that it has lawmaking power. This is fundamental law. Such is the character of the law of nations. It consists of that body of rules which the community of nations has by common consent accepted as enforceable. Just as in primitive communities of individuals, so in the community of nations there is no central authority for the enforcement of the law; but that does not mean that the law is not enforced; it means that the constituent states "have to take the law into their own hands." As Dr. Oppenheim declares: "Self-help and intervention on the part of other states which sympathize with the wronged one are the means by which the rules of the law of nations can be and actually are enforced." This is what happened in what we call the World War. Germany defied the public law of nations. In contempt of that law she attacked Serbia, Belgium, and France. The only way in which that law could be defended and enforced was by resistance, not only on the part of those whom Germany had wronged but on the part of all who believed in the public law of nations as the foundation of security and justice for the world. Thus

the nations took the only means available for enforcing the law, namely, self-help and intervention.

It is not enough, however, to have thwarted Germany in her designs. It is necessary—if the public law of nations is to be maintained—as in the case of any other violator of the law, to exact a penalty that will stand as a notice and sign forever that law is a reality and a power in the world.

As the head of the offending state, the former Kaiser is, in the light of the law, the chief, though by no means the only responsible, person to be called to account. If, as Señor Blasco-Ibáñez with fine irony suggests in his article in this issue, Wilhelm should observe the code of the Prussian military officer and take his own life, he would to that extent cheat the law. We hope the world will not hear that pistol shot, for there is something more to be done than to get rid of a troublesome and offensive personality. It is the duty of the free and law-abiding nations of the world to establish the precedent which can best be exemplified in the formal trial of the Kaiser. The Treaty of Versailles arraigns him "for a supreme offense against international morality and the sanctity of treaties." It would have been better if the Treaty had stated the exact fact—that it was an offense, not merely against international morality, but against international law.

It is well to remember, however, that the offender is not merely an individual, but a nation. Burke's theory that there is no way of indicting a whole people has been disproved in these days. It is, however, physically impossible to bring a whole people bodily to the bar for trial. What can be done is to bring that people's leaders where they can face their accusers and, after conviction, receive their sentences. This war will not be completed—if we can call it a war at all—until those trials are held and until the sentences are pronounced.

## CLASSICS AND CULTURE

THE old and ever-interesting question of the value of the classics and of cultural as contrasted with practical education has just been revived through two delightful contributions to the discussion, each laying emphasis on a single phase of classical learning.

The knowledge of our own language, the meaning and the shades of meaning of countless English words as gained through Latin and Greek, is the subject of an article in the current "Atlantic Monthly," by Mr. Frederic Irland, official reporter of debates in the House of Representatives. In a letter to the editor, quoted in the "Atlantic's" "Contribu-

tors' Column," Mr. Irland says: "The English language is a garden of glorious hybrid flowers. Nobody objects to the flowers, but there are cutworms who would destroy our knowledge of the roots." In the article itself he supports his contention that "the average high school graduate, who has studied no other language than English, cannot even understand literary English, much less use it" by lists of definitions given by high school pupils (who know not Latin) of words of Latin and Greek origin, the meaning of which should have been evident to any one with a classical training. Thus the word "phenomena" is defined in various ways as a lung disease or bad cold, the confusion with "pneumonia" being evident; "pomp," as a dancing slipper; "parable," as capable of being peeled; "diaphanous," as having to do with the diaphragm; "eugenics," as genius; "paregoric," as a story with a moral; and so on in numerous and amusing examples. The writer affirms that pupils who have studied the classics would not make these mistakes, but gives no confirmatory evidence. He fears that neglect of the old languages is weakening general knowledge of the riches of our flexible tongue.

No doubt there is point, and certainly there is pungency, in his presentation of the philological worth of language study, but its value is not limited to the Latin and Greek; it may be had from modern language study also. It is true that there are some people who take naturally to the form, derivation, and connection of words, while others may dig at Cicero and Virgil industriously with very little residue of word-lore to help them in wielding their own language as an instrument.

Dr. John H. Finley, in an address before the recent meeting of the National Education Association, struck a deeper note in arguing for "The Need of the Classics." He quotes a book on Roman agriculture by a Virginia farmer who is also a railway president as saying that "the Romans achieved their results by thoroughness and patience. . . . The foundation of their agriculture was the *fallow*." In education as in agriculture Dr. Finley sees the value of the fallow field—not the idle field, but one preserved from over-haste in working and well fertilized. "In the war days," says Dr. Finley, "we naturally ignored the *fallow*. We cultivated with Hooverian haste. It was necessary to put our soil in peril of exhaustion even as we put our men in peril of death. Forty million added acres were commandeered, six billion bushels of the leading cereals were added to the annual product of earlier seasons. The land could be let to think only of immediate defense. Crops only could be grown

which would help promptly to win the war." But now, in study as well as in farming, he argues, we should plow deep, clear the ground, and strengthen it richly. And the classics, to carry on his analogy, furnish the best plows for mental soil that is not shallow; in short, "there is a time to sow, to sow the seed for the special crop you want; but it is after you have plowed the field. There is a time to specialize, to give the information which the life is to produce in kind; but it is when you have thoroughly prepared the mind by its plowing discipline."

Thus, despite the rush and push of practical training for quick and concrete accomplishment, we find the feeling still strong to-day that the old ways of gaining culture and mental discipline—to say nothing of the charm of association ever present in properly directed intimacy with the literature of the past—are still defended by men of taste and wisdom.

The truth is that both scientific and cultural courses are valuable. The problem is an individual one, related to the purpose and future of the student. It may be met by great universities through furnishing equal facilities and equal thoroughness in both directions, or it may be met by smaller institutions solely adapted to the one or the other need.

## THE GREATEST AMERICAN INVENTION

WE of the United States are sometimes humblest about our noblest achievements and braggarts about less worthy ones. Parents and teachers, pastors and publicists, are to-day solicitous about American education, all alike eager to subdue and strait-jacket it to that pitiful dead level called standardization—this American education which by some high and happy hazard has produced a power of initiative and of energy beyond that of any other nation in the world. Better not shackle our schools or our homes, but let them go on with their liberty for incessant experiment, for back of both has been one pervasive but modest influence, one potent but unnoted person. Our armies of the field and our armies of the factory were due both to the American school and to the American home, and yet we have never been proud of the child-training of either. We boast of our electricity, our industry, our inventions, but the greatest thing America has ever produced is the great American "daddy."

"Daddy" is the most influential person we have ever given birth to, and he is also the humblest. He is still pretty young; as a National type he does not belong to the time of our grandfathers—he has only



just begun to be a grandfather himself. He is found in every class in this country, but he is not found at all in any other country or in any other period. Yet perhaps from time to time there were in the past potential daddies. In mediæval literature it is a daddy's blithe joy in baby play and prattle that a fond and mourning father commemorates in "The Pearl;" and Roman history chronicles another natural-born daddy, for when little Tullia pattered across a tessellated court to greet a father spent with oratory she sprang into the arms of a man quite as clear in severing fatherhood from forum as any American faring home at evening from factory or office.

It has remained, however, for the American daddy to solve the problem of parenthood better than history has ever before solved it, and much better than the mother has yet solved it, although that is hardly her fault, poor thing! There is a subtle division of parental labor and parental privilege implicit in the fact that an American household calls its male head "daddy," while it calls its female head "mother." In the nature of things, mother is a generic term, belonging to every time and country, as static in its implication as it is stanch. Mother is mother all the world over, but daddy, in the American tongue, is a word instantly whimsical with individuality. Daddy, however, is a sad rogue really, walking off with all the poetry of parenthood and leaving the

prose to mother. The dentist and the doctor, the teacher and the oculist, are mother's affair; tonsils and adenoids are under maternal management; candy and toys and holidays are the paternal prerogatives. It is not fair, of course, but it will grow fairer as the woman recognizes her equal rights with the man in utter, irresponsible enjoyment of children.

It may be inherent in the laws of nature that mothers cannot enjoy children so much as fathers may. Perhaps a mother cannot sufficiently separate herself from what was once flesh of her flesh and bone of her bone to be able to regard her offspring as separate entities. Yet the consummation of happy irresponsibility is to be recommended as a goal for mothers no less than for fathers. Mothers are prone to an anxious and insistent dominance that involuntarily shapes a child's character into a maternal likeness, eventually entailing upon the mother herself the deadliest ennui rather than the delight due to intercourse with a fresh and independent personality. In spite, however, of the still imperfect evolution of the maternal attitude, the development of parental responsibility is to-day peculiarly promising. What daddy has already accomplished mother will later attain, because the constant attitude of woman toward man's privileges is first to covet, then to appropriate.

One special advantage the present-day father possesses which enables him both

to be his son's boon companion and to let his son be his, and that is that to-day old age has become obsolete. Young people now have greater liberty to become enjoyable entities because old people are too busy with their own affairs to bother their children so incessantly as in the days when at fifty the old were laid upon the shelf, where they had nothing whatever to do but cavil at the antics of the oncoming generation. Now that a man goes on experimenting with business or statesmanship until he dies, he has less impulse to live in his son's life, being too much absorbed in his own. In fact, no one who has lived his own life adequately has any desire to live again in another's life. Only those who are feeble and frustrate desire by means of another's existence to right their own mistakes. Any live man or woman prefers to watch while younger folk essay the great adventure each after his own vision. The wise American daddy knows well that discreetly letting his children have their own way is the only means of making them unfailingly entertaining as friends.

Within the last forty years the world has made an incalculable advance in the sheer abandoned joy of intercourse between parents and children, first securely established and made uniform by the one and only American daddy. Little as we have noted the fact, daddy is so far our greatest contribution to the march of civilization.

## THE PRESIDENT, THE SENATE, AND THE TREATY

### A POLL OF THE PRESS

IF one may judge the sentiment of the country from editorial comment in the newspapers, there is very little question in the minds of Americans about the terms which the Allies have imposed upon Germany. Whatever disposition there is to protest against those terms as too severe, and to ask that the Treaty be rejected on the ground that Germany has been treated cruelly, seems to be confined to certain isolated groups, such as some of the still unreconciled German-Americans, certain so-called radicals of an academic type, and the like. For the most part, whatever discussion there is about the Treaty seems to be devoted mainly to such special provisions as that dealing with Shantung and, most of all, with the Covenant of the League of Nations. There is no evidence of the existence in America of any concern lest the world, and particularly Europe, may not have been sufficiently protected against a still powerful, if temporarily manacled, Prussia. The whole question under general discussion seems to be, on the one hand, whether too great concessions have not been made to the alleged imperialistic

designs of our own allies, and, on the other hand, whether the liberty of the United States to determine its own foreign policy has been sufficiently safeguarded.

When, therefore, the President spoke before the Senate, interest centered on these two aspects of his address, and the reception of that address in the papers varies, according to the editors' opinions as to whether Mr. Wilson sufficiently assured the country concerning the non-imperialistic character of the terms of the Treaty and as to the character of the projected League of Nations.

Those who have had doubts about the League and about the nature of the Treaty awaited the President's speech in the frame of mind expressed by the Kansas City "Star," which, in its issue of July 8, before the President spoke, declared:

The country . . . is eager for all the information it can get. But it may be hoped Mr. Wilson will supply definite information and not generalities. . . . To say, as Mr. Wilson did in Boston, that American soldiers were crusaders and fought as men in a dream, is to be eloquent, but not convincing. The in-

formation the country desires is on concrete points of how the Covenant will work. . . . The President, his most earnest supporters will admit, has a love for generalizations and a distaste for concrete details. This order must be reversed if he is to contribute to the National enlightenment. The details of the workings of the League of Nations are the very essence of the Covenant.

Those who awaited the President's speech in this frame of mind generally report that the President did not fulfill the country's expectations. Even a supporter of the Treaty such as the Des Moines "Capital" says about the speech:

The President's address to Congress was up to his usual standard of eloquence and poetry. . . .

To some practical minds the words "vision," "pathway," and all such are a little tiresome, but they are willing to take it.

The address seems to give evidence that the President is still enthusiastic about what we have accomplished on the other side. . . .

But we regret to feel that there are just as many sources of trouble in

Europe to-day as there were a year ago. . . .

No one on this side of the water fully knows or realizes what the League and the Covenant actually contains. . . .

The thing to do is to adopt the Covenant, Treaty and all, and fight the other difficulties out afterwards.

Other newspapers that express their disappointment at the President's generalizations are not so willing to accept the Treaty on trust. The New York "Sun," a consistent and vigorous critic of the President's course in Paris, and particularly of the League of Nations, notes "with pleasure the absence from the President's remarks of that tone of defiance, of uncompromising demand for acquiescence in his personal views, which has characterized some of his previous utterances;" but it describes the speech as what "might have been expected from an impassioned revivalist, and not from a statesman and practical legislator discussing an American question in the American Capitol." The "Sun" adds that "Mr. Wilson's address is conceived throughout precisely as if he had been sent abroad by his country to bring about that revolution in the world's system of government which has been his individual idea, his self-determined purpose, and his self-appointed task."

Supporters of the President and earnest advocates of the League may resent some of the comment upon the President's speech, as opponents of the League resent some of the comments upon the League's critics in the Senate. No one, however, can very well resent a piece of such good-humored comment as Don Marquis makes in his "colyum," the "Sun Dial," in the New York "Evening Sun." He has some verses about the President's speech and its reception in the Senate, based on the President's question concerning the League, "Dare we reject it and break the heart of the world?" It is a series of four stanzas, each followed by a chorus. The chorus after the first stanza represents the President as saying:

"O sign my League! O sign my League!  
The world's heart it will break!  
O sign my League! O sign my League!  
for Home and Mother's sake!  
O sign my League! O sign my League!  
the Wee Tots lisp to thee!  
And Angel Voices plead to sign  
and save Humanity!"

Then "wicked Cabot Lodge" replies for the bold and bad Senate, and this is his version of the chorus:

"I will not sign! I will not sign! The  
world's heart it can break!  
I will not sign! I will not sign! for  
Home nor Mother's sake!  
I will not sign! I will not sign!  
though Wee Tots lisp to me,  
Though Angel Voices plead to sign  
and save Humanity!"

Appearing to many as an appeal to sentimentalism rather than to reason, a skillful employment of the art of rhetoric to enlist the idealism of the American people on behalf of the Covenant without

any encumbrances of fact, the President's speech is almost everywhere praised as a piece of English. Thus the Chicago "Daily Tribune" refers to "the spell of his eloquence," and declares that his address "is especially moving with reference to that clean and valorous achievement with which our soldiers and sailors thrilled our National heart." But the same journal is also impressed with the tendency of Mr. Wilson to use "liberal poetic license," and thus comments upon the President's preceding speech in New York:

Mr. Wilson's latest remarks must be taken purely as poetry. . . . Let us quote:

"It [his homesickness] was still more softened by the pride that I had in discovering that America had at last convinced the world of her true character. I was welcome because they had seen with their own eyes what America had done for the world. They had deemed her selfish. They had deemed her devoted to material interests. And they had seen her boys come across the water with a vision even more beautiful than that which they conceived when they had entertained dreams of liberty and peace."

If the President is about to try to sing the American people into a dreamland of that sort, sane men must indeed combat him promptly and vigorously.

The Wisconsin "State Journal" comments upon the Chicago "Tribune's" remarks by saying of the New York speech:

As poetry it is poor enough, but as a statement of what most of the American Army and Nation believed they were fighting for it comes "much closer" to literal truth than anything we recall in the Chicago "Tribune's" war editorial matter.

Most defenders of the President, like the Wisconsin "State Journal," follow the principle that the best defense is an offensive. Thus the Louisville "Courier-Journal" speaks of the "twaddle and cant" in the Senate; and the Atlanta "Constitution" defends the League by calling its opponents in the Senate "recalcitrants, political buzzards, and partisan mountebanks," and attributes criticism of it to partisan motives by saying:

There is opposition to it in the United States Senate, and it will continue as long as it can harass the President and the Democratic Administration or disturb the political sentiment of the country.

The New York "World," which among newspapers has been the most consistent and vigorous defender of the President's policies, so that it has sometimes been called the mouthpiece of the Administration, describes the President's address to the Senate as a "call to duty." It says:

Mr. Wilson has never been more felicitous in any of his public utterances than he was yesterday when he explained the stupendous difficulties with which the Paris Conference had been compelled to grapple in rebuilding the peace of the world, and the reasons why it had been found imperative to make the League of Nations the keystone of the structure. . . .

The President's address is more than a plea for the Treaty and the League. It is a call to duty no less imperative

than that which he made to Congress on April 2, 1917, when the United States was summoned to war "for the things that we have always carried nearest our hearts—for democracy, for the right of those who submit to authority to have a voice in their own government, for the rights and liberties of small nations, for a universal dominion of right by such a concert of free peoples as shall bring peace and safety to all nations and make the world itself at last free."

The "World" in another editorial likens the opposition to the Versailles Treaty to the opposition, as described by Hamilton, to the Jay Treaty; and denounces still later the Republicans in the Senate by ascribing to them a trivial purpose, saying:

Some of the opposition Senators seem to think that "reservations" is a blessed word like Mesopotamia, and that it makes no difference in particular what the reservations are, provided the Senate asserts its power and tinkers the Treaty.

The New York "Sun" is not at all troubled by the argument that any reservations may require the sending of the Treaty back to the Peace Conference. There is a good deal of doubt in the minds of critics of the Treaty whether that would be necessary; but the "Sun," saying that the conviction strengthens day by day that after reservations are added the Covenant will go before the Peace Conference again, exclaims:

All the better if it does.

What the American people know they are going to do and are not going to do after the Treaty ratifying and the League tinkering are over should also be unmistakably clear to all the world now as well as later.

If reservations are made, the New York "Tribune," which advocates ratification with reservations, believes that other nations will not object.

In commenting upon the President's speech some newspapers take the occasion to explain in their own terms the nature of the Treaty, and particularly of the League. Thus, in commending the President's speech, the Grand Rapids "News" declares of the Covenant of the League of Nations that "it is a big, vital, throbbing, momentous instrument, fearfully powerful for good or for evil, pregnant with hopes." And then more specifically adds:

Throughout its long history Europe has known only force. . . . Force, and force only, can dominate the people over there now. And it is force in the supreme that is latent in the League of Nations. . . .

But the League of Nations, powerful as it is or can be, is a different force from any that ever exercised authority in Europe. It is a force not to hold men in thrall, but to set them free.

In the midst of rather a good deal of bitter or acid controversy it is refreshing to find comment such as the following from the St. Louis "Post-Dispatch," which is as strong an advocate of the League and of the President's policies as the New York "World" is, and owes its

existence to the founder of the "World," Joseph Pulitzer. Its remarks might apply to the political discussion of other subjects as well as to that of the League and of the Treaty. The "Post-Dispatch" says:

Although some of the leaders of the opposition are moved by unworthy

motives, it would be a gross blunder to assume that all doubts and fears are based upon unworthy motives. There are thousands who have genuine doubts and fears and who do not understand.

Sincere doubters must be handled with sympathy and courtesy. Sincere ques-

tions must be answered with friendly reasoning. We believe that a great, an overwhelming, majority of the people want the League, but in this crisis, when peace and prosperity and even civilization hang in the balance, no arrogant mistakes should be made. Let the opposition do the blundering.

## A WONDERFUL DINNER

A distinguished and influential citizen of New York who desires that his name shall not be mentioned has given us, at our request, the following account of a recent after-the-war experience. In these days when all thoughtful Americans are anxious and troubled about the vast and complicated problems, political, economic, and human, that have arisen out of the war, such an experience as here related strengthens the hope and stirs the reasonable optimism with which every one of us must enter upon the task of reconstruction.—THE EDITORS.

I WAS honored by an invitation to dinner lately. My hosts were the officers and men of a company of infantry of a famous New York regiment lately demobilized.

It was not a charitable affair. After a long service overseas the company's fund had something left over, and so the company voted itself a farewell dinner in a large New York hotel.

Officers and men came on time to the rendezvous and almost at the appointed hour we sat down.

Some were in uniform, more in mufti. There were two other civilians present besides myself. One of these had lost his son, killed in action, a lieutenant in the company; the other had devoted his energies to keeping together during the war wives, parents, and friends of the boys who had gone overseas. My son had captained the company during the days of its fiercest fighting in the Argonne, and had turned over his command when severely wounded. I was an outsider, of course, yet long residence in New York and an intimate knowledge of its East Side had given me more than a fair knowledge of the material of which this band of men was composed.

Men demobilized in New York scatter quickly, and it said much for the strength of the new tie that a common cause and a common danger had created that over one hundred men of that company and all of its officers that remained alive gathered round the table for their farewell to each other that night.

As I looked down the long table something of the wonder of that gathering, something of its immense significance, came to me. As the evening passed (we met at 7:30 and did not separate until after midnight) this feeling deepened. Less than two years before I had seen these very men taken almost without notice or warning out of the great city's life of which they were a part.

Raw and most unwarlike were they then, many of them understanding little of the great world movement that was laying such violent hands on their bodies and their souls; some of them not wanting to understand it, only going to Camp Upton because they had to go. Some were American in name only, some were not even American in name, and many of them could not speak English.

The company officers on whose young

shoulders had descended the extraordinarily difficult task of making soldiers of them were most of them Plattsburg men. They brought little military experience to their task, it is true, but, in my judgment, they had brought something more than that. Generally speaking, they were men of some culture. Good schools and universities had given them some knowledge of men, and very many of them had already won a moderate success in the profession of life.

Our hastily raised Army had, of necessity, to be a democratic army. The iron discipline of an army taking years to train could not be given it. It might be lacking in many things that the professional soldier considers indispensable. But three things it had to have if it was to win at all—a fighting spirit, confidence in itself, and belief in its good cause.

Could volunteer Plattsburg men do this great work for drafted New York? Could they infuse into thousands of men who had to have even the word of command translated to them these three great essential things that should spell victory for the cause of mankind on the long-contested battlefields of France and Flanders?

I spent some unforgettable days shortly after we declared war with Colonel Wolf, Commandant at Plattsburg. I saw and had the high honor of speaking to the two most wonderful bodies of young men any man ever faced in this country. I felt their spirit, I realized their mighty power. I knew then that America could draw from her sons officers capable of training and inspiring in peace and leading in war her democratic millions of drafted men.

This was Colonel Wolf's conviction, and he was right. But let me get back to our dinner.

The last gathering of men who had trained, toiled, suffered, died, and conquered together, army discipline for them was now over, many were already back in civilian life, but few were in uniform, and every man there might say his say; and say it they did, not officers only, but non-coms. and buck privates. They had a right good dinner, and plenty of tobacco and light beer were on hand. The bars were down, and it was time for joke and story and song.

As the evening grew later, my amazement grew. Many a dinner had I been

at in my varied life and in a good many lands—college dinners, racing dinners, club dinners, dinners of all sorts. If at such gatherings here and there a man drank too much and showed it or told a questionable story, if now and then there was noisy talk, no one resented it, no one was surprised. But here at this company dinner of disbanded soldiers there was nothing of the sort. I speak the simple truth, amazing as it is. Not one vulgar story (and scores of most excellent stories were told). Not one unkind story, though there were plentiful jokes on men by officers and on officers by men.

I had thought that such things might be, but as I sat there and tried to realize what was passing before me I found it hard to keep the tears from my eyes. I was seeing the actuality of human brotherhood, born and grown to power and high efficiency, finding its fine selfhood in unselfish service for men.

The hour was growing late. Officers had praised men and men had chaffed and praised their officers and each other. There had been wit a plenty, and the brave fellows left under the sod in France had not been forgotten.

Some had to go far that night. The company had to do what it had never done in France—break up.

A big fellow who had not spoken during the evening raised himself up at the foot of the table. He leaned on his crutches, for he had lost a leg at the hip, and one side of his face was still covered with plaster.

"I've got to get back to the hospital," said he, "but before I go I want to say something. When I was drafted and went to Upton, I could not say one word of English and I was only twenty-five per cent American. I have lost a leg and part of my face, and my people say I have lost a lot, but I do not say so. I have gained a lot. I am glad I went to the war. I am one hundred per cent American now."

And so came to an end a wonderful evening. The boys themselves could not realize how wonderful it was, but to me it seemed the greatest dinner I had ever attended in my life.

There are new tasks awaiting us, new and great problems to solve, but surely a loving God has given to us a new power and a new unity with which to meet and conquer them. Of this I felt sure as I went to my hotel that night.



# FIRE OF LIFE

BY HAROLD TROWBRIDGE PULSIFER

Let us sit here, side by side  
Underneath this ancient tree:—  
You, who say, "The flame has died;"  
I, who burn eternally.

Let us reason out the way  
And the road that we must tread.  
It is still too soon to say,  
"Life is over, love is dead."

Still too soon while you and I  
Dream of deathless dreams and know  
Sunlight, starlight, in the sky;  
And on earth, all things that grow.

Look, your hand is close to mine  
And the tendrils of your hair  
Touch me like a fragrant vine  
Stirring in the silent air.

So I sat here, close to you,  
On that day the vision came  
And the world that once we knew  
Vanished into sudden flame.

I have kept the vision clear  
Hour by hour, and day by day.  
You who sit beside me here  
Shall not, dare not, drift away.

Child and woman, wistful-eyed,  
If you cannot bear to smile,  
You, who say, "The flame has died;"  
Take my hand and weep a while.

Weep, and let the cleansing rain  
All this age-old doubt dispel.  
Love is always kin to pain,  
Heaven neighbor unto hell.

## JOYCE KILMER, POET AND PATRIOT

BY KATHERINE BRÉGY

AUTHOR OF "THE POETS' CHANTRY," ETC.

JUST one year ago this July, Sergeant Joyce Kilmer was shot through the brain as he pressed ahead of his regiment, the "Fighting Sixty-Ninth," of New York, to locate German machine guns hidden in a copse beside the river Ourcq. His act won him, posthumously, the Croix de Guerre. But it won his compatriots a far greater thing—a concrete symbol of all that efficient, *practical idealism* which is perhaps the dearest dream of our democracy. The memory of this young poet-patriot of our latter days fathers one more legend to set beside the bright records of Rupert Brooke, of John McCrea or Charles Péguy, a legend which Americans are proud to own and will be slow to forget.

One wondered at the time if that keen sense of personal loss among the greatest variety of people—scattered youths who had known him at college, newspaper men who were in the habit of borrowing tobacco at his office in the New York "Times," priests, soldiers who had fought at his side, as well as the men and women who count in literature on both of the Atlantic—could prove the permanent, lasting judgment. For, after all, this young heroic figure had not yet reached his thirty-second birthday, and the world was struggling through one of the most momentous years in its entire history. But it has lasted. It has endured through all the stupendous issues of life and death and war and peace and reconstruction. For Joyce Kilmer was not, as sometimes happens, a poet in spite of his life, nor even a poet for whose life any excuse had to be made. He never wished, in fact, nor was able to separate his life from his *poetry*. That is why when the hour of national hazard fell he saw with so uncompromising a clearness the one sun-smitten path: "It is wrong for a poet

to be listening to elevated trains when there are screaming shells to hear, and to be sleeping soft in a bed when there's a cot in a dugout awaiting him and the bright face of danger to dream about and see." Perhaps, also, that is why the passing of this American singer is now soberly reckoned among the great losses to literature of a war which in all the older countries was so inevitably fatal to the young, eager spirits of art. For our own country it was emphatically the greatest literary loss suffered in that brief crusade overseas.

Before those ten stressful months with our Expeditionary Forces, Joyce Kilmer had proved himself, not merely one of the foremost lyrists and most versatile newspapermen of the United States, but also a man who was helping to define the highest ideals of Americanism. He was of those who asked much of life; and, as usual, life was quick to return the compliment. Born in New Brunswick, December 6, 1886, of a family claiming English, Irish, and Scotch descent, and still, in the words of his literary executor, boasting "a Colonial Dame on both sides," Joyce lived through most phases of contemporary American thought, adding a few distinctly contributory phases of his own. He had, of course, his young romance—a quite idyllic one, which culminated in his marriage to Miss Aline Murray, a stepdaughter of Dr. Henry Mills Alden, as soon as he was graduated from Columbia University. The matter of a career which then imperiously faced him he took less as a battle to be fought than as a game to be won—a vastly interesting, delightfully intricate game, to be played always with sportsmanlike rules and usually with sportsmanlike railery. Joyce—he was always that, and that only, to his friends—was not timid

of experiments. By the time he was twenty-five he had exercised his versatilities as a Latin master, a maker of dictionaries, a poet of love's blossomy summer, a lay reader in the Episcopal Church, a hot and talkative Socialist, an all-round newspaper man, and a rather superior and sophisticated literary aesthete.

From the year 1912 he began to find himself—not that so blithely responsive a nature as his could ever be described as really "settled." At this time he joined the staff of the New York "Times" and began that series of brilliant reviews and interviews which quickly revealed to American readers a new man of letters. The next spring brought one of the great sorrows of Joyce Kilmer's life, when the touch of infantile paralysis blighted the body of his little much-loved daughter, Rose. A few months later he laid forcible claim to what proved one of his most permanent joys. For it was then that he entered, with all of a convert's zeal but none of a convert's crudity, that old, old Catholic Church—so mystical at once and so practical!—to which he ever after gave a young and proud allegiance. "If what I write nowadays is considered poetry," he declared in one of his last letters written from France, "then I became a poet in November, 1913." That is to say, he became then the greatest American representative of that little band of "modern mediævalists" which on the other side of the Atlantic included the Chestertons, Hilaire Belloc, and a group of younger singers—all sworn to recapture something of the robust faith, the fine fervor, and heroic folly of Merrie England. But he was much more than this. Popular judgment has singled out Kilmer as a poet of the ideal realities of life, and popular judgment has been, in the main, right. The ideal realities were

his goal; and he showed the most astonishing *verve* in tracking them into unexpected corners. He celebrated (upon a wager!) the hidden glories of the delicatessen shop. He immortalized the sleepy and apologetic commuter. He found the pathos of "The House With Nobody In It," the proud poetry of "The Snow Man in the Yard," the tender and humorous poignancy of Dave Lilly's bibulous ghost swinging his shadowy line after phantom trout. All these colloquial notes he struck with enormous felicity—and consequent popularity. He had, in fact, the most ideal reasons for keeping close to the great humble, loving heart, not merely of America, but of the whole world. He wanted to show forth the glory of the simple, universal things which he had found after no little trying out of the more complex and exotic things. Myriads of poets had sung the praise of childhood, but here was one who had the courage to sing the praise of marriage and of home, the joys of daily work and daily faith in God and man. For a while, indeed, Joyce became almost radical in his ferocious conservatism.

But every one who knew his essays or his inimitable conversation must have been aware that here was a critic of broad knowledge and exuberant humor. He was far less easily satisfied than were his readers, and not at all content to remain, as many of them would have had him, merely a "familiar" or "domestic" laureate. Perhaps the first hint of that larger immortality in store for the young Kilmer was the title poem of his volume called "Trees," published in 1914. That sunny and singing lyric achieved the distinction of being almost universally memorized, and it is already accepted as one of the classics of American poetry. There were other things to warn the elect that here was a new aspirant for the Siege Perilous of high poetry—arrestingly fine things, like that vision in a brief Christmas poem which pictured the clouds rocked with song—

"As if the sky were turning bird."

Over and above this, it became suddenly evident that into the much-abused field of religious poetry Joyce Kilmer was bringing an inspired passion and—actually!—originality. A new, or rather a very ancient and almost forgotten, fragrance hung about his half-playful, half-serious songs of the star-crowned Virgin, of St. Michael, "the thorn on the rose-bush of God," and of St. Valentine, whom he celebrated in a most ingenious bit of *vers libre*. He sang ballads, too, with the tender familiarity of the Middle Age jongleur about them, and the wistful brotherhood of our modern age. Here is a fragment from that deliciously naïve "Gates and Doors:"

"There was a gentle hostler  
(And blessed be his name!)  
He opened up the stable  
The night Our Lady came.  
Our Lady and Saint Joseph,  
He gave them food and bed,  
And Jesus Christ has given him  
A glory round his head.

*So let the gate swing open  
However poor the yard,  
Lest weary people visit you  
And find their passage barred;  
Unlatch the door at midnight  
And let your lantern's glow  
Shine out to guide the traveler's feet  
To you across the snow."*

Joyce Kilmer was a good worker, a good player, and a good fighter at times, but his sympathy was—for a man—phenomenal. He hated scarcely anything in the world except respectable hypocrites and those decadent rhymesters, "so mildly, delicately vile," who, in his opinion, brought poetry into disrepute among honest men. For the rest he was the kindest of critics, lavish, even sumptuous of praise wherever he detected real poetic sincerity. His office at the "Times" was crowded with literary aspirants, both old and young, his desk stacked with letters seeking advice or encouragement. "No poet has any right in the world to knock the work of another poet who is honest," he once declared. And this sympathy, this broad and human idealism, was fore-ordained to spring up like a flame at the call of an outraged world. Joyce saw something of the war at first hand when in the autumn of 1914 he went to England to bring his mother safely back to the States. But it was probably not until after the Lusitania tragedy—which he commemorated in his haunting poem, "The White Ships and the Red"—that the call became personal and not to be gainsaid.

There was a gasp of surprise in literary circles when, almost immediately after the United States declared war in the spring of 1917, Joyce Kilmer began drilling with the Seventh Regiment of New York. But when a few months later he had himself transferred to the 165th Infantry (the old Sixty-ninth of New York) and sailed for France as a private because he was unwilling to lose precious time studying to be "an officer in charge of conscripts," surprise was swallowed up in the heroic and wholly Kilmerian rightness of the thing. It was not that he was a head-long enthusiast, quick on the trigger, not counting the cost. He had small opinion of "blind courage" and had just told a group of college boys that "only an enlightened man and only a good man can be brave." Over and above this he was an enormously efficient person—he had to be with that young, quickly growing family in the Larchmont home!—and at this time he was easily doing three men's work. But it was his strength, and not less his good fortune, that the business of life never drove the dream from his heart. He loved the fighting saints and the fighting poets, and years earlier he had sung the praise of that divine and healing "Folly" which our modern world was said to have forgotten:

"Lord, crush our knowledge utterly  
And make us humble, simple men,  
And cleansed of wisdom, let us see  
Our Lady Folly's face again."

So when America started upon the supreme crusade of the twentieth century,

Joyce Kilmer was willing to pay any price to claim his part in winning it. Being, as we have said, a *practical idealist*, he saw no other way but to resign his editorial work, cancel his lecture engagements, leave his last book of poems in press, and bid farewell to his wife, to the little children (Kenton, Deborah, Michael, and Christopher), and to the friends he knew so well how to love. It was one of the finest examples in American letters of what Henry Arthur Jones once called "the madness which keeps the world alive."

All Joyce Kilmer's life was a pressing toward the deeper seas, the more distant horizons, and in France he had but one goal—the front. He frustrated every effort of the regimental authorities to keep him in the reasonably safe, although far from bomb-proof, duties of the statistical department, finally getting himself transferred to the intelligence section, which, as he declared, was "the most fascinating work possible." As he was on "observation" duty, it was also the most dangerous work possible, and eventually, of course, the work which cost his life. When he left New York, he had naturally expected to keep on writing from time to time, and among other things had promised a history of his own regiment. But he soon became too absorbed and shaken by the new life to think of this. He was not interested any more in writing, he wrote to his friend "Bob" Holliday, "except in so far as writing is the expression of something beautiful." And the poems among which he now lived were mostly "unwritten and undiscussed." But out of the crowded drama of his daily life there came at least four works of art. One of them was that tender and dramatic sketch of a night's billet in the home of a French peasant woman called "Holy Ireland." The other three were poems—poems of the moment, with the poignancy of heart-beats through them, yet all poems which seem likely to fulfill the soldier's wish that he might write about the great war only such things as people would want to read "a century after it is over."

Placed beside the sublimated "bluff," the careful cheerfulness, of his letters home, these verses are an inexhaustible commentary upon the real Joyce Kilmer. He lived through the cold and hunger, the almost inevitable touch of pneumonia, the long marches of that first winter of our troops in France—and out of it all came that "Prayer of a Soldier," which has the indomitable sweetness and simplicity of an early Christian martyr:

"My shoulders ache beneath my pack  
(Lie easier, Cross, upon His back).  
I march with feet that burn and smart  
(Tread, Holy Feet, upon my heart).  
Men shout at me who may not speak  
(They scourged Thy back and smote Thy cheek).

Lord, thou didst suffer more for me  
Than all the hosts of land and sea.  
So let me render back again  
This millionth of Thy gift. Amen."

Then he went on duty in a dugout, where a group of his young brother sol-

diers were suddenly killed by the explosion of a falling shell. And in their memory he wrote that song of "Rouge Bouquet," whose music was known and treasured by thousands of our "dough-boys" before ever it reached the literary critics or was declared one of the best poems of his career. And, finally, while his nights were being spent crawling through the barbed wire of No Man's Land on observation work for the Intelligence Section, the poet-patriot sent home a sonnet called the "The Peacemaker:"

"Upon his will he binds a radiant chain,  
For Freedom's sake he is no longer free.

It is his task, the slave of Liberty,  
With his own blood to wipe away a stain.  
That pain may cease, he yields his flesh  
to pain.

To banish war he must a warrior be.  
He dwells in Night, eternal Dawn to see,  
And gladly dies, abundant life to gain."

Just a few weeks later, on the morning of July 30, 1918, Sergeant Kilmer voluntarily undertook a piece of work which he and those in command knew to mean certain death. And before nightfall his silence had sung the greatest song of all.

It is a hard thing for civilized man to live through bitter and unbelievable scenes without becoming bitter and un-

believing. The verses of many a young British soldier recently at the front—Lieutenant Nichols and his friends Siegfried Sassoon and "Bobby" Graves, for instance—have shown how hard. But Joyce Kilmer kept unshaken and unshakable that bright "sanity" and "faith" which he was always praising in the brave French people around him. He believed in very might and deed that he and the men fighting at his side were *peacemakers*—that "by new and bloody paths" the world was coming again "upon the old road to paradise." Up this steep road he himself charged in the vanguard. He did not lose, but gave, his life.

## THE HERMIT OF AMERONGEN

BY VICENTE BLASCO-IBÁÑEZ

AUTHOR OF "THE FOUR HORSEMEN OF THE APOCALYPSE," "THE SHADOW OF THE CATHEDRAL," ETC.

EUROPE has been so absorbed in the problems of peace that she has forgotten the chief offender of the war.

The fugitive Kaiser lives tranquilly in a castle in Holland, and only now and then do the newspapers mention this sorry personage, whom we may style "the hermit of Amerongen."

One can understand how those who have seen the war from a distance and know its horrors only by hearsay are not greatly interested in the fate of the most sinister figure of the war. But we who have seen his work close at hand, the greatest mass of atrocities since the ravages of Attila, cannot quietly endure seeing the deviser and executor of these crimes live like a middle-class gentleman spending his summer in the country, suffering no other punishment than his own rage at the loss of his huge, absurd power and at his shameful flight.

I have a right to speak of this man with complete liberty. I never believed in him. I always feared that his theatrical poses and his pedantries, the result of superficial learning, would wind up in a tragic fashion for the world. Twenty years ago, when so many gullible persons were hailing him as the superman, I had the honor to be arrested and prosecuted in Spain (at the instigation of the German Ambassador, no doubt) for an article in which I compared him to Nero. Since then I have spoken of him in a similar vein in several of my novels. My ideas have changed somewhat since then, and I must ask Nero's pardon for having compared him with William II. Nero confined himself to burning a few sections of just one city, and besides he knew how to die.

Almost as irritating as the atrocities of the war is the boundless admiration which just six years ago the general public felt for this chatterbox, so devoted to speech-making, to toasts, and to sermons, who participated with godlike self-sufficiency

in all the branches of human activity. Strategist, seaman, financier, business man, farmer, musician, poet, painter, sculptor, there was neither science, art, nor profession in which he did not long to be leader. His is the agile, simian ability of an actor who can, with the aid of costumes, wigs, and makeup, outwardly imitate all types. But it is not the actor who puts the soul into the characters; it is the poet who talks through their mouths.

William is a man of appearances. Garrulous, nervous, he touches upon everything with the flightiness of an unbalanced person endowed with a vivid imagination. But he never passes beneath the surface of things; there is not a single subject that he knows even halfway.

For thirty years he paraded before the world as the perfect man of war, directing maneuvers that made old strategists smile discreetly, terrifying the world with his ominous frown and his bragging. And when the decisive moment arrived his generals passed him about from one to another like a ball; nobody wanted him near, for fear of his absurd counsels and his wild projects that amounted to orders. Moreover, his army was a heritage; Moltke and Roon had given it to him; he had only enlarged and perfected it, like a young capitalist who rounds out the fortune his father and grandfather began as poor men.

But the navy was his creation. There is no disputing that. It was he who exclaimed, "Germany's future lies upon the water." No doubt he had numerous collaborators of more ability than he, but we will pay no attention to this. Let us grant that he was able to squeeze the second greatest fleet of the world out of his country in a few years. He deserves to have his paternity recognized, for the creator is worthy of his work. In its future writings history will be at a loss to know which was more cowardly and

which ended in a more shameful manner, the German fleet or the sovereign who created it. Throughout the war the huge German ships stayed hidden in port, protected by nets and mines, like an ostrich that buries its head in the sand to avoid seeing its dangers. And finally they surrendered without the least struggle, with a lack of dignity that offended the professional pride of the Allied sailors intrusted with taking them prisoners.

The only active part of this navy of William II's was the submarine, against unarmed or careless boats, killing with certainty and without danger, like an assassin who lies in wait for a victim that he knows cannot return the attack.

"But there is his work of peace," some say. "The development of the commerce, industry, and education that has taken place in Germany during his reign."

I recognize this, too, as an indisputable fact. But it is one more plagiarism of this dilettante who has spent his life imitating others, and then presenting his imitations as pure German discoveries.

The only thing original and sincere about him is his mediæval personality, his romantic mystic mentality which makes him consider himself the favorite child of the heavens. God, according to him, is interested only in the prosperity of the Hohenzollern family, and in that of Germany by consequence of her having the honor to be ruled by them. All his words and his acts have been in accord with this belief. There could be no simpler conception of humanity than his: all the world subject to Germany is "the salt of the earth;" Germany subject to the Junkers and the innumerable princelings, and above this haughty, proud nobility himself as Sovereign Lord.

Warrior and Christian like Lohengrin, bloody and religious like the ancient tribal heads, in his philosophic moments he gave vent to the most inexplicable incoherencies. We will pass over his evangelical exhortation to the troops that went



to China to repeat the barbarisms of Attila. After the Russo-Japanese War he harangued his soldiers thus: "If the Japanese, who are idolators, have defeated the Russians, who are Christians, this is due to the fact that the Japanese, even though they believe in Buddha, are true Christians because they are good soldiers." All the world has believed that if the Christian doctrine really ruled the earth there would be no soldiers. Why does a doctrine of peace and brotherhood among men need soldiers? But William saw things in a different light. Only soldiers are Christians, and what he understands by soldier and how he describes it is well known from another of his discourses: "An automaton, obedient to his king, who, if necessary, should, without vacillating, fire upon his parents and his brothers."

Because he was the grandson, he compared his glorious grandfather (who was nothing but a little soldier, pushed on to success by Bismarck) with Moses, Abraham, Homer, Charlemagne, Luther, Shakespeare, Goethe, and Kant. And, as this seemed but slight praise, he added that if William I had been born in the Middle Ages they would have canonized him.

This man, with his psychology of a mystic and his romantic ideas, has been at the same time, by reason of his Protean character, his desire to have his fingers in every pie, a man of his epoch. This figure of the Nibelungen, living out of date in the twentieth century, had the gift of imitation and falsification that characterizes the unbalanced.

He saw that there existed in the world a nation far greater and more powerful than his own, which ruled the earth peacefully through its industry and its wealth, almost without soldiers, and without imposition of any sort. This was the United States. And he copied its industry, its commerce, and its supposed system of advertisement. All the development of Germany, so rapid and so noisy, is only Americanism falsified in German style.

In the same way that an author can file suit for plagiarism against one who copies his works, the United States should have sued William and his collaborators for infringement of author's rights; with the added claim that they not only stole the work, but that they disfigured and spoiled it.

I have often grown indignant at certain short-sighted people of Europe, who can appreciate only immediate values, who admired the progress of the German Empire as something very original and peculiarly German.

"But all this is only a bad translation from the American," I exclaimed, knowing the original through books and magazines.

The pirates and merchants of Hamburg and Bremen, the councilors of William II, were men who had lived and worked in the United States, who reproduced after their own fashion what they had seen across the ocean.

Germany's banking system, her commerce, the productive organization of her industry, all were copied from the American—but without the American spirit.

The Germans plagiarized the material, exterior side of things, but they took good care not to imitate the spirit of freedom and democracy.

The omnipotent "War Lord" who spoke of *my* army, *my* navy, *my* commerce, *my* industry, wanted to add *my* schools and *my* universities. He never could endure Haeckel or Ostwald, the two best-known German scientists, because of their irreligiosity. He showed his displeasure toward certain theaters because they produced works of Hauptmann, the most famous contemporary dramatist of Germany. He abominated the painters and sculptors of his country whose merits were recognized by other nations. On the other hand, he conferred honors and pensions on a series of second-rate, flexible-spined men of learning, mediocre writers, commonplace artists, who were in perfect harmony with his æsthetic and philosophic ideas.

This man has deceived us all in a shocking fashion. Deceived is putting it mildly; he has robbed us of the peculiar estimation in which we held him; he has swindled us in the only line of credit he ever had.

I never thought he would be a hero. But, accustomed as I was to seeing him with his martial mustache, his paralyzed hand on the hilt of his sword, and to reading his bellicose proclamations, in which he threatened the whole world with his "mailed fist" or spoke of "the dry powder and the sharpened sword," I finally imaged him as a perfect lieutenant who had continued in his juvenile rank almost to his sixties; one of those professional lieutenants of Europe, petulant boys, insufferable, to be sure, but with a certain chivalrous conception of their profession and of the obligations it imposes. I thought of him as the sort of lieutenant who when he enters a room looks past all the men, makes love to all the women, talks on every subject, imposes his opinions, plays the piano, recites poetry—does everything badly—shows a ridiculous self-sufficiency, but to whom no one dares to say anything for fear of provoking a duel. This somewhat absurd, completely intolerable being has nevertheless one moment in his life in which he commands respect. If there has been any offense to his honor that might lower him in the eyes of his comrades, if he has fallen short in any of his professional obligations, he settles the matter by putting a revolver to his forehead and pulling the trigger.

Throughout the war I did not doubt for a moment William's ultimate defeat, and I said, in all good faith: "I know my lieutenant. He will not see the final disaster of his Empire. When he sees that all is lost, he will get out of the tight place like any desperate man of honor. He will shoot himself."

Although I never believed in him, I recognized the sense of honor which even the lowest officer possesses—the courage of even the most timid peaceful man in life's crises.

The poor ship captain, when he sees his boat lost through fault of his, goes down with it, not wishing to outlive his disgrace. Many merchants, faced by ruin, take refuge in suicide. There have even been architects who have killed themselves over the collapse of one of their buildings.

I know perfectly well that dying does not help any, that suicide proves nothing; but we do so many things in our lives that are of no use, and yet are so worthy and so beautiful. The men or women who kill themselves for love may be, in the eyes of rational beings, idiots, but without them so many poems, so many novels, so many plays, which now enrich our universal literature would have gone unwritten!

I am still hoping to hear the pistol shot of this hero who for thirty years made us tremble with his roars.

The father of a family, he had himself photographed with his six sons, and even with his daughter, all dressed in the uniform of the Death's Head Hussars, in fur caps decorated with a skull and crossbones. Of this gruesome family, which delighted in getting itself up in sepulchral adornments, not a single one has been scratched. All are enjoying perfect health.

The Emperor who bears upon his conscience the burden of ten million corpses buried on the battlefield and of fifteen or twenty million who have died or will die as a consequence of the war wants to live to an old age; it annoys him to think of the shock on his august skull of one of those bits of lead that during these four years he has scattered like an endless flood upon the battlefields of Europe: he prefers to fall a victim to microbes at the latest possible moment, like a peaceful, quiet citizen who never harmed a soul and who takes scrupulous care of his health.

He might, in keeping with his past and his tragedy airs, have perished in the last battle in France, charging, for the first and only time in his life, at the head of one of the regiments of the Imperial Guard. Every general has at some time been under fire—all except him. But he found it more to his liking to escape like a defaulting banker with the police at his heels.

In this shameful termination of a militaristic empire only one man showed honor and dignity, and he wore neither sword nor uniform. There was only one who had the courage to commit suicide, unable to outlive his country's disaster: a business man, a Jew—Ballin, the ship-owner, of Hamburg.

All the German generals, those thunderbolt heroes in favorable moments, after burning and bombarding cities and assuring the world that overcoming the Allies was a matter of weeks, have quietly retired to their castles to raise chickens,

or sport with their dogs, or, perhaps, to write their memoirs.

This is something new in history. Never has there been seen so lamentable an absence of professional honor, such a demonstration of brazen shamelessness.

Napoleon, who in the number of his victims is comparable with William II (but who inherited nothing and who built up everything himself, who had the vision of a leader, and who knew, when necessary, how to risk his life), behaved differently in the hour of misfortune. In one of his last battles, seeing that all was lost, he stationed his mount over a bomb which, by chance, failed to explode. Later, in Fontainebleau, before signing his abdication, he tried to poison himself, and it was only by dint of great exertions that he was saved. On the eve of Waterloo the fugitives overwhelmed him and dragged him along with them as he was walking, like a somnambulist, toward the enemies' lines that they might kill him. Only at the end did he desist from his attempts at suicide, convinced, by a sort of fatalism, that death would not come to him, since he had called to it again and again in vain. And his nephew, Napoleon III, who was only a pale shadow of him, also knew how to fall with dignity. Zola has described him in that awful day of Sedan riding slowly down a highway raked by artillery fire. He was hoping that a shell would shatter him into bits, saving him the shame of witnessing the surrender. But the projectiles respected his life, and, sick and discouraged, he pursued his destiny. He might have fled. Whole battalions took refuge from Sedan in Belgium. But this ruler wished to share the fate of his comrades, and he gave himself up as a prisoner together with his army.

This is the way emperors behaved only a few dozen years ago. They may be censurable as emperors, but they command respect as men for the way they faced disaster.

And the false Parsifal, the priest-king terror of Europe, is hidden like a hare in his refuge at Amerongen. Perhaps he is giving lessons in horticulture to the gardeners of the castle, criticising the construction of the building, advising the owner about desirable changes, or thinking up a new uniform, "the uniform of the exile," in which to stroll about with tragic solemnity beneath the trees, as though thousands of cameras were focused on him.

This cannot continue. It is too immoral. Perhaps it will go on—for life is nothing but a web of absurd realities—but I repeat that it should not.

The United States has the electric chair, England the gallows, France the guillotine; almost all civilized countries have their modes of suppressing dangerous individuals that attack the safety of society or its future. He who kills just one person, he who burns just one house, he who robs on the highway, pays this isolated and individual crime with his life.

And this man upon whom rests the weight of four years of incessant slaying, who represents the authority for more crimes and brutalities than have been committed since the days of the barbarians, goes on living peacefully, forgotten in his refuge at Amerongen; and if they take him from there it will be to carry him to a picturesque far-off island that will recall to him his sweet Corfu!

Ah, no! this is neither logical nor moral.

I foresee certain objections, and hasten to add that I do not believe in capital punishment. But there are so many things to which we are opposed but which we must unblushingly yield to through the force of reality! Death proves nothing, I know. But the living must protect themselves.

I know that all life is sacred; every life (let it be clearly understood), without categories or distinctions, for the social hierarchies are nothing in comparison with life. And when one sees millions and millions of innocent lives sacrificed through the ambition and arrogance of one single guilty life one feels an irresistible desire, not for revenge, but for justice.

Besides, the future is terrifying if the great catastrophe which we have just passed through bears no severe punishment for its authors.

The worthy nations have made war that there might be no more wars. Well, there will be if the makers of wars get off unscathed.

Without just punishment the office of kings who seek amusement and glory in war as in an interesting sport will be a safe and desirable one. The plain individual who in a fit of rage, perhaps justified, shoots or kills is punished severely. The ruler who carries whole nations to death and upsets the world's life has only to retire afterwards to a castle, like a tragedian who, after brandishing his dagger upon the stage, goes to the country for a rest.

Fear of punishment is of great service. All we civilized men have moments in which we feel within ourselves the sanguinary fury of the primitive man. But we at once calm ourselves, remembering that there are police, judges, prisons, and capital punishment. If in the future rulers knew that an Emperor of Germany who exterminated millions of men and profoundly disturbed the world's order had been solemnly tried before the nations, and afterwards no less solemnly shot, they would hesitate a long time before planning another war, and they would end by desisting from it for fear of being held personally responsible.

The European "divine-right" monarchies became liberal and constitutional, not through conviction, but through frequent meditation on the heads of Charles I of England and Louis XVI of France.

If the makers of wars go unpunished, the bad training that the hereditary princes receive from the cradle will continue. They are brought up as soldiers, and their only dream is to make war

which shall afford them glory without any personal danger, for their soldiers fight for them. What responsibility need they fear? This is the reason the Crown Prince passed his early youth in such a fury because the long-awaited war, which he visioned as "gay and fresh," was long in coming. For this reason his father, after so many speeches in favor of peace, concluded by provoking the most terrible of all wars. They had brought him up as a soldier, and he was going to die without other title than that of "Chief Commission Agent of the Commerce of Germany." And he drew his sword when the world least expected it.

No, this war has not ended right. Its termination is neither logical nor moral. If the millions of dead could rise, they would surely cry out (especially the Germans), looking toward tranquil Amerongen:

"How is this? We have died, and this man still lives."

If the world were ruled by justice and logic, I know well what would have happened. William would not be alive to-day. Since he lacked the courage to die like a lieutenant in disgrace, the nations would have made him die like a great criminal.

Rivalries might have arisen between the nations over the place in which this memorable act of justice should be executed. But all could have been arranged and every one satisfied by adding to William his first-born, Ferdinand of Bulgaria (another forgotten criminal), Ludendorff, the prolonger of the war, and a few more of his master criminal generals. All the great nations would make their sacrifice in honor of justice, and on a fixed date, at the same hour; before the Capitol in Washington, in Trafalgar Square in London, in the Place de la Concorde in Paris, in the Capitoline Square in Rome, and in the Municipal Square in Brussels, they could majestically proceed with this great example to history, each one executing the criminal who fell to his lot.

This event would inspire in some hitherto ignored musician a new "Marseillaise," the true "Marseillaise" of peace.

"Tremble, tyrants!" sang the French volunteers in 1792 as they intoned the hymn of Rouget de Lisle. "Tremble, ye kings who invent wars!" would say the people to-day at witnessing these punishments. "Know that ye will answer for them with your lives like ordinary beings for their acts."

And there would be fewer wars; that is a certainty.

But all this is a dream. There is no reason to suppose that life is just or logical. It is always the absurd that happens.

The hermit of Amerongen will go on living peacefully there, or in some other agreeable spot; and he will die when the microbes say so, and then who knows what the future may have in store?

Perhaps his crimes may be forgotten, or will be obscured by time like so many of the scourges of humanity; perhaps the

German poets of the future, for lack of a better theme, will fasten upon him, as the French romantics fastened upon the her-

mit of St. Helena, and will serve him up to our grandchildren as a new Napoleon, who will not be a Napoleon, after the

fashion of all German imitations, which are never like the copied model, but which outwardly resemble it.

*This article will be followed next week by one on "The Responsibility of the Kaiser," written by Mr. Vernon Kellogg, of the American Relief Administration*

## LET RUSSIA IN

BY GREGORY MASON, STAFF CORRESPONDENT OF THE OUTLOOK

FROM no quarter of the world, perhaps, has the spring of 1919 brought so much new hope as from Russia. There are signs, persistent signs, that life is returning to Russia.

Small thanks is due to the directors of the Peace Conference for this hint of Russian rejuvenation—which perhaps contains even more promise for the future peace of the world than anything that the statesmen at the Peace Conference have done. With very few exceptions, the leaders of the nations which were Russia's allies have steadily failed to understand her. Nor if Russia gets back to her feet is there much credit to be given to physical assistance from the outside, the help of the Czechoslovaks possibly excepted.

It is too early to predict the definite revival of Russia. But certainly there is far more reason to hope for recovery than there was a year ago. On all its edges Bolshevism seems to be fraying.

In its early stages Bolshevism had the support of many of the Russian peasants because of its promises of land to them. And it had the support of most of the industrial workers, who expected from it an industrial millennium. But after getting their land the peasants fell away from Bolshevism when communism was begun to be advocated by the Leninites. And gradually the workmen have become disgruntled, too. So that to-day, although it is terribly risky to attempt any statistics about Russia, most of the peasants and perhaps more than half of the workmen are finished with Bolshevism. The industrials who still support it do so mainly for personal considerations.

The fact that the Allies have overlooked many past opportunities in Russia is no reason why they should overlook the opportunity which is beginning to appear as the result of the weakening of Bolshevism. In the first place, gratitude ought to make us do something for Russia. Most military critics of any account admit that Russia's efforts in the first months of the war saved Paris. And probably few will disagree with the dictum of the French General Cherfils, who said recently in the "Echo de Paris" that "the offensive of Brusiloff of the 6th of June, 1916, improvised to the detriment of a more rational plan, saved Italy from the disaster which threatened her." After reminding his readers that in the two years and a half during which she fought Russia suffered more casualties than any of her allies suffered in four years of fighting, General Cherfils went on to say:

"Our generous recognition accords with our interest in commanding us to foster with all our power the triumph of the Government of Admiral Kolchak, and through him the safety of Great Russia. If Russia is not with us, she will be against us—that is to say, with Germany. Germany will then be certain of having her revenge."

This warning of the French critic is conspicuous not only by its wisdom but by its rarity among the countrymen of the writer. Of all the Allies, none has acted toward Russia with such lack of foresight as France.

The French attitude toward Russia is contempt—contempt overlaying a frank regard for nothing in Russia except French material investments, railway bonds, etc. The French generally have forgotten what General Cherfils does not forget, namely, that Russia saved France again and again before America came into the war; in fact, that without Russia's gigantic assistance France would have been gobbled up in two months. France has lost Russian affection by her tactlessly frank exhibition of ingratitude, but she has converted Russia's feeling toward her into positive bitterness by blunders in policy. The greatest of these blunders was the withdrawal of French troops from the Odessa neighborhood. The south of Russia is the richest part of the whole country, and contains perhaps the largest percentage of families who might be influential in ousting Bolshevism. Russians of this stripe organized themselves to combat the Leninites on the promise of active Allied assistance. Just when the organization of loyal Russians was well under way the French withdrew their army. This obliged the Greek force, which had been fighting splendidly, to withdraw also, and left the loyal Russians as conspicuous marks to bear the brunt of Bolshevik hatred. Is it difficult to imagine how such Russians feel toward France?

In the past few weeks I have talked with many Russians in Paris. To judge by the expressions of these men, Russians to-day dislike the French even more than they dislike the Germans. The grave possibilities of such a situation not only to France but to all the Allies as well need no elucidation by me. As the French military critic said: "If Russia is not with us, she will be against us—that is to say, with Germany. Germany will then be certain of having her revenge." And he added, with the cruel force of cold truth: "That one of the two camps which will have with it the power represented

by this immense Slavic country of 180,000,000 inhabitants will be master of the future."

This French military critic sees the fallacy of a theory held not only widely in France, but also cherished by not a few Britishers and Americans. For lack of a better designation, I might call this the Wall Across Europe theory.

Those who hold to this theory are guilty of giving too much attention to the issues between France and Germany, and not enough attention to the whole position of Germany and all her possibilities for the future. They are too much inclined to think that all you need do to guarantee the peace of Europe against another attack of madness on the part of the Teutons is to create a strong France. To that end they direct their efforts mainly to stripping territory and strategic resources from the western frontier of Germany and giving them to France. In other words, they are bent on building a wall across western Europe between France and Germany, behind which they hope France can be safe. So far, so good. The wall is all right, but the error of most of the persons who are engaged in building it is that they overlook what Germany may do in the east. In short, they forget that if Germany is permitted to go east and add to herself the whole strength of Russia she can then turn westward and demolish the strongest wall that the French can build. Unless there is a wall in the east the wall in the west will fall.

Russia cannot be ignored. If that is so, we would do well to find out what Russia is going to be. No one believes that Russia in the near future is going to cover so much space on the map as she did when Nicholas II ruled. But, on the other hand, a good many people are beginning to revise their opinions as to the degree to which Russia will disintegrate. Many of the fragments which flew off from old Russia are apparently being drawn back by natural attraction. Finland, for instance, seems certainly unable to stand alone. Her future is closely dependent on the future of Russia. The Finns have not made a success of self-government. Autonomy under Russian protection is probably as far as they are fitted to go. The two million Letts and the three to four million Lithuanians want independence until a strong Russia is organized, but they have expressed a willingness after that event to content themselves with autonomy under Russian protection. Estonia, Courland, Lithuania, will all be part of a Slavic federation. As to the Ukraine, that



is a German invention. The Ukraine is nothing but "Little Russia," and "Little Russia" it will remain.

I am sorry that I can have no faith in the Poles. But is there much in their history or in their conduct during this war to inspire faith? The Russians are disposed to welcome a free Poland so long as it is not imperialistic. The Russian point of view was fairly well expressed by a former high official of the Lvoff Government with whom I talked the other day. Said this man:

"Russia will give the Poles all they are ethnologically entitled to, but not an acre more. I regret to say that there is already friction between Poland and Russia. There will be more serious trouble later; not war, but serious trouble. Then Poland will have a war with Germany—in fact, that will be the next European war. It will be short, and you can imagine the outcome. Indeed, from the point of view of one who wants to preserve the peace of Europe, Dantsic ought never to be Polish. It ought to be international now, and German later. The more you give the Poles, the more you hurt them—because the more certain you make their downfall. Give them Silesia now, if you like; they will not be able to keep it. This sounds cynical and pessimistic, but it is my honest opinion, and that, I understand, is what you want."

The question of the future of Bessarabia is the subject of a fierce controversy between the Russians and the Rumanians. Bessarabia is now occupied by Rumanian troops, and the Bessarabian National Council, or "Sfatul Tserii," has voted for the union of the province with Bessarabia. The Russians charge, however, that the Sfatul Tserii is not representative, being a body deliberately packed with agents of Rumania and the Bolsheviks for the purpose of giving a good face to Rumanian attempts to annex Bessarabia. The question is too involved to be judged without deep study, but certainly it is a question likely to make trouble between two countries who were allies in the recent war.

Whatever the allegiance of Bessarabia and the boundaries of Poland may be, Russia bids fair to become again what she was in the past, namely, the leading national group among all the Slavs. As such she will no doubt be in a close *entente* with the new Slavic states of Czechoslovakia and Jugoslavia, and perhaps also with Bulgaria. So, whichever of the two "camps" of Europe gets Russia on its side will probably have the smaller Slavic states also.

Just at present, so my Russian friends tell me frankly, the Russians feel that there is an unpleasantly wide gulf between themselves and the Allies. Why they feel this way about the French has already been explained. It was something of a shock to me, however, to have them tell me that they were fully as much disappointed in America as in France, although in a different way. They do give America credit for having wanted to act unselfishly in the Russian question,

which is more than they will say for France. But just because they banked so much on America's promise they feel keenly the disparity between her promise and her performance. I ought to say here that the men from whom I get this point of view are all anti-Bolshevik; they are mostly men who belonged to the Kadet, Octobrist, or other moderately liberal parties before the Revolution. (Among the Bolsheviks it is still common to find a kinder feeling toward America than toward the other Allies.) These anti-Bolshevik liberal Russians seem to have little sympathy with President Wilson's attitude toward Russia. Some give him credit for being sincere, but say that his schemes are entirely impracticable so far as Russia is concerned. Others do not even give him credit for sincerity, and some even say that the American President is a Bolshevik for all practical purposes, and point out that Trotsky was preaching principles of the Wilsonian kind a year before the President drew up his Fourteen Points.

Strange to say, the Russians of this anti-Bolshevik type feel more kindly toward Japan than toward any other one of the Allies at present. In fact, rarely if ever has there been so much sympathy between Japan and Russia as there is today. The Kolchak people are frank in expressing their admiration for the restraint with which Japan has acted in Siberia. Being disgruntled with England, France, and America, most of the anti-German elements in Russia just now seem to seek an outlet for their feelings in a *rapprochement* with Japan.

The former Russian official whom I quoted above in regard to Russia's relations with Poland is of this group. He gave me the following interesting analysis of the developing situation which may drive Russia into Germany's arms, and of the possibilities which may enable the Slavic nation to escape this fate.

"I think it is of interest to you people of the Allies," said this man, "to understand the feelings of a not inconsiderable group of—I hope I may say intelligent—Russians to which I belong. We are anti-Bolshevik, we are anti-German. (I don't mean to say that to be anti-Bolshevik and anti-German amount to the same thing. A great many people have made the mistake of thinking that Bolshevism is primarily a movement backed by Germans, or, at least, a movement launched to forward the national aims of Germany. This is not true at all.) But, at any rate, we Russians of whom I am speaking, and whom in a way I represent, are both anti-Bolshevik and anti-German. To-day we recognize that there is a danger, a very great danger, alas! that Russia will be forced into a firm alliance with Germany. As we see things, it is the failure of you Allies to understand Russia and to formulate a practical policy toward Russia which makes that unpleasant possibility almost a probability. What a danger a Russian-German alliance might be to the rest of Europe, even to the rest of the

world, I need hardly point out. Japan would almost certainly be forced to join it. That triple alliance would be a combination too strong, I believe, for any other combination of nations to withstand. I believe a day would come when it would wrest even from you Anglo-Saxon peoples an acknowledgment of that world dominion which Germany failed to win in the late war.

"As a sincerely pro-Ally Russian who abhors everything which German *Kultur* stands for, I dread the completion of the unpleasant picture which I have sketched. But if we are going to avoid that development of affairs we must all act quickly, we pro-Ally Russians and all you Allies. We can do little, you can do much. To analyze the situation dispassionately, I would say that England has the best chance of winning Russia's hand from Germany. France we distrust. Japan we like, but Japan as well as France is not rich enough and powerful enough to sue successfully for our hand against Germany. America is too far away, and can't seem to see her opportunities, anyway. England, in spite of many mistakes, of all the Allies shows the most understanding of Russia and the most appreciation of what must be done to prevent the German-Russian alliance from becoming a reality. Perhaps the best thing you others can do is to back up England, and not compete on your own account."

"You don't think there is any chance that Russia, even if temporarily seized by Germany, could eventually swallow the Germans, as the Chinese swallowed the Manchus?" I asked.

"No," replied my friend, emphatically. "On the other hand, history has shown that wherever German and Russian civilizations meet the Russian melts into the German. The only way to prevent the Prussians from acquiring and organizing the industrial, economic, and military power of 180,000,000 Slavs is to keep German *Kultur* from getting into Russia at all. And the only way to do that is to give us an adequate substitute for German *Kultur*."

"What is the first thing to be done?" I asked.

"The first thing to be done," replied the faithful lieutenant of former Premier Lvoff, emphatically, "is to show us loyal pro-Ally Russians that you trust us. From the beginning of the armistice up to a few days ago you Allies have treated Russia almost as if she were one of the enemy countries. Do you forget that we paid out more lives for Allied victory than any one of you? I do not believe you forget that, and yet up until a few days ago we Russians who came to Paris to represent the anti-Bolshevik governments of Kolchak, Denikine, Archangel, etc., were treated almost as if we were agents of the enemy. The first thing for you Allies to do is to consult Russians when you are handling Russian affairs. That is, give us all the moral support you can."

"In the second place, give us all the material support you can, except soldiers."

We are glad enough to have any volunteers come from your countries to join our forces, but the day has passed for the Allies to send a formal expedition into Russia. Such an expedition would do more harm than good. It may astonish you to know it, but it is a fact that Admiral Kolchak has been asking for the withdrawal of the American forces from eastern Russia. For reasons which are mostly psychological we can fight the Bolsheviki better now if our forces are Russian without adulteration. But all the supplies—all the shells, shoes, and soup—that you can let us have are very much needed and can be put to the best possible use."

Baron S. A. Korff, who was appointed Vice-Minister of Finland after the abdication of the Czar, is one of the best informed Russians in public life to-day, and shares in essentials the views of the official just quoted. Baron Korff, whose wife is an American, is acutely conscious of the danger that Russia may be forced into dependence on Germany. He thinks that the present formulation of the League of Nations increases that danger. He says:

"There ought to be two principles fundamental in the League of Nations. First, the League ought to be founded on inner friendship among all the members without any reservations. Second, the League ought to be founded on outer equality, by which I mean that the vital and most precious interests of each nation, such as America's Monroe Doctrine, ought to be safeguarded. Now the first of these conditions does not apply to Russia at present, but Russia can well see that this condition is lacking. The League is stillborn and is already decaying because the 'Big Three' Powers are at loggerheads. The second condition just mentioned does apply directly to Russia. Russia is not getting into the

League on the ground floor, as you say, she is not to be a charter member. Then, too, the question of nationalities is handled in a way detrimental to Russia's interest. I refer to the disposition of the fate of the Poles, Letts, Georgians, Finns, etc. We are not necessarily opposed to the independence of these nationalities, even the Estonians, but we do object to having these matters settled without the consent of the Russian nation, which ought to be given through our National Assembly.

"Take just a typical case of the way Russia is slighted. The Allies have practically come to an agreement to recognize the Government of Admiral Kolchak. But the fifth group of the conditions imposed on Kolchak says that in return for recognition he must agree to abide by all decisions made by the Allies in regard to Russia, and these are decisions in which the Kolchak Government will not be consulted! Is it not plain that that is unfair, that persistent tendency of the Allies not to consult Russians in things directly affecting Russia?

"As to the present League of Nations, it is not a League of Nations at all, but a mere syndicate of conquerors. Russia is not admitted on a basis of equality. We protest emphatically against this exclusion. It is not fair to bring Russia into the League later on the same basis as Germany. To many uneducated Russians it might seem that the Allies were putting Russia on the same plane with Germany, as a conquered nation. The result is a strengthening of German influence in Russia, a most undesirable result from the Allied point of view. It seems as if the Allies were bent on doing everything possible to push Russia into Germany's arms.

"In spite of what I have just said about the League of Nations," Baron Korff continued, "I believe that in a few

years we shall see a real League, based on the principles which I have stated.

"One of the few pleasant features in a situation which appears rather black to us is the new friendship between Russia and Japan. I have a great belief in friendly relations between these two nations, but no belief in a Russian-German alliance. If Russia and Japan are forced to take Germany into partnership with them, it will not be because of any liking for Germany, but simply because the other nations drive them into Germany's arms. I believe there is no real reason for rivalry between Russia and Japan. We Russians have no vital interests in the Far East. Japan has vital interests there, and I believe it will be best for the civilization of the world if Japan is recognized as the trustworthy leader of the Orient. Japan is the natural link between the East and the West.

"England, France, and America all seem inclined to trust the Japanese. Why can you not trust us Russians, the survivors of the loyal group which sacrificed more than a million lives for your cause and our cause? What would hearten us above everything else, what would do more than anything to frustrate Germany's propaganda in Russia, would be one little indication that you Allies trust us."

In short, what the Russians are asking is simply that they shall be let into the common council chamber, that their voices may be heard in affairs which affect Russian interests. Is this a large request from allies who fought valiantly for the common interest of us all for two years and a half—fought with rotten equipment, even with clubs and pitchforks in place of rifles, while a treacherous intrigue undermined the Government behind them? Is there any good reason why we should not open the door and let Russia in?

Paris, June 1, 1919.

## THE MIRACLE OF THE WITHERED HAND

BY CAPTAIN HUGHES MEARNS, U. S. A.

AUTHOR OF "RICHARD RICHARD," "THE VINEGAR SAINT"

And, behold, there was a man which had his hand withered. . . . Then saith he to the man, Stretch forth thine hand. And he stretched it forth; and it was restored whole, like as the other.

IN the surgical wards of the Army hospital the visitor's most common question is, "Oh, but doesn't it hurt to be shot?" The soldier patient tells the truth in the beginning—"No'm, it don't," he will say. But that reply is so disappointing that he has to change it. Either the visitor drops him instantly or, worse, begins to eye him suspiciously, as if he were some sort of a bandaged faker. So he soon learns to smile deprecatingly and say, "Oh, not much, when you git used to it," which gives the visitor the satisfying picture of a modest hero, and all is well.

But privately he may tell you how he really felt. Here is the true story—typical of thousands—of Private Street, of the Forty-eighth:

"I was walkin' along back of our barrage," he explained, "just at an easy walk; but if you tell 'em that"—meaning the ladies—"they won't believe we was ever over. Lots o' times we walked. 'Course we crouched over an' kept our eyes peeled; an' we scattered, so as not to git bunched. Y'had to watch, 'cause they was so much noise you couldn't hear nothin'. Y'd git to see they was trouble over to the left, say, by the way the men'd drop an' the way the bombers'd begin to heave at a bush. An' y'd see the rush, an' know 'at we'd got a 'nest'—An' then you'd be droppin' yourself, an' tryin' to crawl out'n the way."

"And it wouldn't hurt?"

"On'y where your nose dug into the mud. You jus' naturally fold up and go down. You know you've been hit, but you don't know where. Your toe begins to burn a little, an' you think, mebbe, you've got a plug in the toe; an' when you git a chanst you feel all over your hoof for the hole. You can't find nothin', except that the whole leg is dead; an' you begin to git weak—the stren'th is jus' slippin' away, an' the sweat spills down into your eyes, stingin' 'em with the salt; an' you reckon you'd better drag along to a hole, which you roll into.

"An' then you feel warm an' wet up under the belt, an' you put your hand up, an' you find blood all over the left hip, an' a sure enough hole. It wasn't in the toe at all! An' then you feel tired an'

# CURRENT EVENTS ILLUSTRATED



Photo Edwin Levick  
**THE GEORGE WASHINGTON  
COMING INTO NEW YORK  
HARBOR**



Bain News Service  
**PRESIDENT WILSON AND MRS.  
WILSON AFTER LANDING IN  
NEW YORK**

**THE RETURN OF THE PRESIDENT**





(C) Underwood & Underwood

#### AT SCAPA FLOW

After scuttling the German ships in contempt of law and in violation of the armistice, German officers and sailors coolly sought safety in British ships



Central News Photo Service

#### THE STOWAWAY AND THE MASCOT

The stowaway, Ballantyne, who hid on the R-34 for the voyage to America and the kitten that served as mascot seem to have made friends on the way over



(C) London "Daily Mail," from Paul Thompson

#### CLEMENCEAU

This bust of the great Frenchman is being modeled at the Peace Conference by the English artist Mr. Derwent Wood, A.R.A.

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International Film Service

#### THE AMERICAN COMPETITORS AT THE PERSHING STADIUM

The Pershing Stadium was opened with ceremony at Joinville, near Paris, on June 22. Here are seen the American athletes who took part in the Inter-Allied games. They won ninety-two points, and carried off the honors of the meet



(C) Western Newspaper Union

#### WOUNDED SOLDIERS AS FARMERS

This is one of the ways in which Columbia War Hospital (Gun Hill Road, New York City) teaches convalescent soldiers the trades and occupations they may use in civil life

thirsty an' sleepy; so you sleep. When you wake up, the doc is finishin' up with you. 'Good-by, ol' leg,' you say without much carin'. An' you was wrong again. There's the ol' leg—'tain't much of a leg, but there she is."

Yes, buddy, you tell him, every guess about this war was wrong. When you charge over the top, you don't charge but walk; you don't get shot where you think you're shot; and you're sure they've cut your leg off when you have it all the time. But you've made the prize blunder just now. You say it "'tain't much of a leg," and maybe you think it never will be much; but you're wrong again, my boy. The American Army surgeon is going to make it as good as new if you do exactly as you are told and have the grit to wait.

Sergeant O'Neill, of the Third Division, insists, with a wink, that the Germans loaded a very expensive high explosive just to knock him off a cracker box. "We was safe in the woods," he said; "nobody knowed we was there, see? The 14th and 15th of July Fritz dumps everything he has—but not on us. They was busy trimmin' the edge o' the woods an' all out-o'-doors beyond. Then they stopped. I was settin' on a cracker box, me work done, everything cozy. I was enjoyin' the quiet, expectin' any minute to be relieved an' sent back for a rest, wonderin' who owed me money, when they lifts one lone little H. E. an' drops it right through the trees on me, who wasn't annoyin' nobody. Fssst-puck!" He made a gentle ironic noise in imitation of a whiz-bang. "Like a sody bottle. An' away I goes, along with twenty thousand feet of fresh split lumber an' two town lots o' land.

"Headed toward our right, I was, held by the Twenty-eighth. We was all from Pa., an' a fellow in Twenty-eight owed me six francs, so *that* was all right. Nice quiet evenin' for a sail, on'y the lumber was annoyin'.

"How did it feel? For the first mile or two I jus' sits on the cracker box an' watches the scenery an' smokes. Then the H. E. sent the cracker box into small bits, so I had to set down where I could. Must o' come down on me arm." He pointed to his right arm, a withered thing, a sick child's arm. There was bitterness in his tone as he added, "An' I was a blacksmith!"

"You'll be a blacksmith again," I told him.

"Oui! Oui!" said he, a phrase which the Americans have brought from France, but rarely does it mean, "Yes! Yes!" With Sergeant O'Neill's cynical intonation it meant exactly, "I've heard that cheero-junk before."

The ward surgeon was called in for verification. Without a word he went quietly at work to strip Sergeant O'Neill's left arm, the uninjured one, displaying a hairy monster of a limb. He flexed it back and forth with admiration. Then he pointed to the limp, paralyzed fellow and said, quietly but firmly: "Sergeant, if all goes well, and"—he searched the soldier confidently with his eye—"I think it

will, we're going to give you back an arm as good as this one," holding the good arm up; "better, maybe."

"Oui! Oui!" said the sergeant, meaning, "Go on, pray, your story interests me," but not so ironically this time. Some of the contagion of the surgeon's strong tones had got into him, had lifted him a little out of his cynical depression.

"Yes"—the surgeon eyed his man—"I think we can be sure of it. It'll depend on you, sergeant. If you can stick it out in a hospital; if you don't quit and have your folks get you discharged before we have finished; if you follow all the directions—and they're pretty tiresome, I'll say so—we'll put you back at the forge again. You look to me like the sort of chap that would stick. You are, aren't you?"

"Oui! Oui!" smiled O'Neill, but this time it did mean, "Yes! Yes!"

Sergeant O'Neill had not yet begun to believe in the miracle. Paralyzed arms, he doubtless thought, are not made whole in these days. Private Street and Sergeant O'Neill are typical of thousands of men with paralyzed limbs who must remain in the hospitals months after the war is over and the Army has been demobilized. At this writing there are over thirty hundred such men in the hospitals on this side. In other wars such men would have been out much sooner if blood poisoning had not got them before they reached any hospital at all; but Sergeant O'Neill would have flapped an empty sleeve and Private Street would have pegged about on a wooden stump.

Just what had happened to these two men? In one case a ribbon of machine bullets and in the other case the flying fragment of a high explosive shell had severed the great nerve which supplies the limb with power. Other things had happened, too. O'Neill's arm had been broken and a part of Street's leg muscles had been torn away—small matters in modern surgery. Bones may be set and muscles may be made right again, but the slender little gray "wire" that mysteriously brings the power down from the brain is not so easily repaired.

If nothing were done, the result would be helpless paralysis with a swinging useless limb. But something is done. The procedure is first to let the wound heal. The lacerated muscles and the broken bones must be brought back to normal condition. This may take months. Meanwhile the muscles whose "wires" have been broken must be kept alive by daily massage, for without the life-giving power that comes from the gray nerve the muscles tend to shrink into an inert bundle, to become dead; nothing then can bring them back into life. The moment a motor nerve is broken the muscle begins to deteriorate and waste away. Fibrous tissue and fat infiltrate into the paralyzed limb, eating its life out like rust in iron. Besides constant massaging the muscles are propped in exactly the right position to prevent stretching. If the limb is allowed to "drop," the elongation of the muscle may become permanent; and then, like a run-down battery,

no amount of successful "wiring" will bring life back into it.

During all this time a specialist of specialists among medical men, a neuro-surgical diagnostician, is watching and testing. Does the palm sweat? Are the fingers cold? How do the surrounding muscles behave? Is there shrinkage in spite of daily massage, hot baths, and electric treatment? How much? He notes small things—pink and white spots on the skin, tiny ulcerations, and the like—and is keen in the knowledge of their significance to the hidden mysteries of growth going on beneath. It is as if he were listening, microphone to ear, for the most delicate tick of life in that wounded nerve; for with the help of another specialist, the physiotherapist, he will, if he can, coax it back from the dead without an operation. Over half of the cases will recover without operating, but only because of this expert care.

Frequently the nerve is not only snipped by the bullet, but a considerable portion is missing—an inch or two. Imagine an inch of the "wire" broken in the forearm. The nerve ends must be brought together. How to bridge the gap? The arm is flexed, just as a small boy draws it up "to make a muscle," which brings the edges of the destroyed nerve together. A very delicate threading of the severed parts, then the arm is set in a rigid plaster cast and held in that position until the slow, mysterious growth takes place.

It is not so easy as fixing an electric wire, but it is quite similar. The difference is simply one of time. Weeks will elapse before "life" begins to flow down the reconstructed wire. The first signs, it may be, will be a movement of the tips of the fingers. This must be encouraged. The mind, it seems, must be taught again to make the hand raise and lower. Stretch out your own hand; gradually extend the fingers; raise one and then the other; raise the whole arm slowly. How do you do it? You don't know. A wish—and there you are! Well, that simple wishing is something which, once on a time, you learned to do. The wounded man must learn it over again.

The "wire" is repaired; life is flowing along its gray length; "wishes" fly mysteriously, and muscles contract and extend. But all is not done. The wire, you will remember, is short by several inches, and to prevent ripping the arm has been plaster-casted into a rigid V-shape. One sudden reaching forth, and the nerve would be broken again; but it will stand a deal of gradual stretching; if it is extended carefully, each day a little bit more, it will grow new cells and lengthen itself out.

Here is the danger period. The work of months can be spoiled, perhaps never to be repaired, by a single wrong motion. The expert masseuse is at the muscle every day, drawing it down in infinitesimal moves. The neuro-surgeon is by her side, watching. One day he says: "Cured! As good as new, my boy! Do you think you could sign your name to an application for discharge?"

From the mental side, these boys with



snipped nerves are the hardest cases to deal with in the hospital. During the long wait until the wound becomes healed they get over the shock of being a cripple; sympathy—overdone, to be sure, but who can blame those who shower it?—has given them a heroic setting; they become used to their deformity and reconciled. They listen to the instructions of the doctor and the nurse, and understand that in time their disability may be removed; that they may some day face the world, not as a cripple soliciting sympathy, but as a whole man.

Yet, if given a vote in the matter, they would probably pack up and go home. At bottom the men are discouraged, even if their pride keeps back all outward signs. They are tired; they want to go home. Once, when I spoke of the splendid river view from the sun parlor of a certain neuro-surgical ward, one of the patients, staring without interest, raised aloft an arm bound in a cast and cried out, "Seven months in a hospital!" Splendid river views seem less splendid somehow.

The worst result comes when parents catch the undercurrent of despondency and begin a campaign to get their boy out. "He is a cripple," they say, "an honorable cripple, and we will take care of him. We are only too thankful that he is alive." They want their boy home. Treatment? Ah, what will they not sacrifice for him! Sometimes they make it particularly hard for the military authorities by filing a formal claim that they are financially able to give their son every medical and surgical care.

Can they? They cannot. The type of nerve regeneration whereby growth is stimulated in dead nerve tissue and by which paralyzed limbs are made whole has never been practiced on this scale before in civil life, and the classes of doctors—operating surgeon, neuro-surgeon, physiotherapist—who are indispensable, working together to perform this wonder, are practically all in the Army. The war has wrought miracles. This is one of them. Men with "dropped wrists" and "dropped ankles" can be restored to life uncrippled. But only the Army surgeons can do this, and only the highly specialized Army surgeons. The neuro-surgical division of the Army represents a specialty within a specialty. The ordinary family doctor—all honor to him and his special skill!—has neither the equipment nor the art to bring back life to dead limbs. And—we may as well face a disagreeable truth—there is always the possibility of falling into the clutches of the medical quack. Can the family take care of these maimed soldiers? No; not with all the money in Chicago.

The difficulties in the way are more serious than either the family or the soldier has appreciated. The position of all the injured muscles must be held at the exactly right position of rigidity. A slight wrong movement, and all is lost. Home on furlough, fêted and paraded by admiring throngs, men have suffered serious and irreparable injury without

hardly being aware of it! And it is not uncommon to find that too much good cheer has aroused the fighter, who aims to prove that he is as good as ever by joyfully beating up some compatriot with his crippled hand!

Even before the operation for nerve connecting the "drop" of hand, finger, or ankle must be corrected by splints; and these must be worn night and day. The muscles must never, even for a second or two, be allowed to sag with the dead weight of the limb. In "ankle drop" cases the men are instructed to hold the foot up even while changing shoes.

Added to all these difficulties, scar tissue with its myriads of unknown blood-vessels offers an operating problem which puts the most skillful surgeon on everlasting guard. When the scar tissue stands in the way, it must be removed; and nobody knows what sort of bleeding is coming. So it is imperative that an experienced, wise man shall be at the job; which means an Army medical man.

Resetting the ends of a broken nerve is a surgical wonder; although, by the by, the doctor, most modest and reticent of men, will never say so. He takes all his marvelous doings as a matter of course, and his trained horror of personal publicity makes him the most difficult man to interview. It is a wonder nevertheless. But suppose twelve inches of nerve are smashed? Or thirty inches? Answer: Put in a new nerve! That is the real miracle of war surgery—nerve resection, or nerve grafting.

First-Class Private Hale was wounded by machine-gun bullets, August 21, 1918, in Flanders, near Dickebusch Lake. "We went over," he says, "at an easy trot. I was down with the first spray from the machine guns." He lay there until several waves of our men had been put securely across. "I knew it was all right with them," he said, "because the machine bullets stopped kicking up around me. It was shrapnel now instead." Litter-bearers wormed their way in and carried him to a regimental aid station, where his wound was dressed.

The surgeons recorded on his chart that a large arm artery was severed and the arm broken in several places. At the casualty clearing station they tied up the artery, put the arm in rough splints, and sent him to Base 8, at Boulogne. Later they noted that the bullets had taken away a large portion of the great nerve which supplies power to the hand, wrist, and fingers. In the United States Hospital No. 37, at Dartmouth, England, his wounds healed, but his hand and fingers remained limp and useless. Finally he was sent to the United States to have the miracle performed on the withered hand. Proper splinting, massaging, and electric treatment, of course, had kept his arm muscles alive; once they turn to dead fatty fiber, nothing can be done.

Among other things, Private Hale had lost eight inches of the important musculospiral nerve. The method used in his case was to transplant eight inches of a

surface nerve, one that does not connect up with a muscle, stitch the ends of the new nerve with the old, and by careful daily manipulation encourage a new growth to take place.

The transplanted nerve does not begin to sprout and grow like a plant slip placed in a pot. There is no growth in the world just like this coming to life of a transplanted nerve. Wisely they call it "regeneration." From the upper ends of the old nerve life begins to move down into the branch. It is a slow movement, *about one-twentieth of an inch a day!* Twenty days for one inch! One hundred and sixty days for eight inches!

The grafted nerve must have a comfortable bed to lie on. If the route is short and straight, the surgeon may make it of bone, a slender specially prepared tube. Private Hale required a different sort of nerve bed, so they removed a segment of one of his unimportant veins—he will never miss it!—which made a perfect nerve conduit.

Hale was now put under a competent observer to make sure the "regeneration" was taking place, for sometimes the transplanted nerve remains dead. It is imperative to know early whether the daily growth of one-twentieth of an inch is taking place. The trained assistant will know, and will give the surgeon warning in time.

Of course he was given massage, baths, electric stimulation, and special physical exercise—all to keep the muscle from becoming so much scar tissue or from shrinking or stretching; otherwise, when the nerve has grown slowly to the end of its long journey the muscle will not be there, and all the tedious months will be so much lost time.

The main point in all these cases is the necessity of highly specialized persons in the daily care of the men. The United States offers its soldiers nothing less than the best. That is the message to the thousands of men now under treatment, and to the mothers, fathers, wives, and children who patiently and loyally await the home-coming of their dear ones. Our sympathy goes out to those who wait. It is hard. But the comforting thing is that the most gifted surgeons in the world—miraculously gifted—are in the Army; will be in the Army months after the world has settled down to the pursuits of peace. And they have surrounded themselves with the best mechanical appliances, costing small fortunes; for their special service they have trained a remarkable group of assistants; and, best of all, they are giving daily and nightly an exhibition of professional zeal, pluck, optimism, and downright hard work which is one of the finest American products of this war.

How our pride mounts, we Army men, when we think of the doctors, nurses, and the whole battalion of medical attendants, including the diet cooks and the hospital potato boys! Wherever they were sent they did a fine, effective job. Hark to the cheers when the "medics" march by in the big parade. There's a reason!

# WEEKLY OUTLINE STUDY OF CURRENT HISTORY

BY J. MADISON GATHANY, A.M.

HOPE STREET HIGH SCHOOL, PROVIDENCE, R. I.

Based on *The Outlook* of July 16, 1919

Each week an Outline Study of Current History based on the preceding number of *The Outlook* will be printed for the benefit of current events classes, debating clubs, teachers of history and of English, and the like, and for use in the home and by such individual readers as may desire suggestions in the serious study of current history.—THE EDITORS.

[Those who are using the weekly outline should not attempt to cover the whole of an outline in any one lesson or study. Assign for one lesson selected questions, one or two propositions for discussion, and only such words as are found in the material assigned. Or distribute selected questions among different members of the class or group and have them report their findings to all when assembled. Then have all discuss the questions together.]

## I—INTERNATIONAL AFFAIRS

**Topic:** The Senate Should Ratify, with Reservations; The Society of Nations; The Tactical Blunder of the Republicans.

**Reference:** Pages 426, 427; 435, 436, 440; 425.

### Questions:

1. Professor Davenport speaks of public opinion. What is it? Is it every one's opinion? Any one's opinion? Unanimous opinion? The opinion of the majority? Is public opinion sound? Is it democratic? This question should be discussed at length.
2. Tell, with reasons, your personal opinion of Republican leadership in the Senate at Washington.
3. Explain carefully what Senator Davenport means in saying: "But there is a great current of influence which is not Wilsonian at all, and not yet interpreted by the Senate leadership at Washington."
4. Characterize the diplomacy of President Wilson. Do you like it as well as the Roosevelt diplomacy? Reasons.
5. Discuss whether it is time that American traditional policy, both domestic and foreign, underwent changes.
6. What is the difference between an amendment and a reservation as regards a treaty? Which do you advocate for the Treaty, and why?
7. Do you think the American people would put up with a rejection of the Peace Treaty? Give several reasons in your answer.
8. Do you sanction weeks, and perhaps months, of wrangling over the Treaty? Discuss why or why not. State and discuss a way out of such a spectacle.
9. State in half a dozen sentences what the value of Mr. Baldwin's article on the Society of Nations is to you.
10. Show how the nations constituting the League of Nations could live and work harmoniously together.
11. What is a tactical blunder? Tell what you think of *The Outlook's* editorial on what it considers the tactical blunder of the Republicans to be.
12. Should one be making up his mind now how he is going to vote in 1920? Discuss at length.

## II—NATIONAL AFFAIRS

**A. Topic:** The Dedication of Mount Theodore Roosevelt; Roosevelt as a Practical Politician.

**Reference:** Pages 428-435.

### Questions:

1. From both of the articles in this reference make out an extended list of the things in which Mr. Roosevelt believed.
2. Also from the two articles write out a long list of the characteristics of Mr. Roosevelt as set forth by these writers.

3. What does Professor Matthews mean when he says that Colonel Roosevelt was a practical politician? Explain Mr. Roosevelt's "astonishing success as a practical politician." Illustrate.
4. Both Major-General Wood and Professor Matthews maintain that Mr. Roosevelt was a statesman. What are their reasons? Who is a statesman? Was Cleveland really a statesman? Is President Wilson?
5. Discuss whether statesmen are born such or are trained to be such. Why have we not more of them?
6. Mr. Carman speaks of "the God-given blessings of our country." Name some of these. He also refers to "its [the country's] salvation for future generations to come." Explain what, in your opinion, this salvation is.
7. Are you reading as many biographies as you should? Read during the summer Mr. Roosevelt's Autobiography (Macmillan); "The Voice of Lincoln," by R. M. Wanamaker (Scribners); "Alexander Hamilton," by F. S. Oliver (Putnam); "The Making of an American," by Jacob Riis (Macmillan); "Bismarck," by C. G. Robertson (Holt).

**B. Topic:** The National Education Association; Americanization in the Industries; Community Service.

**Reference:** Pages 422-424.

### Questions:

1. According to Dr. Strayer, what is the present status of education? Tell what you think of this.
2. What does he say also about the future needs of public education? Discuss the soundness of his suggestions.
3. What kind of education, in your opinion, is best? Reasons.
4. Give a summary of the Americanization that is going on in our industries. Discuss its value.
5. What does *The Outlook* say about community service? Why is the organization known as Community Service worth while?
6. Those interested in education and in industrial relations should read "The School as a Social Institution," by C. L. Robbins (Allyn & Bacon); "New Schools for Old," by Evelyn Dewey (Dutton); "Management and Men," by M. Bloomfield (Century).

## III—PROPOSITIONS FOR DISCUSSION

(These propositions are suggested directly or indirectly by the subject-matter of *The Outlook*, but not discussed in it.)

1. A neutral is a person who does not think.
2. True liberty is found only within the law.
3. The American people do not like obstructionists.

## IV—VOCABULARY BUILDING

(All of the following words and expressions are found in *The Outlook* for July 16, 1919. Both before and after looking them up in the dictionary or elsewhere, give their meaning in your own words. The figures in parentheses refer to pages on which the words may be found.)

Regional understandings, exigencies, status quo (427); protagonist (435); axiomatic, iridescent, disenchanting, felicitous (433); genus (434); education, labor turnover (422).

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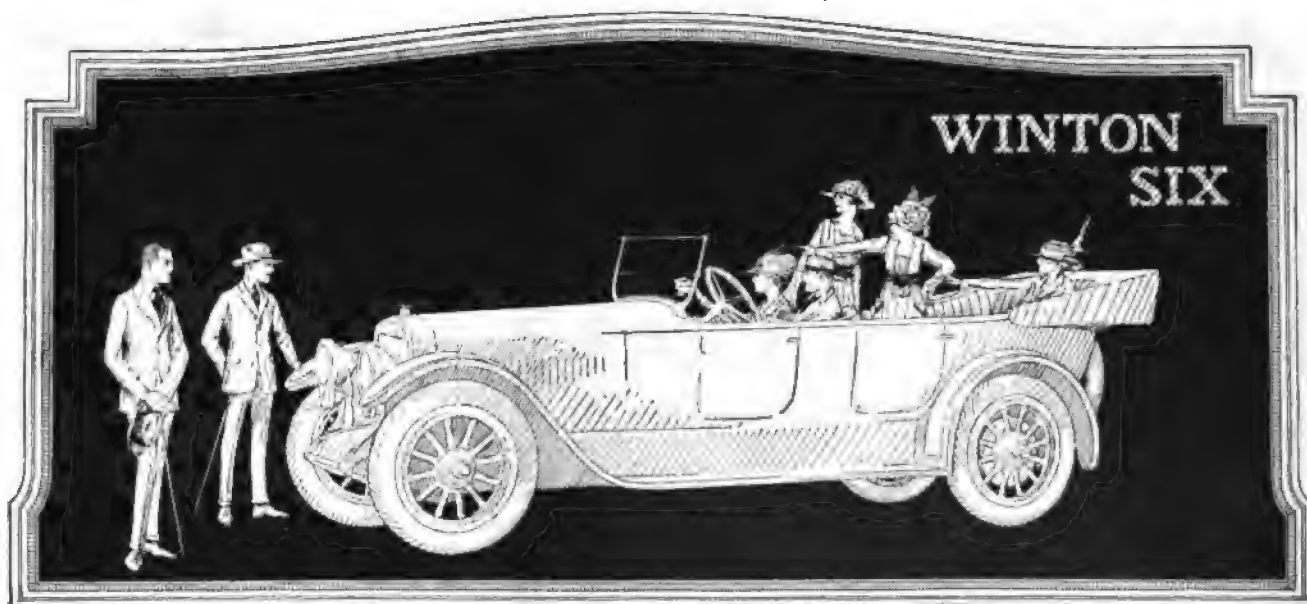
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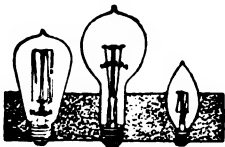




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## HERMIONE THE BOLSHEVIST

Don Marquis's Hermione articles in the "Sun Dial" of the New York "Evening Sun" are always humorously clever. Hermione and her little group are discussing Bolshevism just now. We reprint her remarks by permission of the author.—THE EDITORS.

Don't you think it is terrible the way they are beginning to persecute the Bolsheviks in this country?

But, of course, it's only to be expected from America. America is so Bourgeois.

Fothy Finch brought the loveliest Russian to the house the other evening, and those were his very words: "America is so Bourgeois."

He used to be a Count before he became one of the Proletariat, he told me, . . . but never at any time has he consented to be one of the Bourgeois.

"But you Americans," he said, "are nearly all Bourgeois!"

That is what makes us so sordid, the Count said . . . for I can't help calling him the Count, although he doesn't like it at all . . . that is what makes us so Sordid and Capitalistic and everything, he said, being Bourgeois!

If we weren't so sordid we'd send millions of dollars and food and munitions to help the Bolsheviks conquer Europe, and then the Bolsheviks would liberate us, in this country, from our Capitalism.

But American Capitalists, the Count says, are so blind and stupid and greedy that they can't see what a vast benefit the overthrow of Capitalism would be, and refuse to furnish the money for its destruction.

What can you do with people like that? the Count says.

And the American Bourgeois are brutes, too, the Count says. When you go and declare war on them and bomb them for the sake of the Social Revolution they send the police and have you arrested.

They know nothing of Idealism.

I told him that I was little bit afraid of joining the Bolsheviks quite openly, because I do not like to be called a Parlor Anarchist, or anything of that sort . . . Papa is quite frightfully rich, you know.

"Lady," he said, "don't let that worry you at all. The French Revolution was largely brought on by Aristocrats."

"Yes," I said, "it was, wasn't it! And so was the English Revolution. . . . The English Revolution was won on the cricket fields of Eton, wasn't it? Or was it Oxford?"

He said he wasn't sure whether it was Oxford or Eton, as he hadn't specialized on English history as he had on French and American history, but anyhow, the principle was the same, and I should feel that in giving my checks to the Cause I was ranging myself beside Jeanne d'Arc and all the other great liberators in history.

"Though you must promise," I told him, "that none of the money I donate will be used to manufacture bombs or anything of that sort. Bombs are, after all, so frightfully Plebeian, don't you think?"

He said that they were, but that it seemed to be unavoidable that a certain amount of Plebeianism should crop out in a Social Revolution. Not all the Proletariat could be expected to have become Proletarian after having been Aristocrats. Anyhow, the main thing was to destroy the Bourgeois and Capitalism, and all the Parasites that cling to them.

And if there is anything I detest myself it is the Parasite!

Especially the Parasitic Woman.

So I coaxed another check out of Papa to help destroy Capitalism and Parasites.



## These are Bond Days

SOON after the signing of the Armistice, as a contribution to current American thought and as a reflection of our confidence in America, we published a series of looking forward advertisements — reproduced on this page.

As a mark of our own confidence we have gone forward in the development of our organization to meet the growing needs of the investors of this country and Canada.

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every investor, no matter where he may be, in close touch with the investment center of the country. A telephone call brings one of our carefully schooled representatives to explain National City service. These men know and can discuss with you Government, Municipal, Public Utility and Railroad bonds, Short Term Notes and Acceptances.

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## FINANCIAL DEPARTMENT



All legitimate questions from Outlook readers about investment securities will be answered either by personal letter or in these pages. The Outlook cannot, of course, undertake to guarantee against loss resulting from any specific investment. Therefore it will not *advise* the purchase of any specific security. But it will give to inquirers facts of record or information resulting from expert investigation, leaving the responsibility for final decision to the investor. And it will admit to its pages only those financial advertisements which after thorough expert scrutiny are believed to be worthy of confidence. All letters of inquiry regarding investment securities should be addressed to

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## FINANCIAL COMMENT

## FOREIGN FINANCE

ON Wednesday, July 9, at 10 A.M., a syndicate of bankers offered for subscription, subject to allotment, \$75,000,000 Government of the Dominion of Canada two-year notes and ten-year bonds to yield about 5.90 per cent. At 1 P.M. the same day the subscription books were closed, the loan having been over-subscribed. There is no apparent evidence of "tight money" in this instance; but, on the contrary, there seems to be a great surplus of capital awaiting investment when the proper security and yield are obtainable, and this issue is regarded as one of the most attractive of recent offerings.

Official announcement has just been made to the effect that a group of Czechoslovakian banks has borrowed \$6,300,000 in this country on ninety-day bankers' acceptances. The syndicate of banks advancing the money were the Chase National Bank, the Guaranty Trust Company, and the Central Union Trust Company. The loan was made, it is said, to finance the purchase of cotton here, and signalizes the opening of an entirely new field for American dollars, as formerly this financing was taken care of in Germany. This loan of \$6,000,000—the first of a possible \$25,000,000—is guaranteed by the Government of Czechoslovakia, and may be refunded later by a long-time and larger issue, publicly offered.

The method used in the loan to the Czech banks will undoubtedly be adopted by other European nations, nearly all of which are greatly in need of funds. Denmark, for instance, is at the moment negotiating a loan in this country, and Switzerland as well is seeking capital. It will be remembered that Belgium was temporarily aided through an issue of \$50,000,000 bankers' acceptances not long ago. The Chinese loan now pending for \$100,000,000 is progressing slowly, and the Republic of Mexico is anxiously awaiting some signs of encouragement from American bankers for a loan of good proportions, and is now attempting to enact the necessary legislation to provide for the resumption of interest payments on its national and railway bonds—long in default. It is possible that before long we shall forget the financial wrongs of Mexico and eagerly purchase her securities. This is the part America—the greatest creditor nation in the world to-day—must expect to play, and it is indeed difficult for any of us to realize the tremendous scope of the advantages such a course will open up to American business, banking, and commerce—in fact, it is almost beyond conception.

## THE NEW INVESTORS

In an address before the Bond Club of New York, a short time ago, Paul M. Warburg discussed various problems confronting the investment banker to-day, and in commenting upon the change that has come over the investing public he said, in part:

"Looking back to conditions prevailing only one generation ago, we find a very small group of investors and a very small list of investments. Government bonds played a rather unimportant part; municipal bonds played a rôle of some importance. The main energies of the investment bankers were concentrated upon railroad financing. Then came the period of in-



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It means protection to you. It means that the bonds recommended have been subjected to searching investigations, that they have been found to measure up to exacting standards, and that they have been purchased outright with our own funds.

Nor does our sense of responsibility end with the sale of our securities. Throughout the life of bonds sponsored by our organization, we are in constant touch with the companies whose bonds we have handled. Our feeling of moral responsibility does not end until every interest coupon has been paid, and the principal sum returned at maturity.

The value of our recommendations is evidenced by the satisfactory record of the numerous issues—of which the Southern Railway Co. 6% notes is one—originated and sponsored by our organization. We could assist you, as we have many thousand other investors, in the safe investment of your surplus funds; their amount will make no difference in the character of our service.

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dustrial development, which opened a new investment field, the volume of transactions increasing steadily with our growing National wealth. Now over twenty billions of Government obligations have outdistanced our eighteen billions of railroad securities, and a new factor of importance looms up on the horizon—foreign investment.

"But it is not only in the character and volume of securities that this great development has taken place; even more impressive has been the change in the quality and the quantity of the investors. As a consequence of the war, the creation of wealth has proceeded on entirely new lines, and to-day we find over twenty millions of bond-holders, where in the past we had only two hundred thousand. Where heretofore investment banking addressed itself primarily to the comparatively few possessed of large incomes, taxation to-day strikes so heavily at the revenues and inheritances of the so-called well-to-do classes and interferes so drastically with the accumulation of investment funds on their part that successful distribution of large volumes of new securities can only be carried on by following wealth into the millions of small rivulets and channels

into which it now flows, and where it is less subjected to the exactions of the tax-collector.

"But I believe that we may not hope for a healthy and permanent adjustment between capital and labor unless the working classes are so situated that they can save and put aside in investments a fairly substantial portion of their earnings. In this ability of theirs to save and invest lies one of the most important means of bringing back to a more normal condition our present badly distended financial structure."

## GERMANY AS A CUSTOMER

Sentiment is short-lived when an opportunity for profit looms up. Shoulder to shoulder, awaiting the starter's pistol, the salesmen of England, France, Italy, and the United States are lined up on the threshold of Germany ready for invasion. They began to mobilize in Switzerland in the early spring, and it has been recently reported that some of these emissaries have already obtained tentative orders for future delivery.

Germany's needs, consisting largely of foodstuffs and raw materials for their factory products, will be large for some time to come. As the greatest source of these

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### Financial Comment (Continued)

supplies, the United States will ultimately derive the greatest benefit.

What is considered the greatest problem in this connection is how Germany is going to finance her credits. It is believed, however, that when the curtain is drawn back conditions in Germany will be revealed as not as bad as has been expected. She probably has a large quantity of goods ready for export and completed plans for financing the necessary imports. Germany's cheap products are looked upon with much disfavor by ourselves and the other trade contenders, and the sentiment is to restrict them, if possible. In any event, it is up to Germany to bring her well-known commercial ability into play and solve this problem, which is fast becoming of greatest importance to her. And it is reasonable to assume that before many months trade relations with Germany will be well established, with all participants vying with one another for a share in the possible profits.

### THE INESTIMABLE VALUE OF CHECKS IN BUSINESS

At the time the report of the National Monetary Commission was compiled it was found that more than ninety-five per cent of the Nation's business was being done by means of checks, and a study made at the present time would show a material increase in this figure. The Federal Reserve Bank of New York is now clearing more than a million country checks a week. At various times it has been suggested in Congress that a two-cent stamp tax be placed on checks, but thus far it has been impossible to estimate the revenue that would be derived thereby. The revenue gained in Great Britain by such a tax was reported as around \$6,300,000 a year.

Undoubtedly such a tax in this country would tend to decrease the use of checks and increase the demands made on the country's supply of currency. Two cents is a small amount, but the shrewd business men of to-day count every cent. A great many payments, therefore, would be made in cash, and the effect of this in business is easy to foresee. Take, for instance, any mercantile business. Thousands of people run accounts in a large concern of this kind, paying by check at the end of the month. To disregard this method and pay in cash would mean, first, that the buyer must carry a large amount of cash in his pocket, and, second, that the concern must possess a larger amount of cash in order to make change for the buyer, besides increasing to a considerable extent the number of employees to handle this extra work. This currency must then be taken to the bank, and there again the method results in a great deal of unnecessary work, confusion, and inconvenience.

The circulation of so much currency is naturally a great drain on the United States Treasury, for the supply of gold, silver, nickel, etc., which the Government buys each year is limited, notwithstanding the fact that there is more gold, in bullion form, in the Federal Reserve Bank and Treasury to-day than there has ever been before.

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## BY THE WAY

There has been some discussion as to the name of Vicente Blasco-Ibáñez, whose article on "The Hermit of Amerongen" appears in The Outlook this week. The "Cumulative Book Index," for instance, catalogues his books under "Blasco," with not even a cross-reference under Ibáñez. We find the following explanation in the current "Bookman": "In Spain a man's name still clings to the old Roman custom of having the surname or family name in the middle. Therefore this author's father's name was Blasco. But there is an additional custom which combines the name of his mother with that of his father, and the two are supposed to be used together. Thus Blasco-Ibáñez—not just Ibáñez. Furthermore, there is still another social distinction which rules that if any one calls a man by his mother's maiden name—e. g., calling this man only 'Ibáñez'—the implication is that his father and mother were not married. It is a curious custom, but a fact."

Speaking of Ibáñez, or Ibáñez, or Blasco-Ibáñez, or Blasco Ibáñez, a book-reviewing journal is said to have printed a pseudo-advertisement for a man to take a temporary job reviewing Ibáñez's books—evidently a shot at the rapidity with which this author's books have been brought out in English.

Now that the famous prize of £10,000 offered by the London "Mail" for the first transatlantic air voyage has been won by Alcock and Brown, and Hawker also has been richly rewarded voluntarily by the "Mail" for his intrepid attempt, the "Mail" reminds readers that in 1906 it offered a £10,000 prize for a flight from London to Manchester and a prize of £1,000 for a flight across the Channel. The first was won by Paulhan in 1910, the second by Blériot in 1909. It adds that, in derision of the folly of the flying fad, one of its contemporaries (in 1906, we presume) offered a prize of £10,000,000 for a flight of ten miles!

"I have observed," writes an "Ungentle Reader" to the New York "Evening Post," "the modern slang to be found in historical novels, so called. Mostly is it evident in translations. Not long ago I came across, in the English rendering of an obscure French romance treating of the not obscure time of Louis XV, that parvenue phrase, 'passing the buck.' . . . At this rate, I shall not be surprised some day to find a freshly 'Revised Version' using 'passing the buck' in that scene where we first in all known history find such a situation—the Garden of Eden."

The story is told that when a bellhop breezed through the lobby of the hotel whistling loudly the manager pounced on him. "Don't you know it's against the rules for an employee to whistle while on duty?" he demanded, sternly. "Ain't whistling," protested the boy. "I'm paging Mrs. Jones's dog."

A Canadian correspondent sends us a story told by a well-known Presbyterian divine: A certain matronly lady who had recently migrated to — from Scotland was making some purchases in one of our large and beautiful stores. "I have waited on you before," observed the affable salesman. "Aye," answered the Scotchwoman, and then added, "Are you Scotch?" "No, but I'm next thing to Scotch," replied the

*By the Way (Continued)*

clerk, "I'm a Presbyterian." "Oh, are you?" exclaimed the woman. "Well, I used to think that the Presbyterian Church was the only church, but the times have changed and I have changed, and now I think that any church is all right that has the grace of God in it," and then she added—"even the English Church."

The record in meanness is well established by the lady who called at the local shop in a country village in England and gave a small—very small—order for goods, including a ha'p'orth of cat's meat. The shopkeeper was muttering angry words to himself half an hour later as he made up the order, when a flurried and breathless maidservant dashed into the place. "H-h-have you sent off Mrs. Grableigh's things yet?" she gasped. "Just doing 'em," snapped the grocer, as he struggled with a sea of parcels, "Oh, thank goodness!" gasped the girl. "Then don't send the cat's meat. The cat's just caught a sparrow."

Anecdotes of Charles Kingsley abound just now, for he was born on June 12, 1819. Smokers will particularly relish one told by Mr. A. G. Benson, essayist and son of Archbishop Benson:

My father used to tell how once he was walking with Kingsley round about Eversley, when Kingsley suddenly stopped and said: "It is no use. I know you detest tobacco, Benson, but I must have a smoke." and he had accordingly gone to a big furze bush and put his arm in at a hole, and after some groping about produced a big churchwarden pipe, which he filled and smoked with great satisfaction, afterward putting it into a hollow tree and telling my father, with a chuckle, that he had concealed pipes all over the parish to meet the exigencies of a sudden desire to smoke.

A note of correction in the New York "Times" adds to our collection of amusing misprints: "In a letter from Mrs. Florence Howe Hall in the New York 'Times Book Review' of May 25 she was made by the compositor to speak of the poet Longfellow as a 'sweet sinner,' when her manuscript had referred to him as a 'sweet singer.'"

Another is the passage quoted by "Punch" from a Paris letter in a London evening paper: "The Majestic and the Astoria, and the other innumerable hotels which house the Allied delegations, are full of the white faces of tired secretaries, whose principles have departed, or, still worse, returned."

"Poor nut," says the Boston "Transcript," was what a Western school nurse wrote on a pupil's card. The boy complained that the nurse had called him names until it was explained to him that the nurse meant "Poor nutrition."

"Junk" to most people means worthless rubbish. But a report of the United States Chamber of Commerce estimates that the total value of junk annually salvaged in the United States aggregates more than two billion dollars, a clear saving of two per cent of the total annual manufactured output of the country. In a bulletin the United States Geological Survey reports that secondary metals, including brass, lead, zinc, copper, tin, and aluminum—secured from scrap metals, etc.—recovered in 1916 were valued at more than two hundred and sixty-five million dollars. One of the serious causes of juvenile crime is said to be the ease with which stolen junk can be sold.

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# The Outlook

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# The Outlook

JULY 30, 1919

## THE ISSUE OF SHANTUNG

MUCH of the time of the Senate has been occupied lately in a discussion of the provision in the Treaty of Versailles which transfers to Japan the privileges which Germany held in China. As these privileges related to territory and a port on the peninsula of Shantung, the provision in the Treaty has come to be known as the Shantung provision. It is commonly but inaccurately said that by the Treaty Japan gets Shantung.

The widespread and vigorous protest against this transfer of German rights to Japan is easily understood. China was one of America's allies in the war. When the President called upon neutrals to break off relations with Germany, China at once did so, and later became a belligerent. Her part in the war was by no means negligible. Though she had no combatant troops at the front, she had thousands of laborers who did essential work which otherwise troops fit for combat might have had to do. She ran considerable risk, for German propaganda in China was very active, and in case of a German victory China would have suffered severely. To reward China by taking property which Germany had secured from China under duress and turning it, not back to China, but over to Japan, on the ground that Japan drove the Germans out before China declared war, is hardly an obviously just way to treat an ally. The Shantung provision has by no means satisfied our own peace delegates or the delegates of other countries.

China's attitude has been expressed in The Outlook by Dr. C. T. Wang, delegate of the Chinese Republic to the Peace Conference, in an authorized interview with The Outlook's staff correspondent, Mr. Gregory Mason, in its issue for June 25. It is again stated in the present issue of The Outlook by Mr. Wu, another delegate to the Peace Conference. In order intelligently to understand the situation it is well to remember certain facts.

There is no transfer of sovereignty. Germany had no sovereign rights in Shantung, and by the Treaty Japan acquires none. In practical effect, this may not seem important, for the lease and the concession held by Germany now given to Japan imply a control over Chinese territory which would not be tolerated by America if a foreign Power attempted to exercise it over American territory. Nevertheless it is well to remember that

this question is not one of changing China's franchise, but is one of what amounts to a lease.

In the second place, there is no direct transfer of Shantung Province to Japan. The province of Shantung and the peninsula of Shantung should be clearly distinguished. Shantung Province has been compared to the combined area of Pennsylvania and Virginia, while the territory in which Japan has acquired concessions has been compared to the District of Columbia, being only a fourth larger than that District.

Representatives of Japan have given assurances, as in the interview of Marquis Kimmochi Saionji with Gregory Mason in The Outlook for July 2, that Japan will give back the leased territory to China "except a little land at Tsingtao;" and we should have faith in their word.

What angers the Chinese is not the size of the territory turned over, but the apparent callousness of China's allies in treating her as not one of them would think of treating a strong Power. Even if the control of Kiaochau Bay, the lease of land, and the railway and mining concessions did not give a foreign Power a stranglehold upon an enormous Chinese territory, the nominal transfer of such privileges to a foreign Power would be irritating. The fact that the transfer was the price paid for Japan's adherence to the Treaty naturally does not make it any more acceptable to China, for, as she views it, it is a price paid by her allies at her expense.

## SECRETARY BAKER AND THE CZECHS

One of the most valiant achievements in history is that of the Czechoslovaks in Russia. It has elements in it of the romantic and the epic. First unwilling conscripts of the Austro-Hungarian monarchy, then willing prisoners of the Russians, then vigorous and disciplined fighters against their former masters and oppressors, these Czechoslovaks found themselves on the collapse of Russia unable to do any more fighting there, unable to work their way through Germany to the western front, and out of reach of the peoples who were their truest allies. So, disciplined in the midst of anarchy, faithful to the cause which those about them had forgotten, they started across Siberia. There the war found them, and there they joined the

Russians who loved law as well as liberty in withstanding the successors to the Prussian enemy—the Red tyranny.

If America ever owed anything to a group of foreign soldiers, she owes a great debt to these Czechoslovaks. Some of these Czechoslovaks are in this country now. A thousand or so of them were in Washington on July 18, and were reviewed and addressed by the President.

While these soldiers were in review the Secretary of War, Mr. Baker, was being plied with questions concerning the payment of the expense of the transportation of Czechoslovaks from Siberia. Representative Wood, of Indiana, asked, in the form of a resolution, why four thousand Czechoslovaks were brought to this country and quartered at Camp Kearney when there were three thousand or more of the United States soldiers in Siberia awaiting an opportunity to come home. Mr. Baker denied the accuracy of the facts alleged. There are only twelve hundred Czechoslovaks at Camp Kearney, and no American soldiers waiting an opportunity to come home, for they have not been ordered home. Mr. Baker further stated that there was plenty of transportation if they were ordered home; that there were empty transports coming eastward; and that the bill would be paid by the Czechoslovak Government. When questioned as to his authority to use funds in this way, he said:

There is no mystery about it. Undoubtedly the funds would come from the Quartermaster's department. I certainly don't think there is any specific provision in the law for transporting Czechoslovak soldiers across the United States. But the authority given to the President in connection with his funds is certainly sufficiently elastic.

This is a case where the Roosevelt principle as to an Executive's action applies. When a thing was needed to be done, President Roosevelt did not ask whether as Executive he was authorized by law to do it, but whether he was prohibited by law from doing it. By his action in this case Mr. Baker has not only done himself, but his country, honor.

## WARNING

American good nature, which is proverbial, needs watching. It ought not to be allowed to weaken our determination to finish what we undertook when we entered the war. Witnesses generally agree that American soldiers soon after entering the occupied region of Germany

were inclined to forget what they had been through and what they had seen, though further acquaintance with the Germans revived their memories. On this side of the water we are encountering the revival of subtle forms of German propaganda. Though addressed to the men of the First Division as a Division order by its commander, Major-General E. F. McGlachlin, Jr.'s, warning is one that might well circulate in every part of this country among the civilian population.

We should like to quote it in full; but perhaps some of its spirit and purpose can be gathered from these sentences taken from it:

German eyes look and see, Boche ears listen and hear, Hun lips tell all the half-truths and lies, and only those truths calculated to accomplish their particular selfish objects.

Our enemy still attempts always to impose his ideas on the world. . . . Beaten by Allied arms under American impetus, he denies that he was defeated, but claims that he was deceived. . . .

Far beyond the requirements of military necessity he killed American women and children through his underseas piracy, killed and maimed English women and children through bombardment of undefended places, destroyed French mines beyond repair for fifteen years, and ruined and stole Belgian machinery for no purpose except to delay resumption of industry that his own might more greatly prosper. . . .

Having through greed inflicted infinite losses upon us and our allies, he now whines and weeps and wrings his hands that he is called upon for reparation in kind, though not in measure, for his misdeeds. . . .

Contemptible, his might is no longer to be feared, though he is dangerous. He is dangerous because without conscience he conducts an organized, unscrupulous campaign to deny his unmeasured crimes, to create mutual distrust between the Allies, to make us suspicious of each other, to plant in our minds the seeds of doubt of our principles, our institutions, and our President, to gain sympathy for his future imaginary distress.

There is nothing consistent between German public motive and American spirit and ideals. . . .

Let us see everything, hear everything, of value to our cause, say nothing to our enemy. Let us present and maintain our honor, perform exactly our duty, devote ourselves loyally to our country.

#### ACCUSATIONS OF CRUELTY TO MILITARY PRISONERS

What has been circulated as a matter of common report concerning the cruel treatment of National Guard and National Army men by American guards in France is under investigation by a special committee of the House of Representatives. It is, however, by no means now a matter of common report. Colonel J. Leslie Kincaid, former Judge-Advo-

cate of the Twenty-seventh Division, has sent to the Secretary of War a letter and the copy of a report which he and Colonel Wainwright made to General O'Ryan. His report is not, and does not purport to be, the evidence of a witness, but rather a statement based on the testimony given by witnesses as heard by them.

Among the statements is the following concerning the evidence of soldiers detained in Paris while returning from leave:

These soldiers complain that at the Petit Rouget, commonly known as the Bastille in Paris, the whole atmosphere and spirit of the institution, as evidenced by the profanity, vulgar and obscene epithets used against the prisoners, appear to be a spirit of intense hatred and hostility against the National Guard. . . . Complaints were also made by the men questioned on the score of overcrowding, sanitary conditions, failure to provide either time or facilities to wash, and continual insults by the guard.

Colonels Kincaid and Wainwright describe Prison Camp No. 2 as being, according to the statements made by the soldiers, in a condition "rivaling that of Siberian prison camps and much worse than conditions which existed in German prison of war cages." They call attention to the fact that property not only of material but also of sentimental value, including official decorations and photographs of a soldier's mother and his sweetheart, were confiscated. It is also stated that the prisoners were compelled to drill "in front of muzzles of machine guns and automatic rifles, a precaution which might be justified with condemned murderers, but is hardly to be expected in the American Army as part of the routine of an ordinary camp of detention."

Such an investigation ought not to be regarded as a "post-mortem." It ought to be pressed till the outrages are disproved or established and punished. If the country is to count on the patriotic services of its citizens in future emergencies, it must make assurance doubly sure that outrages shall not be allowed to hide under the cover of military necessity until they are forgotten.

#### PROHIBITION IN CONGRESS

The Volstead Bill passed the House of Representatives on July 22 by a vote of 287 to 100, substantially as originally reported from committee. The failure of most of the modifying amendments proposed had previously indicated clearly the temper and purpose of the House, which throughout has stood strongly in favor of passing the bill and in opposition to any serious change. It is expected that prac-

tically the same bill will now be brought before the Senate for action.

An attempt to make all possession of alcoholic beverages a legal offense failed after an animated debate. The sentiment of the country against offensive searches in private houses was reflected in this action of the House. But the bill still forbids such possession of liquor as is evidently for the purpose of sale in violation of the other provisions of the law, and puts the burden of proof on the possessor. It permits the possession of liquor in private dwellings, but to be used only for "personal consumption of the owner thereof and his family residing in such dwelling and bona-fide guests when entertained by him."

The bill retains its original definition of intoxicating beverages as those containing one-half of one per cent, or more, of alcohol. This applies to the Constitutional Amendment as well as to the war-time bill. The attempt to separate the provisions of the bill relating to the two prohibitory measures failed entirely.

#### THE PACIFIC FLEET

With the coming of world peace it is possible to put into actuality the long-considered plan of making what has been called a two-ocean American Navy. We have had heretofore on the Pacific war-ships but not a fleet, nor has there been proper provision for naval building, docking, and repairing. Now it is proposed to put the two coasts on an equality in all those things.

Admiral Rodman sailed for the Pacific coast on July 19 at the head of an efficient and formidable squadron. It included six superdreadnoughts, thirty destroyers, and scores of auxiliary craft. Other ships will follow. Hereafter the Pacific will have its seaboard guarded as strongly as has the Atlantic. Attack in neither quarter is feared, nor is attack probable in the near future. But the value of naval preparedness is in what it prevents becoming possible or probable, and this is as true of one coast as the other.

The Panama Canal makes the time of the passage from the North Atlantic to the North Pacific coasts a minor matter compared with what it was when the Oregon made its famous voyage in the war with Spain. Admiral Rodman's fleet will make the first naval trial of the Canal route on a large scale, and the result will be watched with interest. The Panama Canal's value as the connecting passageway between our two fleets cannot be overestimated.

With two such extended National ocean fronts to protect, the American Navy ought to be kept in the highest possible state of efficiency, and to be large

enough to serve its double guard duty adequately and impressively.

#### THE MEXICAN QUESTION AGAIN TO THE FRONT

Hardly a week passes by in which some new affront or injury to Americans or some new attempt to injure American investments in Mexico does not stir up anew the troublous question: When and how are normal and peaceful conditions to exist in that country? Last week it was reported that armed Mexicans had attacked a motor launch belonging to a United States war-ship on the shore near Tampico and that the sailors had been plundered and ill treated. This incident inevitably recalls that other incident near Tampico in which American sailors were arrested and our flag was insulted—an incident which led to the occupation of Vera Cruz by our forces. The present Tampico attack may not be important in itself, but it is insulting and irritating. It emphasizes the fact that the present Government of Mexico is unable to protect foreigners within that country.

No doubt apologies will be forthcoming, and also promises of punishment to be meted out to the bandits who robbed our sailors. This is exactly what has happened in the case of the American, John W. Correll, who was recently slain by Mexican bandits. Carranza's Government has just declared that it will omit no efforts to prosecute those responsible for the crime. Since the Correll murder another murder by Mexican bandits is reported, that of a British subject, Theodore Patterson, a miner in Zacatecas. And it is only a few weeks ago that American troops entered Mexico when Villa's forces attacked Juarez and incidentally fired upon the American town of El Paso, just across the bridge.

In urging that a commission be appointed by Congress to inquire into the relations between Mexico and the United States and to suggest some way to improve these relations and to make American life and property safe across the border, Mr. N. J. Gould, a New York Representative, declared that since 1910 over three hundred Americans had lost their lives by murderous attack in Mexico. Another investigator, Mr. Wallace Thompson, who was formerly an American Vice-Consul in Mexico, has gathered statistics which indicate that over \$80,000,000 worth of physical damage has been done in recent years to American property in Mexico.

The basic trouble in our relations with Mexico is undoubtedly the inability of Carranza to keep the peace and enforce security throughout the country. If this inability on his part continues, it is evident that sooner or later the situation

will become so serious that measures of corresponding seriousness will have to be taken. The proposal that Congress should appoint a commission to study and report on the present relations of the two countries and the responsibility for what is evil, and to propose remedies, is sound in principle and should be adopted.

#### SOUTHERN PROTESTS AGAINST LYNCHING

A "press symposium" of several pages has been collated by the "Southern Workman" of Hampton Institute. It includes extracts from journals in eleven Southern cities on the subject of lynching, and it may fairly claim to represent the sober-minded and patriotic white sentiment of the South. Almost without exception these extracts lay emphasis on the belief that the courts are not letting crime go unpunished and that it is an insult to the State laws and their enforcement for mobs to act as judge and jury; Judge Lynch may be called for in a raw, pioneer country, but not in civilized America.

Two things have lately called out renewed denunciation of the practice of lynching. One is a growth of sixty per cent in the total reported lynchings for 1918 as compared with 1917—there has been a slight decrease, we are glad to add, in the figures for the first half of 1919—as shown by the statement compiled by the Tuskegee Institute. It may be added that of the eighty-three Negroes lynched in the whole eighteen months twenty-three (a little over a quarter) were charged with assaults on women, and the other causes ran all the way from murder to "alleged participation in an alleged hog-stealing." The Louisville "Courier-Journal" declares that this record as to causes (which corresponds pretty evenly as to this point with those of former years) controverts by figures the common statement that lynching is due to passionate resentment when crimes against women have been committed.

The other thing which has aroused horror and deprecation in the South, as it has elsewhere, has been a recent renewal of the form of lynching that includes torture and burning at the stake. This form of surviving barbarism appears, apparently, in waves; for years little is heard of it; then a single atrocity of the kind is followed by others in quick succession. The subject is not one upon which it is pleasing to enter into detail; but that in some places public education against horrible cruelty is needed is shown by the fact that we have before us facsimiles of parts of two newspapers of last month announcing beforehand the "expected" burning of a Negro at the stake.

We believe that the true sentiment

of a vast majority of cultivated Southern people is truly expressed by the Montgomery "Journal" when it says: "Lynching does us incalculable harm on the economic side. It hurts also, since it is interpreted as the evidence of a low state of civilization. The few who are lawless have the power to cast discredit upon the whole Southern people. The way to escape is through the creation and establishment of sound public opinion."

#### THE SACRIFICE OF SERBIA

A bulletin lately issued by the American Relief Administration said: "Serbia is undoubtedly the country most ravaged by the war. Besides its losses in food supplies and raw material and the demolition of factories and all transportation systems, Serbia has lost more of her civil population than any other country engaged in the world struggle." And Milos Savic, a member of the Central Committee for Serbian Reconstruction, is quoted in the "Economic World" to the effect that the losses of Serbia, a small and poor country, are estimated to have amounted to two and a half billion dollars exclusive of war expenses, loans from allies, etc., and that to replace these losses would now cost double the money.

Serbia "stood as a barrier in Germany's way from Berlin to Bagdad." Few of us are able to realize that if she had not so stood in all human probability the peace at Versailles would be a German peace. A free road to the East meant for the Teuton world domination—if not to-day, then to-morrow.

But Serbia barred the way till the danger was passed, and Serbia pays the penalty. In revenge her enemies attempted, not only to destroy her politically and economically as a state, but to exterminate her people, to destroy them root and branch that they might never again rise up to thwart Teutonic *Kultur*. Museums, libraries, universities, schools, and churches were looted and destroyed; live stock killed and carried away; timber, vineyards and orchards cut down and ruined; agricultural and industrial machinery removed to the enemies' country or wantonly wrecked; old men and women and young children tortured and killed with or without pretext. Teachers, both religious and secular, were especially marked out for destruction; and as to the fate of the younger women, mothers, wives, and daughters, read the reports of the neutral Swiss Dr. Reiss, of the University of Lausanne, and of the American Committee of Public Information.

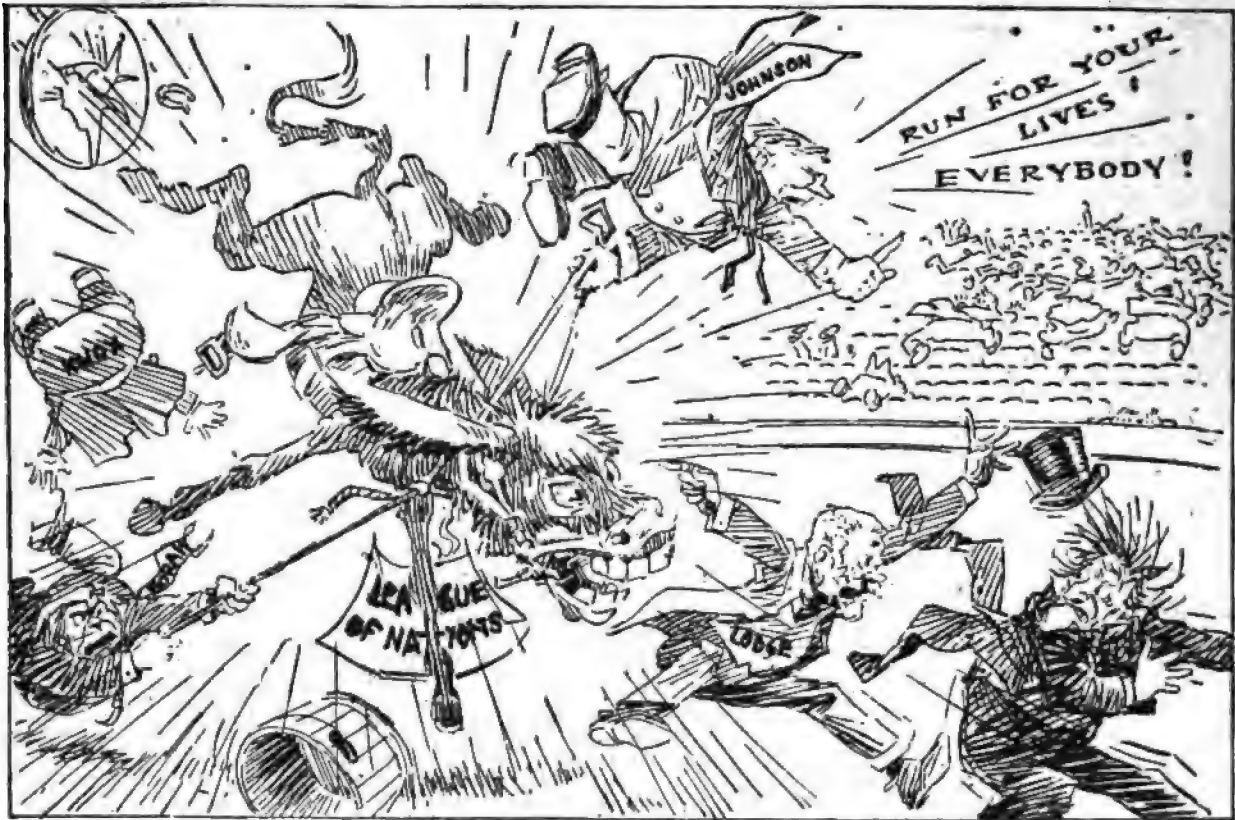
#### WHY SERBIA NEEDS HELP

The beginnings of modern Serbia date from the year 1804. Though not

# CARTOONS OF THE WEEK

*Darling in the New York Tribune*

YOU'D HARDLY RECOGNIZE IT AS THE SAME ANIMAL; NOW, WOULD YOU—



WHEN THE SENATE GETS IN THE RING WITH THE LEAGUE OF NATIONS,



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AND WHEN THE PRESIDENT CONDUCTS THE PERFORMANCE

WHICH?

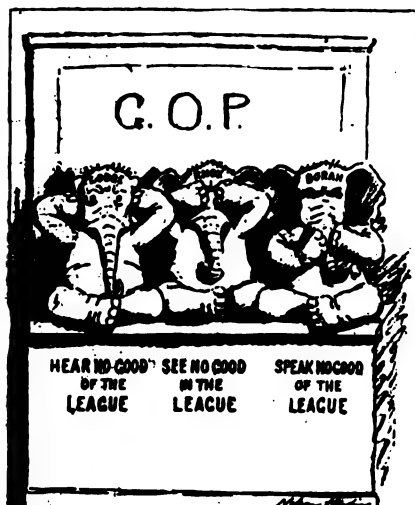


*Bronstrup in the San Francisco Chronicle*



ADDING TO HIS COLLECTION

*Nelson Harding in the Brooklyn Daily Eagle*



THREE LITTLE ELEPHANTS

TWO CARTOONISTS MAKE USE IN CONTRARY WAYS OF THE WELL-KNOWN EMBLEM "HEAR NO EVIL; SEE NO EVIL; SPEAK NO EVIL"

*Reid in the Omaha Daily Bee*



"OURS NOT TO REASON WHY"

*From Le Pétrole-Mêle (Paris)*



OUR DEAR TOURISTS

He: "That castle was built by Charlemagne."  
She: "Fine! But why the deuce did he build it so far from the railway station?"

*Low in London Opinion*



Small Son (excitedly): "Dad! Albert 'as just been an' fallen off the end of the pier!"  
Overwrought Father: "Halbert! Mother, did we 'ave a Albert?"

*Watts in the Sphere (London)*



THE PUBLIC STATUES OF LONDON MIGHT BE EMPLOYED FOR THE PURPOSE OF CONTROLLING TRAFFIC AT DENSELY CONGESTED SPOTS

possessing great wealth in money, the people of the Peasant Kingdom have been rich in contentment, for they occupied a country of small farms where each family owned its own land, often the same fruitful fields for which its men in the past had fought and bled for a thousand years. Ninety per cent of the people are agricultural. The land that fed the peasant was his; not even the Government itself could take it from him for debt.

We have the testimony of an English traveler that even in 1897, when the ox still trod out the grain and the chaff was winnowed from the wheat as in the days of Ruth and Boaz, so great is the fertility of the soil that the Serbian farmer, after supplying his own needs and making his yearly contribution to the communal granaries—his sure defense against want in bad years—could still, if he chose, lay up half the value of his yearly crops. The same traveler, Mr. Herbert Vivian, placed the average yield of hay from unown meadows as high as six tons to the acre.

Placing the value of one year's harvest in Serbia at about four hundred million dollars, Mr. Savic declares that the enemy seized three harvests. The invaders destroyed 130,000 horses, 6,000,000 sheep and goats, 2,000,000 pigs, 1,300,000 cattle, and more than 8,000,000 poultry—this in a purely farming country, where all agricultural machines, every implement down to the most trivial, had also been carried away or destroyed! But for the food of America, this meant quick starvation for ninety per cent of the Serbian people. It still means a prolonged and stern struggle for the merest necessities against fearful odds. And it means that Serbia is confronted by another vast problem, altogether new to her, upon the solution of which depends the future of the entire race—the care and protection of a multitude of helpless and destitute children. The Serbian Minister of Child Welfare places the number in Yugoslavia at “above half a million—eighty-five per cent of the cases in dire need of medical treatment.” It is physically impossible for ruined, disorganized Serbia herself to give that care and protection.

The picture drawn by the late Hamilton W. Mabie is essentially as true to-day as it was in 1915. He wrote in *The Outlook*, November 3, 1915: “These children are not orphans in the ordinary sense. They have not only lost their fathers and mothers, but they have lost all personal relations with the world. Many of them are in parts of the country which is strange to them; they do not know who their relations are, some of them do not know their own names. . . . Perhaps never in the world has there been

such a pitiful condition as that of these thousands of friendless, homeless, shirtless children.” He added, “The problem is not only physical, it is also moral. Those of the children who survive are in danger of becoming beggars and criminals.”

Since those words were written, to the natural horrors borne by these children have been added the fear and merciless cruelty of man during three years of Teutonic and Bulgarian frightfulness.

## SHOULD THE PEACE TREATY BE RATIFIED?

ON another page we print some letters on this question from readers of *The Outlook*. They are perhaps typical of the various shades of opinion in the country regarding the League of Nations. We do not undertake to answer each query or comment in these letters, but use their publication as an occasion to restate briefly our own position.

*Riders:* Legislation by “riders” is unequivocally bad and should never be tolerated even when the object which the “rider” is designed to obtain is good. A “rider” is a clause which is tacked on to an important bill, although its subject is foreign to the general purpose of the bill, and is not an integral part of it. Legislators who employ “riders” hope that they will be carried through by the reluctance of their colleagues to delay the passage, often vital to the country, of the bill itself.

Thus the immediate passage of the Agricultural Bill was necessary for the maintenance of the vital work of the Government. The repeal or continuance of daylight saving had nothing to do with agricultural appropriations. The repeal should have been considered, even if desirable, by itself. The League of Nations, even if undesirable, is not only germane to the Treaty, but is a part of the Treaty. A legislator having the ultimate interests of the country at heart should always vote against “riders;” he may or may not vote against a bill because he objects to one of its sections or clauses. Those who oppose the League of Nations, if logical, should oppose it, not on the ground that it is a “rider”—for it is not—but on the ground that it is an objectionable section of a bill which should be defeated if the obnoxious section or clauses are not removed by amendment.

*Should there be amendments?* Our judgment is that there should not.

For at least a quarter of a century enlightened statesmen have been trying to establish machinery for settling, as far as possible, international disputes by judicial procedure. The world war, suddenly and dramatically, convinced the

world of the necessity of some international tribunal. The five great nations most instrumental in winning the war have, after laborious conference, devised such a plan. They amended the plan and attempted to safeguard the special interests of the United States on receiving suggestions from American statesmen not actively participating in the Peace Conference. The plan provides a method for future amendments if they should be found desirable, as they doubtless will be, after the plan is put into operation. It also provides a simple method of withdrawal for any nation that does not like the plan after it has tried it. In ordinary personal or business contracts and agreements such provisions would be considered liberal and extremely safe for the contracting parties. Nations are simply individuals acting on a grand scale. A principle which is safe in individual relationships is safe in national relationships. If the present opportunity of trying international judicial procedure, supported by thirty-two nations of the world, is rejected, who knows when mankind will have another such chance? If the United States Senate amends the Treaty, it will in fact reject it. The Treaty will have to go back to a reconvened Peace Conference at Paris for concurrence. Can the Conference be reconvened? Will it occur if reconvened? Do we want to run the risk? *The Outlook* thinks not.

*Reservations:* Will “reservations” destroy the Treaty? No, if they are put in supplementary form and in general terms. If, for example, the Senate should say of Articles VIII and X that it accepts them with the clear understanding that the final authority regarding reduction of armaments or participation in war by the United States rests in Congress, no harm could be done. But the necessity for such reservations is not apparent to us. For in these matters the explicit language of the Covenant is that the action of the Executive Council of the League shall be simply *recommendatory* and *advisory*. The danger of reservations is that they may be framed as to make practical interpretation of the Covenant difficult.

For these reasons, while we do not object to simple reservations, we should advise, if asked, against them. They seem to us in danger of increasing rather than diminishing the difficulties of the situation. The common-sense course is to start the machine, see how it works, and modify it after observing its operation.

*The Duty of the Republican Party:* We repeat what we have already said about the tactical blunder of the Republican leaders. If we were those leaders, we should, from a purely party point of view, ratify the Treaty as soon as pos-

sible. Our political aim would be to get the Treaty out of the way and leave nothing for the President to debate, no opportunity for him in his projected campaign this summer to put the Republican party in the position of obstructionists.

Whoever wishes to be a leader of the American people must look toward the future. He cannot lead by merely criticizing the actions of the past. If Lincoln had simply attacked the preposterous doctrine of Buchanan that a State had no right to secede, but that if it attempted to secede the Nation had no right to coerce it, he never would have been elected President. He led a campaign, not of obstructive criticism, but of constructive statesmanship. In 1916 the Republican party managers devoted themselves almost wholly to criticism of their opponents and made almost no constructive pronouncements as to the European war. Mr. Hughes was beaten. Are the party managers going to repeat that mistake?

**Constructive Problems:** The problem before our country and before the whole world is: How can we make our industrial institutions correspond in their spirit to our political and educational institutions?

How can we so reorganize our transportation system that it shall provide justly for the interests of the railway owners, the railway workers, and the railway users, including both shippers and travelers?

How can we secure a management of our telegraph and telephone systems so as to make intercommunication in this country prompt, efficient, and economical, so that the whole system shall be open on something like equal terms to all the people, as is our postal system?

What can we do to secure for all the people of the United States the benefit on just and equal terms of those raw materials which are essential to human welfare and, indeed, to human life—fuel, light, and food?

What can we do to set in motion those social forces which shall make for a more equitable division of property and better opportunity for the physical, mental, and moral development of all the people, and put an end to the slums which are pestilential plague-holes in many of our factory and mining towns, and in our great cities?

Farming appears to be almost necessarily individualistic; manufacturing, almost necessarily highly organized. What can we do to protect the welfare of the farming community from the too great power of the organized industries on which the farmers necessarily depend?

The present condition of organized industry is too often that of chronic and sup-

pressed hostility between the laborers and the capitalists; they should be partners, united by a common interest and working for a common welfare. What can we do, not merely to prevent the ruinous strikes which imperil the peace of the whole community, but to cure this false attitude of suppressed hostility?

In one sentence, What is the next step for us to take in perfecting that American brotherhood which will unite men of various races, classes, traditions, prejudices, and religious faiths in one truly free and truly co-operative commonwealth?

The man who can point out the direction in which the Nation should move for the solution of these problems will be our leader; the journal which can throw real light upon these problems will not lack for interested and appreciative readers; and the party which can propose a solution or partial solution which seems to the American people just and practicable will secure their votes.

But whoever desires to lead or to act for the American people and in their interest must not waste his time or theirs over the problems that are past, must not halt or hesitate to take up new problems, and must not fear to arouse the bitterest opposition by the Anarchists on the one hand and by the autocrats on the other.

## THE EDUCATION OF HENRY FORD

**A**MONG the famous definitions will undoubtedly hereafter be included some made by Henry Ford. According to him, as a witness in court, "aggression" means to burglarize, "apostle" means "helper," "treason" means "anything against the Government," "preparedness" is the same as "militarism," a "mobile army" is a "large army mobilized," and "an idealist, I think, is a person that can help make people prosperous."

In explaining some of these definitions Mr. Ford succeeded in making them somewhat more obscure. For example, in admitting that he was an "ignorant idealist"—using the word in the sense of one who makes people prosperous—he added, "I believe I can do it a little." In explaining further his idea of treason as anything against the Government, he was asked, "By whom?" and answered, "By an Anarchist, I guess." When he was asked, "What did you mean when you said that treason was something that was against the Government by Anarchists?" Mr. Ford answered, "It was against militarism, or it was militarism."

The words which he thus defined are all words which Mr. Ford—or rather his

publicity agent whom he hired to write for him and for whose writing he repeatedly acknowledged himself responsible—used in a campaign of newspaper advertising to educate the people. He used words without knowing their meaning. It was as if he were to spend money without knowing its value. When Mr. Ford uses the word "idealist," it is as if he were giving a check for a million dollars under the impression that it might be worth perhaps a hundred dollars or two.

Mr. Ford's testimony was given in a suit which he is bringing against the Chicago "Tribune" for libel, because the "Tribune" spoke of him as an Anarchist. It was natural, therefore, that the "Tribune's" counsel should cross-examine him about his ideas of anarchy. This is a part of the cross-examination:

"Now, going back to the question that we were referring to: You don't seem to be very clear what a condition of anarchy would be, do you, Mr. Ford?"

"War, I guess, is a condition of anarchy, as much as anything."

"Anybody who was in favor of war would be an Anarchist?"

"Not in favor of war."

"Isn't any one who is in favor of anarchy an Anarchist?"

"I was in favor of war when we got into it."

"Do you question that a man who is in favor of anarchy is an Anarchist?"

"He might not be."

"Can you suggest any idea that anybody who is in favor of anarchy is not an Anarchist? Isn't that the real test?"

"I don't know. I cannot suggest anything."

"You cannot tell whether a man who was in favor of anarchy is or is not an Anarchist?"

"He may be in favor of some phrase [sic] of it."

"What phrase?"

"He might be in favor of some of it."

"You would not recognize that a man who was in favor of a continuation of anarchy would be an Anarchist, do you?"

"I don't know, I am sure."

Naturally, as Mr. Ford regards an Anarchist as necessarily a man who throws bombs, he resents being called an Anarchist.

Mr. Ford does not seem to think that ignorance is a limitation. On the contrary, he takes the position that if he wants any facts he can hire some one to get them for him. As a consequence, he is quite ready to acknowledge his ignorance of history and dismiss it as a matter of no consequence. "Do you know," he was asked, "when the United States was created?" "I could find it in a few minutes," replied Mr. Ford. And when he was asked again, "Do you know?" he answered, "I don't know as I do, right offhand." He admitted that he had heard of the name of Benedict Arnold, but when he was asked who he was Mr. Ford replied, "I have forgot-

ten just who he is. He is a writer, I think."

But Mr. Ford has been educated. He acknowledges it. Once he called those who advocated preparedness "murderers;" and he still thinks, in a way, that professional soldiers are murderers; but he admits now that under certain circumstances it is well for a country to be prepared, and he seems unwilling to put General Pershing or General Grant into the category of murderers. Once he thought it possible and reasonable to stop the war by a peace expedition; so he fitted one out at great expense and went himself to Europe to get the boys out of the trenches; but now he has learned that the war in which America joined was not to be stopped that way.

Yes; Henry Ford has been educated. But at what expense? It has been said that the best way for a person to learn a foreign language is to set himself up as a teacher of it. It may be best for the alleged teacher, but how about the pupils? Mr. Ford has been learning about government, citizenship, military defense, and the principles of liberty and justice for which men from time immemorial have been willing to fight. He has learned of these things by undertaking to be a teacher of them. As a result of his education he has given his country patriotic service, but his education has been costly. The cost of his education is not to be reckoned merely in the dollars that he has expended upon the process, though they run into the millions; its greatest cost has been to the people whom he has undertaken to educate.

Mr. Ford is an advocate of efficiency. Is his method of education an efficient method? Is it necessary to spend hundreds of thousands of dollars and to impart to others the confusion of mind which the pupil suffers from in order that the pupil may acquire a little knowledge of history and government and the principles of law and liberty?

There is a simpler method. It is one which has been adopted by the American people and costs much less than that employed by Mr. Ford. It is the method used in our schools and colleges. It is followed by our public school system. It is a method used by men who have had less schooling than Henry Ford; it was the method which Abraham Lincoln adopted. It is the method of studying what men have done in the past, the results of their experience, the records of the best that they have thought, and the means that they have used to express themselves. That method is by no means perfect, but it provides the pupils who really give it a full trial some better education than Mr. Ford has received, and the tuition fee is something less than a million dollars per pupil.

## THE CLASSICS AND RECONSTRUCTION

LAST week reference was made editorially in *The Outlook* to recent utterances on the abiding value of the classics by Dr. John H. Finley and by a writer in the "*Atlantic Monthly*." Now comes a novel contribution to the discussion in a pamphlet on "*The Classics in British Education*." It is written by the Director of the British Museum, Sir Frederic Kenyon, and is notably moderate in its views and generous in its recognition of the claims of other than classical subjects.

But what makes the pamphlet of special interest is the fact that it is one of a series put out by the British Ministry of Reconstruction. It is just as much a part of the governmental plans toward the after-the-war building up of the nation as are other pamphlets in the same series on Housing, Commercial Forestry, and Raw Materials. In other words, in this great English effort for reconstruction the need of the kind of culture and training that is acquired through a classical education properly combined with scientific and practical courses is assumed and arguments adduced to that effect. From comparative statistics of students' success the conclusion is drawn that "for the all-round training of the citizen the claim of the classics to hold the premier place has not yet been shaken," and there is abundant testimony "to the value of a broad, humanistic training as a basis for work in quite other fields than the classics or literature." A broad, general scheme is presented; science and literature, the usual English branches and foreign languages, the technical and the cultural, should be combined, it is urged, in the earlier stages and a choice of thorough and sensible specialization provided for at the right stage of advance. Thus may best be obtained, it is held, the prime object, "the training of human beings in mind and character as citizens of a free country."

Another point of interest is that this official British document urges that "intellectual aristocracy" should not be confined to the well-to-do; that the working classes need an infusion of cultural and literary teaching; and it is claimed that there are signs that leaders in education for workmen recognize this and would welcome, as one of them says, "a redistribution of the opportunities for classical studies." And when the founder of the Workmen's Educational Association remarks that he hopes to see the day when an intellectual workman may enjoy his Homer in the original the author of the pamphlet refuses to consider that a fantastic ideal.

It is then, apparently, not because of a

survival of tradition, but as a part of a new movement for reconstituting civilization and setting high standards that we find just now coming from three different quarters pleas for fair play for the classics.

## ON CULTIVATING OUR PARENTS

THE admonishment of the Fifth Commandment is singularly tactful. It cannily refrains from enjoining obedience. The stark fact of abstract obedience to any one is repellent to every independent mind, whether that mind is five years old or fifty, while honoring has a securer foundation in human impulse. Honor is an attitude conspicuously exempt from responsibility to reform its object, whether that object is one's father or one's son. In our earliest acquaintance with them we had no difficulty in honoring our father and mother, for the simple reason that their personality then appeared to us so mysterious and so potent that we could do nothing else than respect it. The exhortation of the Fifth Commandment was therefore addressing itself, not to our infancy, but to our later age, when, having come to years of indiscretion, we should feel called upon to re-educate our parents, to bring the dear old fogies abreast of the times and make them over to suit our taste as once they felt it incumbent to make us over to suit theirs. Every one who has ever been sixteen and recovered from it knows that the Fifth Commandment perceived what was needed.

Even when one has safely emerged from the terrible teens one may still ponder with profit the only genial exhortation of the Decalogue. Perhaps even stern Moses desired folk to feel friendly toward their forebears. The word honor implies respect for the essential freedom that is the foundation of all friendship and conspicuously of that intimacy between parents and children which, however we may gloss the fact, is actually rarely existent. Against this spontaneity of comradeship two tendencies are potent. A dutiful child is prone to feel responsibility for his father and mother, and to have an impulse at anxious moments to put a skittish parent under some form of moral restraint. Indeed, even physical restraint is all too common, of course kindly not crudely administered, but none the less effective for being expressed in constant "don't, dears," rather than in bolts and bars. If we really honor our parents, we shall leave them free, even at a cost.

Another and more selfish impulse sometimes prevents our enjoying our fathers and mothers as much as we might:



most of us cherish an inner resentment that our parents do not understand us better, forgetting the strain they are under—due to having known us all our lives—of having to merge into one astounding composite all the myriad selves we have been since first they met us. It may easily be that at five or at fifteen our personality was so offensive that no parent could be expected to perceive that we ever afterward outgrew our evil condition. Even when our parents' recollections of us have been agreeable, it is but natural that they should revert to the lifetime habit of regarding us as infantile. Perhaps also they are loth to relinquish their attitude of protection and of precept. We grow tragically self-sufficient with maturity. Sometimes the only way for a parent to pierce our engrossment is by pin stabs of fussiness. Sometimes the only way to reach us is to irritate us, but this is only when we ourselves have locked the doors of intimacy so tight that love has no language of admittance except nagging.

The fact is, parents are often worth a child's cultivating even when that child is grown up. Parents, however, are ex-

tremely elusive in friendship. A child must be patient, not precipitate. Parents often have rare confidences to make, but in order to receive these sons and daughters have to be themselves of rare imaginativeness. Margaret Ogilvie had a son to whom she appeared eternally a girl, but not many sons have Barrie's imagination, and so not many sons have such maternal companionship to remember as he commemorates in his life of his mother. It is more incumbent on the young to understand the old than on the old to understand the young, for the old are heavy with experience, and experience tends to stultify the imagination by its pain and poignancy. If you really want to get at a parent, you should endeavor to make him comfortable in your presence, so that wisdom, hesitant and shy if you are young and arrogant, will come forth from him confidently. Sometimes a parent's thoughts are very different from what we had supposed, but the best way of eliciting them is by submitting to the old habit that controls their utterance, the old habit of thinking us little children.

A recent story is built on the poignant

thesis that the best thing one can do for a parent is never to let him know he has grown old, even though his over-confidence lead to peril of life and limb. The author puts into a daughter's mouth words that few of us would have the courage to embody in our treatment of our parents. Anxious coddling is an insult, she maintains: "If all we can do for them is just to keep their poor old rusting machinery oiled and working—at whatever cost to pride and manhood and usefulness—if that's the price they have to pay for just keeping alive, is it worth the cost? What do a few years more or less matter so long as one is living to the very end?"

The essence of comradeship is letting others have their adventure at whatever cost to us or to them; for parents this means letting people have their adventure from the beginning; for children, letting people have it to the end. All of us have had to be children, many of us have had to be parents. The best way of getting even with the grim necessity is, if a parent, to stop being one as early as possible, and if a child, to remain one as long as possible.

## SHOULD THE PEACE TREATY BE RATIFIED?

### A GROUP OF LETTERS PRO AND CON

#### I

I HAVE read the editorial in the June 25 Outlook on "The Daylight Saving Rider" with interest and absolute approval.

But what puzzles me now is how you can advocate the acceptance of the rider (League of Nations) on the Peace Treaty. Surely a rider is a rider whether it is attached to the Agricultural Bill or to the Peace Treaty; both are employed for the same purpose—to slip something over on the people that will not bear the "acid test."

To my mind, the use of the rider device is just as reprehensible for a Peace Commissioner as it is for a Senator. Especially objectionable is the rider conceived by a Peace Commissioner who was repudiated at the last election; who went abroad at a critical time on his own authority against the wishes of the majority of the people; who delayed peace, and was only able to carry out his threat to weave his rider into the Peace Treaty by giving up vital rights and privileges of the American people.

It seems to me that if this rider passes the American people will have indeed lost "to a measurable degree the principle of self-government and to [have] substitute[d] oligarchy."

(MRS.) JAMES D. DAVIS.

Tionesta, Pennsylvania, July 7, 1919.

#### II

I find myself unable to resist the temptation to criticise The Outlook for its

lack of consistency regarding legislation by rider. If there is any one thing that you have persistently condemned it is this, and I had always supposed that your criticisms were a matter of principle; but I have been brought to a questioning attitude on this point by your recent course. If the repeal of the Daylight Saving Law by making it a rider on another bill is a thing to be condemned on principle, on the theory that a matter of this importance ought to stand or fall on its merits, how can you reconcile yourselves to the support of the League of Nations as a rider on the Peace Treaty? Why shouldn't it, too, stand or fall on its merits? The very obvious answer is that if it were to be submitted to the Senate for ratification, in accordance with the plain intent of the Constitution, it would fail, and so the President in the carrying out of his threat has so intertwined it with the Peace Treaty as virtually to force the Senate to approve something that it disapproves or to disapprove something that it approves.

Your editorial "The League of Nations in the Senate," in The Outlook of June 25, is a virtual acknowledgment of this fact, and yet I have not seen a word of censure from you on this very evident attempt to deprive the Senate of its Constitutional right—a duty as well as a right—to pass on this momentous thing on its merits. What a chance you are

<sup>1</sup> An editorial called out by these letters will be found on another page.—THE EDITORS.

missing for a ringing editorial asserting your adherence to the anti-rider principle, even though it might result in the defeat of something that you favor, for I can hardly bring myself to believe that you want the League of Nations established by this most transparent chicanery—or do you?

I wouldn't want my own position misunderstood. I believe that there is more than a mere bit of humor in dubbing the thing "the League of Hallucinations." I believe it to be a very accurate naming of it. I want to see it defeated in the Senate, but I am perfectly ready to "take my medicine" if the Senate can be brought to ratify on a fair and square test, but this test can't be had as the case now stands.

Just now I am especially interested to know if your opposition to legislation by rider applies only to the things that you are opposed to. There may be a touch of railery in this letter, but I seriously think that you are in a very indefensible position. May I add that I think the repeal of the Daylight Saving Law was a serious mistake, however it may have been accomplished, and that I am as much opposed to rider legislation all the time as you are part of the time?

C. F. HILDRETH.

Freeport, Illinois, July 8, 1919.

#### III

I have been a reader and a friend of The Outlook for a long time, because it has stood for genuine, practical Ameri-

canism of a high order. It was therefore a source of keen disappointment when you embraced internationalism. I have hoped that you would get back to the practical idealism of Theodore Roosevelt, but instead you have floundered from bad to worse, until you now have the temerity to say that because the American people are an adventurous people we should risk our birthright in a gamble with internationalism.

Such a statement is unworthy of you. If we who believe in an unimpaired, uncompromised nationalism, who hold that our country should deal justly and honestly with all nations but take orders from none, are in the minority, it will be a pity, but nevertheless I must stand for the United States of America first, last, and always. I must not lend any support to any agency of the propaganda of internationalism.

I ask you to please cancel my subscription.

I will add just this: If the United States should be rushed into ratifying the present League of Nations Covenant by reason of the tricky tactics employed, it will *not* be by reason of the fact that the people of this country have deliberately renounced the Americanism of the past in favor of the new programme of World Socialism.

HARRY H. CALVIN.

League for Preservation of American Independence,  
Oklahoma City, Oklahoma, July 2, 1919.

#### IV

In your issue of July 9, in the article entitled "Ratify the Treaty," you enumerate in the "simplest terms" what the Treaty will do—as you see it. In that enumeration appears no word of what happens to China. You rejoice in security against foreign despotism for Czechoslovakia and Poland and in the uniting of the civilized nations to protect each other and the people under their guardianship from future aggressions, but you say not one word of the part of the arrangement which violates all the important principles upon which the League of Nations is supposed to be founded (justice, honor, self-determination, and the rest), viz., the handing over of Shantung to Japan. To buy adherence to the League by one of the most infamous acts in history is a sad omen for the ability of the League to carry out its professed principles in the future. A lasting peace cannot be obtained through injustice. You must be aware of the facts in regard to China and the policy pursued toward her by Japan. If you are not, you can easily ascertain them. Such a book as "China and the World War," by W. R. Wheeler (Macmillan), will enlighten you. If you do already know the facts, it is inconceivable that a journal privileged to give out so many of Theodore Roosevelt's utterances can be untrue to his principles and gloss over the truth.

Those of us who hope for a real, effective League of Nations, but who believe that the end does *not* justify the means,

are heartsick to see such a journal as yours lending itself, tacitly or outspokenly, to the support of an act in direct opposition to all we hope the League will do—an act without any foundation of honor or justice.

SIDNEY L. LASELL.

Siasconset, Nantucket, Massachusetts,  
July 13, 1919.

#### V

I have taken The Outlook for a number of years. I am an out-and-out Republican, but I think and trust that I am one in the broader sense. I have heretofore looked to The Outlook as being, if not a Republican, a patriot first and a partisan afterwards. An American patriot, in my conception, is one who has the privilege and the duty of thinking.

But The Outlook, apparently, no longer expects its readers to think. So it would appear to be a rather dangerous journal for those to read who won't think. I refer to your article of July 16 on "The Tactical Blunder of the Republicans."

In the suggestion contained in the second paragraph of this article you say, "We are tired of fighting and appeals to force." This looks very pretty on paper, but does The Outlook really believe it? If we really are, won't we be just as tired, forsooth, after an opportunity to contemplate as we are now? And if we really are and want a change, won't we see that we get it *after* contemplation? Some of us doubt, when we look back over history, that the world is tired of fighting and appeals to force. Some of us think that, though it says it is, it really likes them—which is perhaps why we fear that the League of Nations is but a scrap of paper. Writing down and subscribing to our pretense won't purge us of the sin.

You call the League an "experiment," and yet you ask your readers to be sure they get this experiment, with something rather vital to Americans, even though they may later be sorry.

Again, what has The Outlook come to that it would deny, as it does in the suggestion of the sixth paragraph of this article, the right of every American citizen to think and act through his Constitutional representatives in crises such as the present? The Constitution, as you say, perhaps has its defects; but it is at least true that the people by their own choice—that is, by *all* their representatives—put them there.

The Outlook is becoming quite Willoughbyesque in speciousness. Shall we, the Republicans, take this step, this "experiment," just to be sure that the Democrats shall not have the chance to compound the wrong which, through not taking thought, we may find, too late, it contains?

At least The Outlook might have had the delicacy, I think, not to parallel this article with the one bearing the titular illustration of a tablet "In Memory of Theodore Roosevelt—The American."

I should say that The Outlook needs to clean house.

JOHN W. STEWARD.

Paterson, New Jersey, July 18, 1919.

#### VI

I want to congratulate you on the editorial "The Tactical Blunder of the Republicans," on page 425 of The Outlook for July 16. I am satisfied that the majority of the people of this country feel, first, that it is absolutely not a partisan question, and, second, that the League of Nations should be adopted as it stands, to be later corrected and amended as may be found necessary.

In one of his recent speeches Lloyd George made the statement that "had there been a League of Nations in 1914 the great war never would have occurred," and he was right about it. I believe also that the majority of the people are in favor of the tripartite treaty of Great Britain, France, and the United States for the protection and defense of France in the event of an unprovoked attack on her by Germany.

L. B. YAPLE.

Chillicothe, Ohio, July 17, 1919.

#### VII

Your editorial "Ratify the Treaty," in your July 9 number, is one of the best, if not the best, on the subject.

You say, however, that it would have been wise if the President had followed McKinley's wise course in consulting with the Senators.

I would refer you to page 374 of "The Education of Henry Adams." John Hay writes: "I shall see all my treaties slaughtered one by one, by the thirty-four per cent of strikers and kickers."

On page 394, speaking of a treaty which ought to be ratified in twenty-four hours: "The Senate wasted six weeks on this one and ratified it with one vote to spare," etc. He says further: "They [the Senate] will reject any treaty on any subject with England. I doubt if they would accept any treaty of consequence with Russia or Germany," and winds up this paragraph: "Is it worth while for me to keep up this useless labor?"

While Willoughby recognizes the fact that the Senate can be called in while negotiations are in practice, he also recognizes the fact that it is not done as a rule. When the President did consult, it was in the matter of *local* treaties, if I may so call them—those with the Indians, etc. But not with a complicated treaty such as the one now being acted upon.

Imagine what would have happened if he had associated with him some of the strikers and kickers referred to by Hay in the pages I refer you to.

I do not recall just now where, but either Moore or Willoughby refers to the fact that Presidents are loth to associate with them in the negotiation of treaties Senators of the opposite political faith, because of the inconvenience of the same.

If McKinley and Roosevelt were *best* by a Senate of their own party, what can be expected from a Senate opposed to politics and "striking" for political advantage?

CHARLES S. BRAND.

New York City, July 17, 1919.

# JAPAN'S GAINS FROM THE WAR

SPECIAL CORRESPONDENCE BY SYDNEY GREENBIE

IT took Japan several days to reconcile herself to the armistice. Previously, every rumor of peace brought about a slump in the stock market. Yet so certain was industry that the war would go on indefinitely that no abatement in its activities could be felt. So when November 11 came it took a little sarcasm from the foreign press to stir Japan to a show of some satisfaction. For a couple of days only foreign houses displayed flags in jubilation. Then Japan recalled that she too was an Ally and the various Chambers of Commerce threw all "bearing" aside and brought out their flags, *saki*, and geishas, in riotous joviality. Officialism donated unto itself a banquet upon the public recreation grounds to which only officials and a few representative foreigners were invited. And after they ate all there was to eat and drank all there was to drink and played with all the geishas there were to play with (wives are never invited) they left the grounds for the common people to swarm about the remnants. Thus the East thought it had manifested its pleasure that the world had been made safe for democracy.

Why this hesitation? Because Japan was not really in the war. No country in the world has gained more and suffered less than Japan. She gained materially and she gained socially. At this time, when the nations are balancing their accounts, it is well for us to give a little summary of Japan's profit and loss from the war.

I will not dwell on the acquisition of the Marshall Islands, which lie so conveniently between the Hawaiian group and the Philippines, and not inconveniently distant from the Southern Hemisphere. I will leave Shantung to speak for itself, if its voice has not already been silenced, as was that of Korea. I will limit myself to the question of legitimate gains (if war profits can be regarded as such) to which Japan is as much entitled as any other individual or group which supplies the materials of warfare and to such social gains as can be directly traced to the war.

First, then, come the material gains. Of these Kobe is perhaps the best example. No port in the Far East has come up so stridently as did Kobe during the war. Were it not for the silk trade, Yokohama would have completely fallen out of the race behind Kobe. Now this is significant. Yokohama lies near the capital (Tokyo), and will always be a distributing center for the Empire. Commercially and geographically, however, Japan has become the center of the business of the Pacific. During the war Japan's exports increased so tremendously that a port more on the direct highway of the world's trade was necessary. As such none was more suitable than Kobe, and it rose to the situation. Where up to the outbreak of the war Kobe's foreign settlement (where all the export

and import trade is handled) was largely under the control of foreigners, to-day the Japanese have well-nigh ousted them. All the desirable business sites have been bought over by Japanese *narikin*<sup>1</sup> establishments at enormous prices, in many cases the Government giving every possible financial support to natives. One foreigner disposed of a piece of property which cost him about \$12,000 for \$225,000. And to-day splendid modern structures crowd the former settlement—the pride of the Japanese.

Industrially, Japan has simply been seething with activity. No contract was ever turned aside; it was easy enough to fail to supply the material afterwards. Scandals in commercial circles were rife. Whereas other countries had to submit quietly to innumerable embargoes that England and America found necessary to impose on the export of their materials, Japan always found some way of having them loosened for her sake. When negotiations were under way for the construction of merchantmen, Japan so prepared her plans that, under whatever circumstances, she would come out with from 175,000 to 450,000 tons of shipping ahead of her pre-war situation, while supplying the Allies with her old discarded types of vessels. She is now the mistress of the Pacific.

Of all this activity, Kobe was the center. From my house, at the other end of the city, I could hear the sound of the pneumatic hammers far after midnight. Four years ago Kobe was a promise; to-day its dockyards, its steel mills, its steamers, give it the appearance of a city of tremendous size. Its population has reached nearly 600,000, and it is the fifth largest city in Japan. Houses are as scarce as they are in New York. Smokestacks darken the sky with streams of smoke. And all because a war broke out in Europe, twelve thousand miles away.

So great was the increase in trade and business in all Japan that for two years the railways and telegraphs and post office have been rendered virtually helpless. Telegrams could be delivered much more quickly if sent by train and letters with more certainty if sent by special messenger. The extent of inefficiency in these various branches of service would form the basis for an article in itself. Yet with all the prosperity salaries in Government departments still ranged from \$6 to \$50 a month. Only two per cent of the people earn more than \$1,000 a year. In place of increase in salaries the Government offered marks of distinction and honor, expecting that good subjects would rejoice over small favors.

Yet the war intensified social conditions markedly. It made *narikin* of

<sup>1</sup>The word *narikin* can be translated by our parvenu. It comes from the Japanese chess and is used when one of the pawns is jumped across the board. It is much more than a man who has just become rich—one who has made a bound for riches.

coolies who in another generation will be seeking vacancies in the House of Peers. It has drawn the outcasts from their isolation into industrialism and forced them upon the social consciousness in unprecedented ways. It has increased the cost, though it has not yet raised the standard, of living. On an average, Japan still has more poverty and suffering and absence of individual development than most other civilized countries. But the conditions under war have made the average Japanese less contented with mere rice and *daikon* (a vegetable shaped like a radish, pickled, and with a strong, unpleasant odor). He has seen how his neighbor in a couple of years became a rich man. Though the masses are much poorer than they ever were, a very few have obtained great wealth. While the war brought the peoples of Europe and America down to a basis of necessity, curtailing all luxuries, for many in Japan it meant the reverse—the shunning of simple living. Of that they had had more than their share.

Another source of gain to Japan has been in knowledge of military science. She has been able to look on and learn at a loss of only some two thousand men. That is a gain which may sooner or later have to be put in the debit column.

Some of the monetary gains are no less doubtful. It is felt in Japan that those who secured these material advantages are doing little to retain them. They have not placed either themselves or their country on a firm trade basis, having sought immediate progress more than a good reputation for business ethics. And that is a definite loss to Japan which some of its people are viewing with alarm.

Let us now turn to the social gains. What emotional, political, moral, and intellectual advantage has Japan which she did not have before the war? Emotionally there has been but a slight awakening. Sympathy with the wronged, with the suffering, has touched her but little. Politically there has been considerable discussion of democracy, but mighty little of its real significance has penetrated the crust of imperialism. You hear among the students in the higher schools (of which I was an instructor) considerable talk about democracy, and they have even gone to the point of holding demonstrations for the extension of the franchise. But the true meaning of democracy is not understood. Even the leaders in that vanguard naïvely advance a vague statement said to have been made by the first Emperor, Jimmu Tenno (who is largely wrapped in myth), about how much his rule depended upon the people, as proof that from time immemorial the basic principles of their government have been democratic.

Intellectually and morally Japan has learned that education and honest business are national assets. As the result of

the increase in foreign trade, she has found it necessary greatly to increase her educational facilities. Commercial schools are being raised to the status of universities and the whole educational administration is undergoing considerable changes. But, unfortunately, morally Japan has not applied, so far, the principles she has taught her young men. The breaking of contracts, the passing off of material inferior to that agreed upon, would form a chapter in a study of Japan by no means to her credit.

One of the most satisfactory gains from an Occidental point of view has been that Japan has been forced to think outwardly on international affairs. She looked abroad, for instance, and saw the extent to which women helped win the war, and was somewhat alarmed. Japan realized that should her women be placed in the same position as were the women of the West it would not go well with the land. The condition of woman may, in consequence, some day be improved. There is a dim light of hope.

These social gains are, however, insignificant in comparison with the monetary gains.

There is one great weakness in modern Japan which leaves all her gains—social and material—on an unstable foundation. Unfortunately, consciousness of this danger is almost wholly lacking. Whatever gains may be accredited to Japan in any sense cannot compensate her for the isolation in which she is left as the only great autocracy still standing in the world.

## WHY CHINA REFUSED TO SIGN

AN INTERVIEW ON THE SHANTUNG PROVISION OF THE TREATY  
WITH WU CHAO-CHU BY JESSE WILLIS JEFFERIS

**W**U CHAO-CHU, delegate to the Peace Conference from the Constitutional Government of China, and son of Wu Ting-fang, twice Ambassador to the United States, recently passed through New York on his way to Washington. When asked why China refused to sign the peace treaty, Wu Chao-chu responded as follows:

"While the other Great Powers were engaged in the war with Germany Japan took advantage of the situation to press her Twenty-one Demands, which aimed at the political and economic domination of China.

"The provisions relating to Shantung, which the Chinese Government signed with Japan under duress, were that China should agree to any arrangements which Japan might thereafter make regarding the disposition of German rights in the Shantung Province; that the Japanese Government would restore Kiaochau to China, *providing* Japan be granted an exclusive concession to be designated later, and also that Japan should have the option of building a new railway in Shantung.

"The 'exclusive concession' was no less than the port of Tsingtao, situated in the Bay of Kiaochau. This port was seized by the German Government in 1897, because of the killing of two German missionaries in China, and in March, 1898, the Manchu Government was forced to conclude a lease with Germany, giving her control of the port for a period of ninety-nine years. This treaty, forged by the mailed fist of the German Junkers, also provided for the passage of German troops in a zone around the Bay of Kiaochau and the granting of railway and mining rights in the province of Shantung.

"The port of Tsingtao is a strategic and commercial stronghold of vital importance to the safety and economic life of China. It has a fine harbor, excellent docks, and strong fortresses, upon which the German Government has spent millions. It is also a popular summer resort. According to present plans, Japan intends to put into the concession the important features of the port and return

to China the bathing beach and a few hotels.

"Thus Japan has secured control of the gateway to Shantung Province, with an area of 36,000 square miles and a population of 38,000,000. It is an integral part of China and has been so for centuries. It is also the birthplace of Chinese civilization, for here Confucius was born.

"When in 1917 America broke off diplomatic relations with Germany, she invited all neutrals to do likewise, in order to show the world's unanimous disapproval of German militarism. When China received this invitation, she responded immediately, and was the first of the neutrals thus to take action. Later China declared war upon Germany and at the same time announced that all treaties made with her enemies were thereby abrogated. The Powers at war with Germany thereupon sent notes of congratulation to China, indorsing her attitude, which amounted to an express recognition of the fact that the treaty granting Germany rights in the Shantung Province was canceled, and that these rights automatically reverted to China.

"When the Peace Conference opened, it soon became evident that Japan had a hold upon the delegates, the nature of which did not appear upon the surface. Later it was discovered that this was nothing more nor less than the secret understandings entered into with Japan by the Governments of Great Britain, France, Italy, and Russia. They were arrived at after China had sent a note to Germany threatening to break off diplomatic relations unless she relinquished submarine warfare. It was promised Japan that her claims to the Shantung Province would be supported at the Peace Conference, provided that she would use her influence to compel China to declare war against Germany. But the bitter irony of the situation was that Japan had continually brought pressure to bear upon China to *prevent* her entering the war against Germany.

"Until the Fiume incident, when the Italian delegates withdrew from the Conference, America remained China's best friend; but the added danger that

Japan might withdraw from the Conference if her demands were not granted threatened the establishment of the League of Nations. Certain French newspapers then announced that Japan might follow the example of Italy. If these countries should withdraw from the Peace Conference because of the opposition of President Wilson to their demands, who would be responsible for the failure of the League of Nations? No matter how moral or legal China's claims might be at the Conference, the Powers felt bound to fulfill their secret understandings with Japan, in spite of the fact that Japan's Twenty-one Demands upon China were made under duress and wholly oblivious of the fact that Germany had no rights in the Shantung Province to which Japan or any other country could lawfully succeed. And so America gave way and the so-called rights of Germany in Shantung were transferred to Japan.

"Later the Chinese delegates were informed that all former German rights were to be given over to Japan, unconditionally, and this agreement the Chinese delegates were asked to sign. Whereupon they protested, first orally, and subsequently in writing.

"It was announced that Japan had agreed with the Powers that Shantung would later be returned to China; but no definite time was mentioned when Japanese control should end. It is interesting to note here that Japan promises to return to China *sovereign* rights in Shantung, although Germany never asserted any rights of sovereignty.

"The Chinese delegates agreed to sign the Treaty with Germany, subject to a reservation of the three articles relating to Shantung. But they were told that they must sign without reservations. The position of the delegates was a most delicate one. Not to sign would be an admission to the world that the Allies were divided, thus strengthening the cause of the common enemy—Germany. To sign meant the betrayal of the whole Chinese nation, that is arrayed unanimously against any such step.

"In obedience to the will of my peo-



ple the Chinese delegates refused to sign, so that a state of war still exists between China and Germany, making necessary the conclusion of a separate treaty of peace.

"From her experience at the Peace Table China has learned several important lessons. First, she knows that Amer-

ica is her staunch and sincere friend, having championed China's rights, and at last giving way only when the possible withdrawal of both Italy and Japan menaced the League of Nations. With the final result the American delegation was as much disappointed as the Chinese.

"China is well known for her pacific

settlements of disputes, despising the thought of being compelled to resort to barbarous methods of war, such as have been exemplified by the horrors of German militarism. But she also realizes that the millennium has certainly not yet come—the age of peace when right shall triumph over might."

## METHODISM'S GREAT MISSIONARY CENTENNIAL

SPECIAL CORRESPONDENCE FROM CHARLES STELZLE

**S**UPERLATIVES alone can do justice to the Centenary Celebration of American Methodism, just closed in Columbus, where for nearly a month not only the followers of John Wesley but those who owe allegiance to other great leaders of Protestantism thronged the Ohio State Fair Grounds, which cover over one hundred acres.

One of the chief reasons why the Celebration was held in Columbus was because this is the center of American Methodism. The Methodist Church, North and South, was responsible for this enterprise—the first time that these two great churches have got together on a really comprehensive programme, and it was noted that the attendance was very largely from the South.

The Celebration cost Methodism a million dollars; it was attended by a million people; it was held, in part, to celebrate the raising of one hundred and sixty million dollars for missions. It was a jubilee engaged in with an abandon that for once made the world understand that the Church could do a big thing in a big way.

Eight great buildings housed exhibits from every part of the world. Nearly twenty thousand people served as "stewards" and other helpers during the Celebration. The music was rendered by thousands of singers, and there were bands and orchestras and quartettes and soloists of National reputation.

The pageant "The Wayfarer," written by Dr. J. E. Crowther, of the First Methodist Episcopal Church of Seattle, Washington, was one of the greatest productions of its kind ever seen in this country. Every night the great Coliseum, which seats about seven thousand people, was packed and thousands were turned away. Reserved seat tickets could scarcely be purchased from their owners at any price. Most extravagant offers were made to the management by theatrical producers to repeat the pageant in the big cities of this country. At least one fact was demonstrated in the popularity of the pageant—namely, that the masses of people will go to see and hear a production which is distinctly religious in character and which has practically none of the objectionable elements which theatrical managers say the public is demanding.

On the other hand, it is unquestionably true that many prominent leaders of

Methodism who were opposed to the theater saw in "The Wayfarer" a remarkable opportunity for using the drama for the teaching of great religious doctrines.

The costumes and scenic effects were designed by Livingston Platt, of New York, and the beautiful combinations of colors, not only in this regard, but in the general lighting effects, for which Laurence H. Rich was responsible, made a profound impression upon the audiences.

World travelers who were present at the Celebration declared that the exhibits were of so high a character and were so ably presented by the stewards and the hundreds of lecturers as to make it possible for one to obtain a liberal education in the religions and general customs of the people in almost every part of the world.

The managers of the Celebration felt that this alone justified the expenditure of a million dollars for the production of the Celebration's features. It will now be much easier to talk missions to Methodists.

In a most interesting fashion the problems of American life were presented. A New York East Side street was shown and an attempt was made to vivify the every-day life of the tenement dwellers.

A great deal of attention was given to the industrial problem, not only in the exhibits but in the life plays and demonstrations, of which there were scores in the various buildings.

For example, the Bolsheviks and the professional labor agitators called a "strike" of "workingmen," and in the mass-meetings which they held an opportunity was given to present the other side of the question in open forum discussions.

This was one of the most effective parts of the programme presented at the Celebration. The influence of the centenary upon thousands of workers who took part in many ways was invaluable, and this also would have justified the expenditure of the great sum required to put on the Celebration.

The five hundred college men and women who spent a month serving as stewards got a new idea of what the work of the Church actually means—to say nothing about the thousands of other workers who were not college students.

The Church has learned as never before the value of publicity in pushing its work. No other single enterprise of the Protestant Church in all of its history obtained as much publicity as did the Centenary Celebration. High-grade "graphics" dealing with the great problems and work of the Church were widely used. A supplement to the "Ohio State Journal" was issued daily dealing exclusively with the Celebration and its programme. Very carefully edited and selected literature was widely distributed.

Never again will a religious body engage in a great campaign without securing the co-operation of the newspapers and other periodicals. Money was also spent for newspaper advertising, to say nothing about immense posters which were freely used throughout the State.

It must not be imagined that this Centenary Celebration was merely a glorified camp-meeting or an old-fashioned missionary concert. There were enough of these elements to satisfy the most devout Christian, for the devotional and evangelistic meetings were given great prominence; but the Celebration was principally educational in character.

There were twenty-four great days, every one a feature day, with men of National and in many cases international prominence speaking to immense audiences.

The Minute Men who took so splendid a part in the raising of the Methodist millions helped to make Minute Men Day a great success by their fine enthusiasm.

On July 1—the day that the country went dry—the big guns of prohibition held a field day the like of which has never been seen.

Most of the great denominational bodies sent their executives to the Celebration to study it with the view of utilizing in their own work such features as could be adapted to their own programmes, and it is altogether likely that the Interchurch World Movement, which will soon launch what will probably be the greatest campaign in the history of the Church, will conduct a somewhat similar enterprise on its own account.

The Director-General of the Centenary Celebration was S. Earl Taylor, who is also at the head of the Interchurch World Movement.

# COMES THE HIRED MAN

BY JOHN S. PARDEE

JUDGE BEASLEY doesn't know what we are coming to. Used to be so that a man who was in business ran it. The Springfield Mercantile Company was Philetus Crawford. He ran it. The Springfield Manufacturing Company was Zenas Potter. Every one knew where to find him. The First National was Henry Grierson's bank. He managed it—read every letter that came in, wrote every letter that went out, and wrote them all in his own hand. Thomas Brown and S. T. Wilcox owned the dry-goods store. And they ran it. They created the business, they financed it, bought the goods and sold them, knew where everything was on the shelf, and how much every customer owed, and what every one in the store was doing every minute. All dead or moved to California. Business in Springfield isn't what it used to be. Not a substantial concern left that is conducted by its owners. It's all done by hired men.

The Brown & Wilcox Company, at Main and Second Street, is still the biggest store in town—bigger and brighter and busier than when Thomas Brown sat in the office and S. T. Wilcox busied himself on the floor. Years ago, when the old gentlemen began to feel comfortable, they eased themselves into a corporation, keeping a general oversight but turning the active management over to younger men.

Now their estates hold a controlling interest and the names of Brown and Wilcox appear only in the corporate title. Their heirs are represented by A. G. Simcoe, who was attorney for the partners, but his knowledge of the business begins and ends with the annual meeting. Even their understudies have vanished. R. B. Farson, who got his training under them, is still president of the company, but since he graduated into the First National he hardly looks into the store more than once a month. Carter, vice-president and general manager, is an importation. Phillips, assistant manager, and Wright, sales manager, were unknown youngsters in the days of Brown and Wilcox. Between them the present managers own about ten per cent of the stock. As Judge Beasley says, the owners never come near the store. The business is supervised by a banker and a lawyer; it is run by hired men.

Across Main Street is the First National Bank, mostly owned by estates. Some of its dividend checks go to California and some to New York. A lawyer represents the Grierson heirs. Farson, who is cashier and practically manager, has ten thousand of the stock in a million-dollar capital. The live directors are young business men who furnish connections more than capital.

Over on Front Street is the Springfield Mercantile Company, originally Philetus Crawford, wholesale groceries and provisions, lime, salt, and sundries. When he died, the company brought Bates back to be general manager. Bates, who formerly traveled for the company, was making

good in Centerville, where Old Man Crawford staked him to a business. The company fixed him out with an attractive salary and a small interest to be paid for from the earnings. The owners give him a free hand. Another business owned largely by estates and run by hired men.

Beyond the tracks is the Springfield Manufacturing Company. Owned by estates—except the bonds which Zenas Potter willed to Bethany College and a block of the preferred held by Dr. Vernon, who married into the family. The business is owned by widows and orphans, and is run by hired men.

So all through Springfield, so in a thousand Springfields. People who own business do not run it; people who run business do not own it. Just hired men.

For that matter, look at the railways, and Standard Oil, and United States Steel. Nobody in particular owns them. The directors, who are elected by proxies, have blocks of stock which are conspicuously large only among a swarm of infinitesimals. Ownership is impersonal; the business is run by hired men.

Notwithstanding Judge Beasley's quivering comment, business has fared well under hired management. Thomas Brown and S. T. Wilcox never dreamed what a hive the Brown & Wilcox Company would become. It does more business, turns its stock quicker, carries more lines, and displays a livelier assortment. What do you suppose the fine old men who founded the First National would say if they saw the way the bank goes after business? In Grierson's day one had to be introduced by unimpeachable sponsors before he was privileged to open an account. Now Tim Collins's wife pays her monthly bills by check, Tony Caprelli banks the daily proceeds of his peanut sales, and little Annie Franklin enters unabashed to deposit her handful of pennies. A department for women, a department for savings, a sub-department for children, a window for bonds, a booth for War Savings—what would Henry Grierson say?

Remember how Old Man Crawford used to stand in his shirt-sleeves in the Mercantile Company's doorway? Remember what a tight grip Zenas Potter kept on the Manufacturing Company? Bates in the wholesale house and Kelly in the factory start more new things in a week than their revered predecessors would have stood for in a lifetime.

So all through Springfield, so in a thousand Springfields—closer buying, brisker selling, livelier collections. The abdication of the owner in favor of the hired man lets more vim into business than it loses.

In the good old days when a man's business was his own, its limit was the amount of capital he could swing and the force he could swing it with. Its life was what its maker gave it. When he lost his grip, dry rot set in; when he died, it was sold or wound up. A strong individuality might be projected posthumously, as when

Peter Wilkins's business was carried on by Jenkins & Fordyce, successors to Peter Wilkins, or when T. Perry & Sons was continued by the boys. But business seldom survived beyond the first successor or the second generation.

Corporate methods have changed business from a hardy annual to a perennial growth. In the beginning the corporation was merely the financial background for a man—Grierson was the bank, Crawford was the Mercantile Company, Potter was the Manufacturing Company. But the corporation has developed from a device into a creature with strength of its own, ways of its own, a spirit its own. Several of our Springfield corporations are not only stronger than any one man's capital, more vigorous than any one man's energy, but actually more human than the personalities of Grierson and Potter and Crawford. The loyalty to the house in these modern concerns is more vivid than the boys ever felt who worked for the old masters.

As in Springfield, so in a thousand Springfields. The reign of the hired man under impersonal ownership is amply vindicated.

Management by hired men is not the whole story of the changing order. In the veteran days a business man was king of his domain. He fixed hours and wages and made the rules. It shocked him when his commoners asserted their obstreperous way. Teaching them their place was part of his business duty. There is no doubt at all that labor troubles hastened Zenas Potter's end. It was the unions. He could have stood it to wrestle with his own crew, though dictation from men who worked by the day was simply monstrous. But the interference of outsiders was more than he could stand. Never mind whether the terms were easily met or oppressive; it was working under the union scale not his scale, union hours not his hours, union conditions not his conditions, that broke his sturdy spirit.

That is all a matter of course to the new generation of shop managers. Kelly, who sits in Zenas Potter's office, takes the unions as part of the natural order. In fact, when the grievance committee calls his first move is to draw his old union card from his wallet. He would have them remember that he came up from the ranks and has not forgotten how things look to the man at the bench. But Kelly has a new set of troubles.

He burst into Al Simcoe's office the other day as red in the face as Zenas Potter in his purplest moments. "What do you suppose those darned fools want now?"

That's Al Simcoe, who is being initiated by his father, with some misgivings, into the management of the Potter estate. A. G. read law in an older lawyer's office; Al Simcoe went to college, where he acquired some curious notions. He recognized without explanation that "those darned fools" referred to the men who work for

the Manufacturing Company. "Give it up," he said; "the earth perhaps?"

"They got that long ago," said Kelly. "It's the moon they're after now; they want to be represented on the Board of Directors." Just as Zenas Potter might have said: "They want to tell me how to run my business, dictating what wages I shall give them and how many hours a day the shop shall run. Of all the—"

Kelly felt just like that.

"They're crazy," went on Kelly. "It's all right for them to have a say about hours and wages and all that. I'm with them. But they've no call to interfere with the business." And Zenas Potter himself could not have spoken more reverently of "the business."

"Well," said Simcoe again, "they may be right at that. What's the harm? One workman on the Board would not be a majority, and I'm not sure but we could hold them better if one of them was on the inside. We've opened the books to them already, and the only trouble was we couldn't get them to see what the figures meant. Blest if I know—as long as they are bossing the ranch, anyhow, maybe they would do it more intelligently if they had some responsibility. Let's think it over."

And Kelly went away in amazement.

Perhaps that is the answer to Judge Beasley's perplexity—apoplexy more likely if it comes on him suddenly. It may be that in the business of the future the rank and file are going to join with ownership and management in giving the direction. In at least one instance it has been done. The owners of one of the largest retail stores in the United States have turned their business over to the employees. First the enforcement of discipline was given to committees, then the adjustment of grievances, and finally the

buying and selling and the control of policies. Probably the conditions were extraordinary; perhaps the experiment would fail nine times out of ten. But at least in this one instance the hired men and women of all grades have had the wholsey in the business and the business survived.

The British, who do things differently, are feeling their way toward a composite direction of industry. The faculties of ownership and management meet with labor representatives with equal voice in industrial councils which will compass the decision of large policies. It is a new parliament of capital and labor whose judgments are expected to be conclusive upon those who make the laws.

These are signs of the times. The man who works with tools wants to have a say about the business in which he works as a member, and not as a subject of the concern. As much as may be wholesome for the business he probably will get it.

The drawing together of owners, managers, and wage-workers is the hopeful sign. There are also portents. A man holds forth nightly on the curb in Second Street. His person is ill-favored and his talk is ill-flavored. His notion of a happier state is to suppress the owners and managers and let the workers below the rank of foreman run everything. His stock in trade is rancor and bitterness. His whole theme is discord. He lives in a distorted world and all he sees is tinged with madness. The disquieting sign is that the madman gets a hearing and leaves a wake of sullen discontent among fellows of steadier minds.

As in Springfield, so in a thousand Springfields. The times are so out of joint that sometimes it seems as though unless the business world can find a way to set things right things will go all wrong—as Russia fell in total confusion.

Americans will not easily believe that this world is going to be run even for a season by men whose minds are unhinged. America has a footing which Russia lacked. In our public affairs all sorts and conditions of men, according to their several abilities, have a fair chance to be heard. The unpleasant person on the curb in Second Street may point out disagreeable exceptions, but in the main it is the rule. So we have a right to believe that a people whose genius has carried them thus far will find a basis for democracy in business—that fair balance in which ownership, management, and labor will get due representation.

Dreadful as it may seem to Judge Beasley, the continuous process of democracy refuses to be stayed. The world, which is learning to do with public servants in place of kings, which is managing to get its work done under hired managers in place of masters, will find a way by industrial councils, by shop committees, and by other shifts to give full representation in the conduct of affairs to all who have part in them. Demands which would have been blasphemy to Zenas Potter, which are appalling to as modern a manager as Kelly, are scarcely perturbing to young Simcoe, a looker-on in business. To his mind, the new demand is merely an extension of the franchise.

There is a new voice in the world. At close range the air vibrates with the high notes—the strident protest of Judge Beasley against impending change, the voice of unreason shrieking on the curbstone. Standing a little farther off, one hears the dominant undertone. Confused murmurs swell into a steady note. It is the hired man, struggling to his feet, intent to have a say in all affairs of which his life is woven.

## THE RESPONSIBILITY OF THE KAISER

BY VERNON KELLOGG

OF THE AMERICAN RELIEF ADMINISTRATION

THERE seems to be much difference of opinion about trying the Kaiser for his crimes. Men of the law differ about the legality of such a proceeding; diplomats, about its advisability. Professors of political science discuss the form and organization of the German state and military authorities discuss the form and organization of the German army, to the end of determining where responsibility for the behavior of the state and army really lies. Von Bethmann Hollweg has asked that he be tried instead of the Kaiser, because he was responsible as Chancellor. Von Hindenburg asserts that as Chief of Staff he should be tried instead of the Kaiser, because he was head of the army. Both of them should be tried—they both had much authority and lent it to the commission of crime. But neither should be tried instead of the Kaiser—they never had that much authority. Ludendorff has not yet come

forth with a declaration and offer like those of Bethmann Hollweg and Hindenburg; and before he finished he had more authority than either of them. If he does come forward, or if he can be dragged forward, by all means let him be tried, too; but even he is not a sufficient substitute for William Hohenzollern, the man who had the real authority and used it—the All Highest in command in actuality as well as in title and assumption.

Not that the Kaiser issued personally all orders that determined in detail the behavior of the German armies and navy or the German occupants of invaded territories, any more than any All Highest or generalissimo of any army issues personally all orders to his forces or people; any more than Haig or Pétain or Pershing, or Foch, over them all, did; or Lloyd George or Clemenceau or Wilson did. But no determination of German general policy or behavior was made

without the knowledge and general consent—indeed, usually the formal and specific consent—of the Kaiser. And his personal authority and responsibility, his personal orders, were not limited to general matters; they descended to many matters of detail.

Who is the Chief of Staff of the German Army? He is the direct representative of the Kaiser in issuing commands to the armies. He issues commands to men of higher military title than himself. Von Falkenhayn, who succeeded von Moltke, gave orders to von Hindenburg and Mackensen when they were Field Marshals and he was but Lieutenant-General. He did this as direct personal representative of the All Highest Command, the Kaiser, who knew what orders he was issuing.

When the Great German Headquarters was at Charleville—which was from early in the war until von Hindenburg

succeeded von Falkenhayn as Chief of Staff—the Kaiser and von Falkenhayn were continually together whenever the Kaiser came to Charleville. Von Falkenhayn was his mouthpiece. The Kaiser did not want to supersede von Falkenhayn; he had to, after the failure at Verdun, in order to meet the demands of the people for a popular hero. Von Hindenburg's winnings in the east had made him that popular hero, and the Kaiser, in order to bolster up his people and draw from them the needed further sacrifices, had to give up as his Chief of Staff a man he liked personally for one he disliked. And because this new Chief of Staff had as chief of his own staff a man of greater capacity, brutality, and ambition than himself, to wit, von Ludendorff, the Kaiser had to make a special position and title for him. So von Ludendorff became *Obergeneral Quartiermeister*, thus outranking the actual *General Quartiermeister*, von Freytag, another personal favorite of the Kaiser, who, instead of remaining at Great Headquarters, traveled about with the Kaiser in those continual flittings from point to point of victory—Kaiser victories, as they were called whenever they were big enough to be called anything.

It was common talk at Great Headquarters that the Kaiser knew about everything and had a hand in everything. For a long time many of the General Staff officers were very bitter because London was not bombarded by Zeppelins and airplanes. It could easily be done, they said; it would work havoc with London, would frighten the English people to the surrendering point, and if it killed a lot of women and children, well, it would serve the "damned English" only right—the English were always the "damned English," for if it had not been for them the war would have been over quickly. But the bombing could not be done because the Kaiser would not allow it. And when it was done it was because the Kaiser did allow it. Is this personal responsibility or not?

Governor-General von Bissing, German ruler of Belgium, was a personal appointee of the Kaiser, and was not responsible to

General Staff or Berlin War Office or Foreign Office, but solely to the Kaiser. The things that happened in Belgium happened by order of a man responsible solely to the Kaiser. Immediately after the shooting of Miss Cavell and the outburst of indignation from the world von Bissing and his chief political adviser, von der Lancken, and the Military Governor of Brussels, von Sauberzweig, were summoned to Berlin to get a personal wiggling from the Kaiser for their "diplomatic mistake." And immediately thereafter the other two women condemned to death by the same court martial at the same time with Miss Cavell for the same offense had their death sentences commuted to imprisonment for life. And soon after, by the Kaiser's personal instruction, another woman condemned to death at Liège enjoyed a similar respite. This is to the Kaiser's credit—to the credit of his diplomacy. But I am not trying to point out the Kaiser's credits or crimes—only his responsibility.

Soon after von Hindenburg was made Chief of Staff he and von Ludendorff made a hurried trip to the west front to see personally the situation there. Their previous personal knowledge of the war was of matters in the east. As they passed through Belgium they saw the idle Belgian workmen—idle because, with factories wrecked and machines sent to Germany or destroyed, there was no work for them to do except work for the Germans, which they would not do. When they reached the front, the new Chief of Staff and the *Obergeneral Quartiermeister* saw the need of more soldiers in the trenches in western Flanders and northern France. So when they got back to Berlin an order came to the Governor-General of Belgium to send Belgian men to Germany, who were to replace German workmen to be sent from the German war factories and coal mines to the west front. And the terrible deportations began.

The deportation of Belgians to Germany to be compelled to work there had been urged frequently before on Governor-General von Bissing by the military authorities; but he had always refused to issue the order. He believed that it

would make too great difficulties for him in his quasi-civil administration of Belgium and interfere with his peculiar special mission of winning the Belgians over to Germany! But after von Hindenburg and von Ludendorff got back to Berlin, where the only authority over von Bissing resided, the order for the deportations issued from the reluctant Governor-General.

Now I am neither man of law nor diplomat, neither professor of political science nor military authority, and I have no competent opinion to express as to the legality or the diplomatic advisability of trying the Kaiser, nor as to the position and responsibility of the Kaiser in the German state as determined on a technical basis. But I have a very definite opinion as to the position and authority, and hence responsibility, with which the man William Hohenzollern was clothed before and during the war in the minds of the German military and civil authorities and the German people. They understood that he had all power and authority; and if the war had been a successful one he would have had all credit for beginning, carrying on, and winning it. If his vanity, unmorality, and blindness led him to be in many things a tool of shrewder, self-seeking, more unmoral men; or if such principal agents of his own choosing as von Ludendorff gained what may have been to him a humiliating degree of personal authority before the war was over, he can plead that at his trial in London. But never during the war until the days of the revolution was his assumption of authority, and hence responsibility, surrendered by any word of his or abased by action of his people. From beginning to end, from the Potsdam conference of July, 1914, to his abdication and confession of guilt—guilt to Belgium and France, guilt to his own people, and guilt to humanity by cowardly flight in November, 1918—William Hohenzollern assumed and, up to the measure of the possibilities of one man, actually had the responsibility for the crimes of Germany in connection with the great war. Wiertz painted the truth about Napoleon; Raemaekers has painted the truth about the Kaiser.

## "PAPA YANK"

BY FULLERTON L. WALDO

AUTHOR OF "AMERICA AT THE FRONT"

IT was Sam Jolivet's job to drive one of the big American motor trucks, bulging with supplies, slam-banging through the choking white dust toward the front and back again; a child sat perked and smiling in the door of her village home with a white rabbit in her lap and a dancing light in her eyes, and waved her hand at him when the car went honking and rumbling past and cried, "*Vive l'Amérique!*" as mightily as she could.

Later she learned to call, "Good-night!" and was proud of herself because she had

made a beginning of learning that queer and twisted American language; and these two words she shrilled by way of greeting whether it was high noon or twilight.

She was only fifteen years old, and yet she could and did cook a four-square meal one day for a band of nine hungry truck-drivers, and Sam Jolivet got the best part of the last pet chicken; and he did not know that the rabbit also went into the pot to help feed him and his mates.

While she lugged in the scalding soup with all the bones in it she smiled as

bravely as though her heart were not breaking for the rabbit, and her grandmother, who had no teeth worth mentioning, smiled too, and her smile followed the little girl around the room like a spot of sunlight as the rabbit used to follow her.

One of the doughboys found somewhere about his person enough bad French to discover that the little girl was named Yvonne and that she lived alone with her grandmother. They had not much to live on but memories. The father had been killed in the trenches the winter before:



the mother had died of consumption two years ere the war began. The grandmother, who was the mother's mother, could hardly hobble to Mass past Jeanne d'Arc's statue to lay her sorrow at the feet of the saints in the smile of the Blessed Virgin. But, seated on a bench before the house, filling her good ear with the gossip of the street, she could do a little sewing, which kept alive herself and the "*petite ange*" and the gibbering rats in the wall.

Sam Jolivet ate much and said little, and before the second drumstick was picked clean he had formed a resolution.

Yvonne was bright and good and very pretty. She deserved a chance. He had always wanted to adopt a French orphan, since he could not endow an entire asylum. Here was opportunity in sabots flopping at his door.

"What'd you do with an orphan, Sam?" one of his mates had laughed at him when first he broached the project in the large luxury of an off hour under the spruces of the Vosges. "Wanna marry her?"

"No," Sam answered, solemnly. "I got a little money saved up, and I'd take some of that, and put most of my pay with it, because there's nobody at home it needs to go to, and I'd see that she had a good education at a convent school in Montreal I know about and some nice clothes to wear. I'm never going to marry. I never in my life made enough to support a family, and I've seen and I've known what it is to be poor, and I wouldn't think it was right to sentence a family to slave and starve as I've had to do since I was a kid. I want to make her happy and I want her to be free."

Yvonne did not know what thoughts were passing through Sam's mind when he called her to him and praised her for the dinner.

She only knew that he was tall and wholesome, like the poplar trees along the roadway, where the birds had lived before the white dust behind the motor trucks smoked them out.

He smiled like the sun on the fields after rain. She had trusted him from the first quick flash of her childish intuition; she was sure America must be a very fine place if it was full of men like him.

After that Sam came back many times, and finally, in French that broke in pieces on his tongue like an army biscuit, he managed to ask the old grandmother if she would let this flower and lamp and staff of her sundown years be sent far, far away to the convent school in Montreal.

You can imagine what uphill, six-cylinder work it was to persuade the old woman, and how red and hot in the face Sam and his French became. The little girl herself was wild for the plan of "Papa Yank," as she had learned to call him. She was present during most of the long-drawn debate. The old woman and the child had been too close all their lives to have any secret from each other now. The slightest gap-toothed mumble of Grammere was clear as a bell to Yvonne.

After the reluctant consent had been won, it took tedious months of correspondence with the school in Montreal, and finally (to say nothing of notary and priest) the help of some hospital nurses who were opportunely returning to Canada; but at last the little Yvonne had safely crossed the sea in the charge of these good women, and was—her letters seemed to show—as happy as one long summer holiday in her new, strange life.

To "Papa Yank" she wrote lengthily, letters which at first needed the chaplain to unravel, and at last were couched in tolerable English. There were love and kisses every other line, and inquiries about grandmother many times repeated, and black grief when grandmother died of heart failure soon after New Year's Day. Sam usually had three or four of these letters in the pocket of his O. D. shirt over his heart, where he once kept the little white bag of tobacco with the dangling yellow string.

He would halt the other boys even in the middle of the road to share the news with them. Sometimes the Sisters wrote. "Sister Mary says she's the head of the class in arithmetic." "Sister Angelica says that she's as good as gold and never gives any trouble." Sam's infatuation for his ward became the by-word of his associates, but he took their raillery with the grin of imperturbable good humor. For the day had been named when he was to sail for America, and he vowed that his first leave in God's country would be spent in a flying trip to Montreal to see for himself how it was going with Yvonne.

Sam's parents, too, were dead; he was an only child. Yvonne was home to him. Yvonne was all. He painted pictures of her in his mind and forgot the dust and the thirst and the shells and the Germans and everything except the rule of the road, fondly imagining what Yvonne would grow to be. He made of her an image that outshone the princesses in the dimly remembered fairy tales. He saw her, crowned with light, ministering to the poor of a great city, moving among them with a fragrant laden basket on her arm, like a Salvation Army lass or a Red Cross girl or a Y hut worker—women who had given him a new idea of womanhood by their devoted work for the dough-boys at the front. She would draw to herself helpless infancy and childish old age. She would be the natural confidante of all who were in trouble.

Some true, good man would seek her out and win her hand, and she would make a home for him. She would be a joyful mother of children. Her "Papa Yank" would come and find her the soul of her homestead, the center of an adoring family circle, the star in the sky of all her neighborhood.

These thoughts raced through his mind like the Lachine Rapids as his train bore him over the river to Montreal. His mind, indeed, was a jumble of sweet fancies for the years to be and dear realities for the months that lay behind. Still he wore the uniform in which she

had seen him when they parted, and still there hung about his neck under the uniform the silver crucifix on its chain which she had taken from her own white throat and impulsively conferred on him. He thought more of it than if it had been the Congressional medal.

How beautiful she was! She knew it, too, the little minx! Her foster-father hoped that since she left France the adulation she was sure to have from strangers had not turned her head. He hoped she was the same at heart as when she swirled away in a rattle-trap car with the Canadian nurses, wiping her eyes and throwing him kisses. He wondered whether she spoke English well. He wondered—

Then at the convent school there was a sudden light as she to whom he had said farewell in France flashed into the room. He was almost bewildered. She must have seen on her walks in Montreal how other girls wore their hair, how they used their eyes, and what graceful tricks they played with their hands. A little girl said good-by to him—a young woman greeted him, demure, matured, pictorial.

"Yvonne!"

"Papa Yank!"

They kissed and clung to each other.

"Yvonne, are you happy here?"

"No, Papa Yank."

Yvonne drew back, and with soulful dark eyes regarded her benefactor, holding the ends of his sleeves in her slender fingers.

"Why, Yvonne?"

"I—muss—be—free!"

"What do you call freedom? Can't you do just about what you want here?"

"No, Papa Yank. Pray—read—sing—walk—sew. That is not free!" She stamped a tiny shoe he had paid for and pouted, with a defiant toss of her black ringlets.

"What else do you want, Yvonne?"

"A man—came here," she answered, slowly. "He is—my fazzer's bruzzer. He was—always—in New York for many years. One of ze nurses, I tell her about him while we are at sea. When we get to New York—she write to him. He come here. He have what you call ze show—ze burlesque show. He want me. He make me rich. A thousand dollar! He give me fine clothes. And diamants, he say. And pearls. I shall be great—and everybody say, 'Oh!' and kiss my hand—and my name is in ze electricity light—and in ze top of all ze newspapers. Oh, so fine! I shall so happy be when I go away from zis place."

Sam at first could not believe she meant what she said.

"You don't really mean to go away from here and leave all these people who have been so kind to you and—"

"You were ze one zat was kind. Zese not. Not at all. Zese take ze money you send for me, but zey care nozzing for me. I mus' go—out in ze world. Ze great, beautiful world!"

He talked with her for an hour, and another hour, and half an hour more; and he could not wake her from the glittering hallucination that held her. He

told her all the perils that beset a young girl in the life that she proposed to live. He told her how hard and rough and cruel men would be. He pleaded and the tears came in his eyes, and she was touched, and she cried on the sleeve of his blouse as she sat with her hand in his. But he could not change her set intensity of purpose. The more she cried, the more determined she seemed to step

into the lure outspread before her feet. Of course no harm could happen, she insisted. Was it not her uncle, the brother of her father?

"You must choose," Sam finally said, "between this man with his burlesque show and me."

"I—haf chosen," said the girl. "Long ago I chose. I will be free! Papa Yank, you will not kiss me good-by?"

But he was gone.

As the train rolled out on the international bridge Sam opened the window. He took from his neck the silver crucifix that she had given him. He held it in his hand a wistful moment, then he hurled it from the window, and the glint of it was like one last flicker of a dying hope of the heart ere it was lost in the ceaseless onrush of the river to the sea.

## WHEN GERMANY YIELDED

PARIS CORRESPONDENCE FROM ELBERT FRANCIS BALDWIN

MONDAY evening, June 23, we had just sat down to dinner on the terrace of the Tavern du Panthéon, that excellent restaurant on the corner of the Boulevard Saint-Michel and the Rue Soufflot—the rue leading straight to the great dome of the Panthéon, only three blocks away. We had hardly begun dinner before a dozen great American camions came tearing up the Rue de Médecis (which enters the boulevard opposite our corner on the other side) and went at a great pace up the Boul' Mich'—the popular title given to the Boulevard Saint-Michel. Each camion had two great American flags waving, one from the front and one from the rear, and as the machines went at top speed we had a sight of at least twenty-four well-nigh continuous American flags standing out perfectly straight against the green of the Gardens of the Luxembourg, on the other side of the Rue de Médecis and the Boul' Mich'. Every camion was packed with our doughboys, who were gesticulating and shouting with voices already so raucous from much shouting that we could not hear what they said. But every one jumped at one conclusion—that Germany had finally accepted the Allies' conditions and was ready to sign the Treaty of Peace.

In a twinkling, and as if by magic, the streets were filled with Parisians cheering our boys—an eloquent and spontaneous proof of the relations between France and America.

In a few seconds we heard a heavy boom. It was the first gun from a battery over at the Invalides, a mile away, which had begun the traditional salvo of one hundred and one guns. Then the church bells began to mingle their grave voices with that of the cannon. But the automobile sirens had already begun their shrill cry, this time not announcing, as usual, imminent peril to pedestrians in the streets, but a peace at last conquered for every one.

Pedestrians, people in autos and buses and carriages, all seemed satisfied and almost every one bore a smile. In all cafés and restaurants there was joyous animation. Every one was impelled to get up and raise his glass and drain it to the honor of France, America, all the Allies. At our restaurant the slow-moving waiter, who a moment before

had seemed a rather oldish person and weighted down with cares, suddenly became young, and with radiant face came briskly up bearing a tray full of something or other, and before putting it on the table exclaimed: "*Messieurs et Mesdames, il faut que je vous dise 'Dieu merci'! C'est fini. Il a duré presque cinq ans. Pensez-donc, maintenant enfin la paix!*" In each restaurant or café where there was an orchestra you can be mighty sure that the "Marseillaise" was played immediately, every one in the street, too, listening, erect, still, and with hat in hand. In many a place where there was no orchestra some client who had confidence in his voice would rise and pour forth the melody of the immortal hymn, all those about joining in the chorus: "*Le jour de gloire est arrivé!*"

One could not be better placed to see a typical Parisian crowd than were we on our terrace, from which we overlooked the wide expanse of the centering streets at the top of the hill crowned by the Panthéon. Of course the Boul' Mich' was instantly at its best. It has always exhibited more exuberance than has any other avenue in Paris, because it is close to the University and the great schools. Its leafy shade makes it agreeable for any one. Student processions were organized at once and went up and down carrying flags, crying: "*Vive la France!*" "*Vive la Paix!*" "*Vivent les Alliés!*" and singing that most popular of student songs at present, "Madelon." What a whirlwind there was in this street! The air was thick with acclamations and applause. Behind these student processions came another, one infinitely more moving; it was made up entirely of men who had been wounded. No one could see them pass without emotion. No one could without reverence look upon their stars and their palms, their red and green ribbons. One read in them the pluck and grit, the danger and wounds, of the past which made possible the victory of the present. And now we gaze above the crowd and find that meanwhile the houses have become gay with flags. There are always many flags flying in Paris, but on the evening of June 23 it took but a short time to add as many more. The colors were the more vivid in the evening sun, for on this next to the longest day in the

year the sun was still glorious between six and seven o'clock. There were great flags bordered with gold fringe which blotted out an entire window; but there were others, little bits of flags, which you saw being placed by children. And these little flags seemed to me far more symbolic than did the others of a war in which French fathers gave themselves, even to laying down their lives, so that they might assure to-morrows without fear to their babies.

And later, at the theaters and at the opera, sometimes sung or recited both outside and inside the theater, there was the "Marseillaise" again. From the balcony of the Opera House Mademoiselle Marthe Chenal, the great soprano, interpreted the anthem from the balcony to a dense crowd that extended far along the boulevards in every direction. The artist sung the "Marseillaise" as she had never sang it before, and the various actresses who, with liberty cap and robed in the tricolor, recited the lines of Rouget de Lisle in the various theaters recited them as never before. No one fortunate enough to hear these lines from such women can ever forget the occasion. Even in the hour of triumph there seemed to me to be in their voices the note of a greater resolution, just as there seemed to be a greater *souplesse* and magnificent abandon in their gestures, more of dramatic fervor, indeed, in the impact. Nothing could have been a finer climax to the evening's fête. It had to be "La Marseillaise." Nothing else or less could have so relieved the vast multitudes tense with emotion. Nothing could have so expressed popular satisfaction and national joy.

Thus every one wanted to celebrate one of the greatest dates in history. And yet all this blaze of color and movement and sound did not equal that when the armistice was announced. Why?

The time between November 11, 1918, and June 23, 1919, has given Frenchmen opportunity to see more clearly than ever their enemy's character, their own internal perils, and thus their doubly darkened future. It is an increasingly darkened future for all the world as well.

It is true that France is heartened. Especially are those Frenchmen heartened who remember their country's isolation in 1870-1. They take pride in their army, now far ahead of the German army:

they look about and note that their country is environed by allies and friends, fervent admirers of the marvelous military *élan* which distinguishes France, and who acknowledge the heroic fiber by which she has won her present place in the world. These Frenchmen, remembering the forty-four years of German provocation and of French humiliation, these are they who now breathe the deepest sigh of relief. One can appreciate the precious quality of their joy, for some of them remember that on this very date exactly forty-nine years ago, namely, on June 23, 1870, in Bismarck's office in Berlin, he discussed with Moltke and Roon and others an attack on France which would be begun by a proposition to put a Hohenzollern prince on the Spanish throne. That discussion did indeed become the beginning of the war of 1870, and that war was the precursor of the present war.

My French friends avoid saying "the late war." They do not believe that the present war will be really ended before the last article of the Peace Treaty shall have been fulfilled, and that will take fifteen years or more.

But France has the same determination to meet Germany face to face, *jusqu'au bout*, which she had at the first battle of the Marne. And with France, as all lovers of France know, determination does not mean merely something heavy and gloomy and somber. There is always the Gallic and gracious *élan* of which I have spoken. And, too, better than other peoples the French know how to appreciate this quality when they find it in others. For example, the other day, when I was at Belleau Wood, a French officer who had been close to our troops there a year ago said to me: "*Ah, Monsieur, j'admire du fond du cœur vos soldats américains; ils se sont fait tués le plus élégamment.*"

Frenchmen are soberer now than they were seven months ago, when the armistice was declared, because they are more disillusionized. In the first place, they did not expect that it would take so long to frame a Treaty of Peace. Most Frenchmen echo the opinion of the best Frenchman I know, one in exalted station, who said to me: "The Peace Commissioners made their great mistake when they included the framing of a charter for the League of Nations in the framing of the Peace Treaty. They could have included in the Treaty an agreement to stand by the principles of a League of Nations and to frame a charter for it without taking all the time necessary to put together the details of the actual Covenant. This was what France wanted, but she was outvoted. It was an especially cruel thing for her thus to be outvoted, for more than any other nation she needed an immediate decision as to peace terms. The result has cost her an immense amount of money in daily interest due from Germany, and also the wearing down of an immense amount of national patience." Those of us who think that the League of Nations

would never have been established unless it was established just as it was cannot help appreciating the peculiarly poignant economic and financial situation here.

In the second place, though assuring to France her lost provinces, though providing for an offset to her destroyed mines by the temporary possession of those in the Sarre Basin, the Treaty does not provide sufficient guaranty for reparation to be made either in money or in kind. This prevalent conviction was bitterly accentuated when, on June 16, it was announced that the Peace Commissioners had actually revamped the Treaty in favor of Germany, giving to her economic, financial, and territorial concessions, most of them more to the detriment of France than to that of any other nation. In the words of M. Auguste Gauvain, editor of the "*Journal des Débats*" to me, "We have paid a disproportionate price for our desire to seem exactly just towards the Germans."

Again, there is the matter of Poland. Frenchmen now know, through direct sources, that the Germans have formed a great military organization to prevent Polish reconstruction as described by the Treaty, and that this organization must be offset by another which presumably can only come from France—from France, which needs demobilization as no other country needs it! Concerning the Polish situation M. Clemenceau, the French Premier, has just said: "We must look calmly and resolutely into the face of the actual facts. With them in view, to throw the bridle over the neck of the Boches is simply to see them giving themselves up at once to aggression and violence. One must be on one's guard against any surprise."

Yes, indeed. Two surprises were even then on the way. Within the hour the French learned that the Germans had burned the captured French flags which by the Treaty were to be returned to France, and at Scapa Flow had scuttled the German fleet, handed over as a ransom last November for the total disaster with which the Allied armies were then threatening Germany. Thus the Germans have already torn up two articles of the Peace Treaty.

In the destruction of the German fleet Frenchmen naturally see the culminating and most impressive proof that the Boches intend to decline their responsibility for the execution of the peace conditions. Of course the German admiral at Scapa Flow had no right to act in a hostile manner. He, with all the crews of the interned fleet, was a prisoner of war, and thus without authority to give military orders. Moreover, as the fleet had been given by the German Government into the hands of the Allies as a pledge, this pledge could not be withdrawn or destroyed by the debtor's individual act. The sinking of the fleet, however, is still incomprehensible to the majority of Frenchmen. Neither they nor the English, for that matter (for the London "Times's" headline last November read: "Surrender of the German fleet"), yet

realize that the ships were not really surrendered, but simply interned. This regrettable decision was reached by the Inter-Allied Commission, composed of navy representatives from England, America, France, and Italy. The decision was contrary to the views of the naval advisers of the British Admiralty, but, the decision once reached, the Inter-Allied Commissioners felt that they had no power to place guards upon the German ships, and their decision of course made any prevention of scuttling impossible. The British Admiralty had no right of access except in a very formal way, and, being only interned, the Germans were properly guarded by their own men. Had the ships been surrendered and not interned, they would of course have passed to the control of the country in whose ports they lay, and that country would have been responsible for their safety. As to the real origin of the deplorable and humiliating affair, the question has already been raised in the House of Commons as to whether "it is not a fact that the British Prime Minister earnestly and strongly pleaded for the surrender of these ships, but was overruled by President Wilson." This question was not answered by the Government. On the other hand, it is reported that the American and French Commissioners vainly urged internment in neutral ports. In the French Parliament the Government has been asked for explanations, and also for an indication of what is going to be done to remedy the detriment caused to France by the destruction of the fleet, for the proportional loss to France is greater than that of any other participating Power.

Finally, the French are not oblivious to the contrast between the Germany of three months ago (struggling with acute Bolshevism but having a more docile attitude towards the Entente) and the Germany of to-day, whose language and actions remind one of the kind that distinguished Hohenzollern rule. Although there is a new German Cabinet, there seems no change from the arrogance of the Brockdorff-Rantzau set. Why should there be when the heads of the new Cabinet, Bauer and Erzberger, were Secretaries of State under William II? If there are any really convinced democrats and republicans in Germany, they themselves should resent the presence of these imperial servants at the head of a so-called German Republic—at least that is the expression used in the final acceptance of the Peace Treaty, a change from the previous expression, "*Reich*," generally interpreted as "Empire," but also liable to interpretation as "realm." Many Frenchmen have genuinely expected that a new Government would bring new men to the top. These Frenchmen are therefore disappointed and disgusted to find that in Germany there is still a disposition to hang on to the old "Potsdam gang," the old directors of affairs, even when Germany knows that she must get new directors if she is to live in peace with other people. If Germany does not yet know it, France and

the rest of us already know it—Germany can never reform herself unless she breaks every bond that binds her to those responsible for the war.

Even if Germany signs, as she now says she is willing to do, there will be two delays. First, as to the Commissioners. We are not sure that any one has yet been clothed with authority to sign, though four days have passed since Herr von Haniel said that Germany would sign.

The second delay, one to which Frenchmen attach far graver importance, is found in the provisional Constitution of Germany as passed on February 10, 1919, at the National Assembly at Weimar. This article reads: "Treaties with foreign states . . . must be approved by the

National Assembly and by the Commission of States." This would seem to indicate a ratification by the present Parliament and by a commission from the various German states, which would be simply the old Bundesrat of the late Parliament. The French say, however, that the Commission of States may mean an individual approval by every state in Germany, acting by itself before the meeting of the Commission of States, and, with this interpretation, the military chiefs and pan-German agitators, resolved to prevent the execution of the Treaty, have a fruitful field for their activity by delaying the many necessary ratifications. There might have been a possible way to check them in this scheming, and that was, before Germany's signature to the Peace

Treaty, to compel her agreement to a protocol which shall determine the latest date for complete ratification.

Thus, though menaced by internal dangers (because of traitorous movements masking under labor strikes), and with the necessity of turning their faces homewards, Frenchmen feel, it seems to me, as would foresters asked to leave a burning wood before they had stamped out all the scattered flames. No matter what necessity at home, those foresters naturally want to watch that forest still. I hear them also asserting that, to keep the forest free from fire in the future, not only are they needed, but as well an armed league of those who have already helped them put out the fire.

Paris, June 27, 1919.

## BACK-FIRING AGAINST BOLSHEVISM

BY LIEUTENANT JOHN M. OSKISON

The American Relief Administration has from the beginning, under the far-sighted guidance of Herbert Hoover, bent its efforts, not alone to the immediate necessity of supporting with food the war-exhausted nations of Europe which the armistice released from the domination of the Central Powers, but the equally exigent need of building up their political, financial, and business stability as a safeguard and guarantee of their future. The distribution of food relief was the first and fundamental requirement, since only so could their very lives be saved, and only on the basis of tranquillity which the banishment of the menace of starvation afforded could the next steps in national rehabilitation be taken. But these next steps were prepared for by Mr. Hoover while he was sending food into their territories as fast as available ships and inland transportation made it possible.

As long ago, therefore, as March 11 Mr. Hoover addressed notes to the Governments of Czechoslovakia, Rumania, Poland, and Serbia, urging them at once to organize national commissions of the leading commercial men of their nationalities to establish their own provisions for supplying themselves with food, developing a system of credits and commercial machinery that should soon work out into the importation not only of foodstuffs but of the raw materials on which their resumption of normal commercial life and sound economic relations with the rest of the world must rest.

Mr. Hoover has consistently held the position that there must be a responsible and law-observing government in any nation before the American or Allied Governments could undertake to send in food supplies—witness the response to the petition from Russia.

In his work of directing the distribution of relief intelligently and efficiently Mr. Hoover has had the assistance, through the co-operation of General Pershing, of a considerable number of men who are experts in various lines now in the American uniform in Europe. Lieutenant Oskison, a trained observer and writer, is one of this number, and this article from him is an account of an investigating trip of a group of such officers. In it Lieutenant Oskison shows the spirit which animates these Army men, still patriotically devoting their efforts to the great American ideal, although many of them doubtless long to return to the United States, as they might if they chose, since the need for their military service is ended.—THE EDITORS.

IT was a few days after the March revolution in Hungary and the overthrow of the Karolyi Government by the Bela Kun communist crowd that I joined a small group of American Army officers on a trip from Trieste to Vienna, to Prague, back to Vienna, and then to Belgrade. They were in the service of the American Relief Administration, and their object was to stimulate by personal conference with officials of the various new states which have been erected out of the fragments of the old Austro-Hungarian Empire the resumption of normal economic interchange. It was a hard mission, as I shall show later.

Pulling out of Trieste, the group settled into its first conference. The officer in charge began to outline the plan and policy. One of the first things he said was this:

"We're really back-firing against Bolshevism. You fellows are all familiar with the old Western method of stopping a prairie fire? I imagine most of us have seen it in operation. Now let me show you how it applies to our job down here."

Until you have seen it you can have no idea of the paralysis that has come upon the peoples of central and south-

eastern Europe. Paralysis is the right word. You get it into your head, after weeks of observation, that this wide land with its multitude of vigorous human beings is like a big man who has fallen from a cliff and shattered himself into complete paralysis. He has been under treatment of some sort for five months, and he is just beginning to wriggle his toes.

Hungry people, people out of work, people with daughters going on the streets instead of into the factories (which are closed), people ragged and barefoot, people whose savings are melting under the strain of keeping life in themselves, people who see their country's currency degenerating into a value only one-fifth of what it once was—these, so to speak, are the aching members of that great paralyzed body. They are seeking a cure. The old doctors were thrown out when the Central Powers crashed and revolutions broke Austria-Hungary into fragments.

Bolshevism is a cure-all. Its promoters are as shameless in their claims as any street vender of a snakeroot remedy discovered by an old Sioux medicine man and guaranteed to heal tomahawk wounds or ease an aching tooth. It is the sort of thing we all would like to believe. To

the hungry and hopeless of German Austria and Hungary and Serbia and Rumania and Bulgaria it might very well seem the one way to economic recovery.

Bolshevism cares nothing for national boundaries, national pride, racial cohesion. It has a naïve belief that ordinary economic practices are no more essential than are men called kings. Throw everything into a pot, they say, and let everybody feed out of the pot—in some miraculous fashion the pot will continue to be filled. How? They should worry!

What the world heard directly after the armistice of November 11 was that Germany would rather sink into the economic slough of Bolshevism than make an effort to pay the tremendous indemnities certain to be imposed. That was a danger, as American investigators agreed. But the danger to Germany was slight as compared with that in the old Austro-Hungarian Empire.

I get back to the group of American officers in conference in the car.

"The big job," said the head of the group (though I do not pretend to quote him literally), "is the re-establishment of former economic relations between the peoples who have been segregated into the



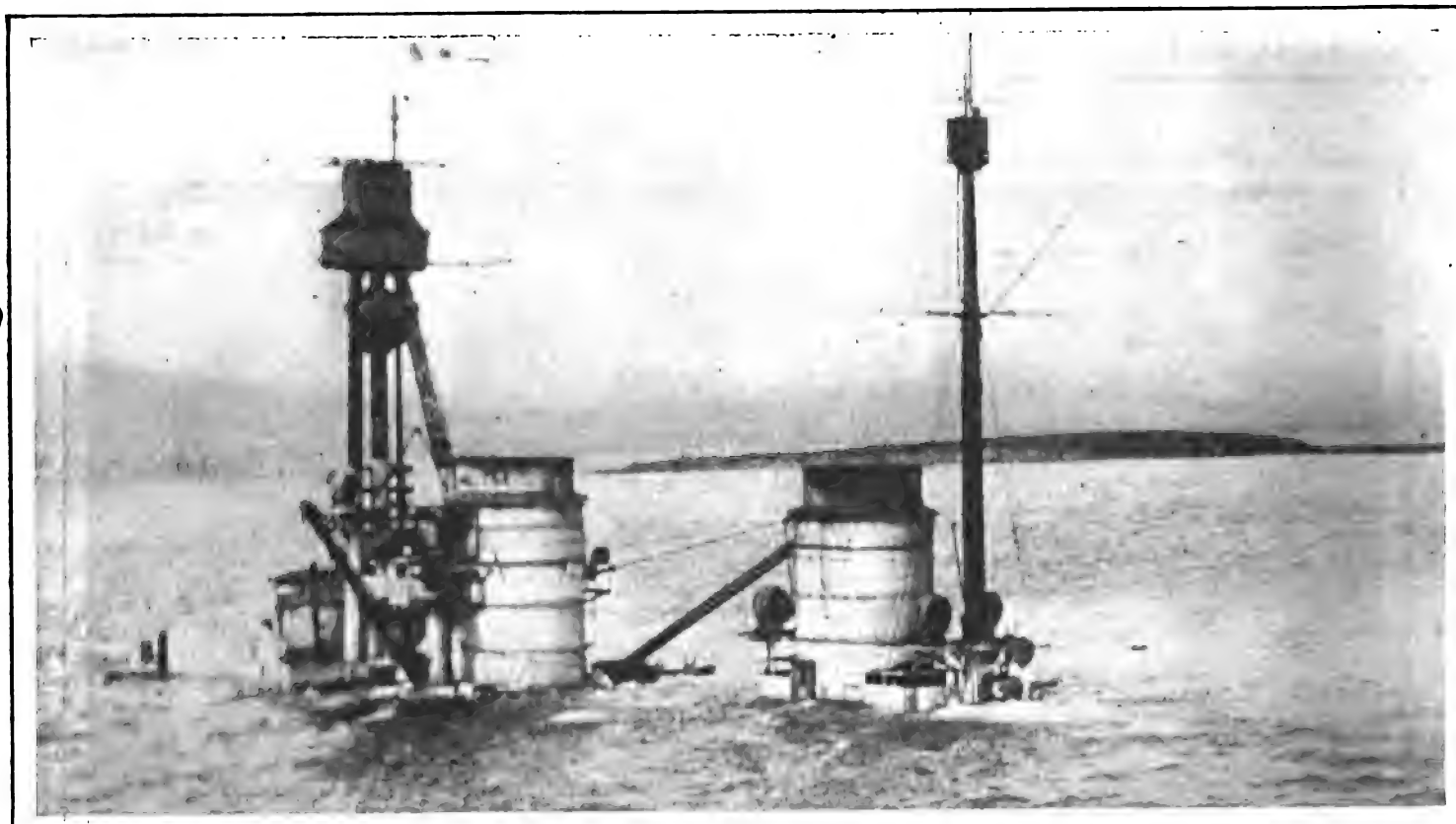
# CURRENT EVENTS ILLUSTRATED



Underwood & Underwood

## A GROUP OF SUN SPOTS

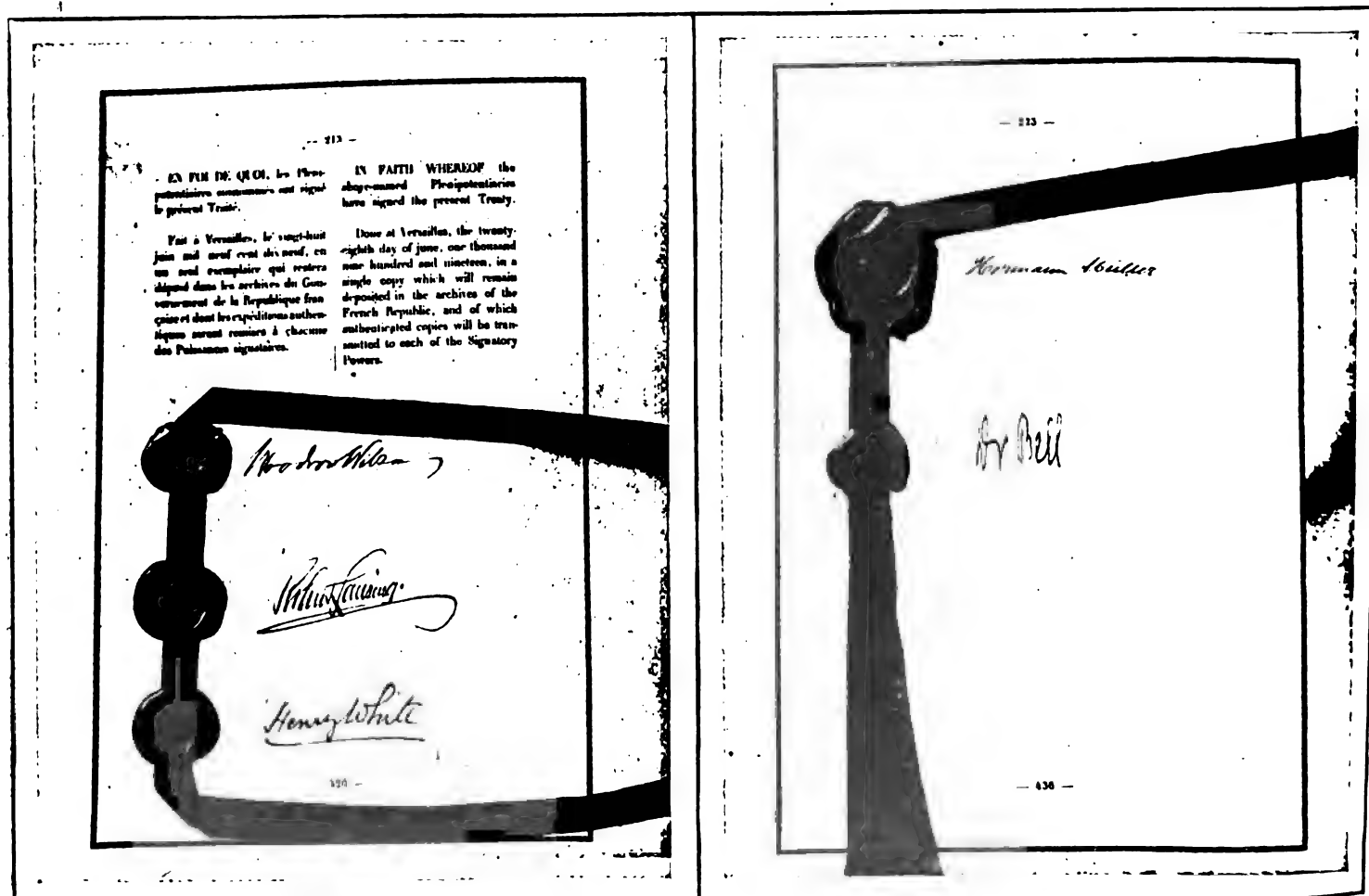
This remarkable photograph shows with distinctness some of the enormous "sun spots" which have lately engaged the attention of astronomers. The photograph was taken at the Mount Wilson Observatory, near Pasadena, California, through a telescope specially mounted on a tower sixty feet high



(C) International Film Service

### THE SCUTTLING OF THE GERMAN FLEET

Photographs just received in this country show actual incidents of the Scapa Flow destruction of the German fleet. In this picture the Hindenburg has sunk in rather shallow water and is resting evenly on the bottom



International Film Service

### SIGNATURES TO THE TREATY OF PEACE

The signatures to the Treaty of Peace and the seals attached occupied several pages. Above at the left are shown the signatures of President Wilson, Mr. Lansing, Secretary of State, and Mr. White. At the right appear the signatures of the two German representatives, Herr Müller and Dr. Bell



(C) Linnell "Daily Mail," from Paul Thompson

#### THE KING'S PEACE PROCLAMATION

There is a mediæval aspect in this scene. The English Garter-King is publicly reading King George's Proclamation of Peace from the balcony of Friary Court, St. James's Palace, in London



Paul Thompson

#### BASTILLE DAY IN BROOKLYN

While the great French celebration of Bastille Day (July 14) was going on in Paris America's sympathy with her French ally was shown in Brooklyn, when these palms and wreaths were laid by American girls on the graves of French sailors in the United States National Cemetery

various states. Go back to the revolutions that created Yugoslavia and Czechoslovakia and trimmed German Austria to the size of an American county and isolated the Magyars in Hungary. They were the outcome not so much of hatred of the Hapsburgs as of a fierce desire to secure their own identities. Each new state was determined that it should live. Each was jealous of its neighbors and suspicious of its neighbors' intentions. Each pushed its claims for territory to the limit. Each felt the release of old bonds, and determined to avoid being tied up anew.

"When you consider that the old Austro-Hungarian Empire was held together by the interdependence of its elements economically and the co-ordination and control of transportation and communication, you can understand the dead stoppage which occurred when railways and telegraph and telephone lines were cut into fragments. And this chaos was further confused by the action of each of the new states in segregating the currency which happened to be in its possession and stamping it so that it could not be passed anywhere else.

"Then quarrels developed over the division of war materials, over the division of the assets of the Austro-Hungarian banks, over the responsibility for war debts, over the division of railway cars, engines, and railway materials. When the first representatives of the American Relief Administration made their entry into this region, they found nobody willing to deal with his neighbor.

"The Czechoslovaks were fighting the Poles over the Karwin coal mines, they were fighting the Hungarians over Pressburg; the Hungarians were at war with the Rumanians over Transylvania. Production in the coal-fields which had for generations supplied the needs of Central Europe had dropped to one-half of normal of the mines in operation and many mines were closed. The Italians and the new Yugoslav Kingdom of the Serbs, Croats, and Slovenes were watching one another across the armistice line, each with blood in its eye.

"How could normal commerce go on between the states under such conditions? Never were conditions better for the spread of Bolshevism. And out of Russia the agents of Bolshevism were coming to excite the people to try their remedy. They were like the old outlaw hunters of the West who used to set the prairie afire in a score of places in order to drive the game in front of their guns. They had money and a fund of promises from Lenine, and they used both recklessly.

"The Allies—Italy, France, Great Britain, and the United States—decided that help must be given. A programme of relief was agreed upon; in the face of facts as to the great source of food supply, the major share of the programme had to be borne by America.

"The first essential, of course, was to send as much food as possible. A programme calling for the delivery of some

185,000 tons of breadstuffs and 15,000 tons of fats (pork products) per month for five months, ending June 30, was undertaken for the relief of the people of the old Austro-Hungarian Empire and Serbia and Montenegro. Our part was to secure through the United States Grain Corporation in America sufficient materials to fill the programme, from the Shipping Board the ships required to bring the stuff over, and arrange for the receipt of it by the Governments. Our job, theoretically, was over when the representatives of the Yugoslav and the Czechoslovak Governments receipted at the ports for the quantities agreed upon. But in fact getting food away from the ports has been the hardest part of the programme, because the limited supply of available engines and cars and the desperate shortage of coal led to serious disputes over the furnishing of equipment and coal. Then the food traffic began to run into border blockades of a military and political character. It seemed to us who had been inspired with a notion of the urgency of the relief programme that these people really were indifferent to suffering and death from starvation; otherwise, how could they put so many trivial obstacles in the way of getting our food through.

"Still, the untangling of the food movement snarls was a part of the day's work. It required all the diplomacy of an interallied commission, all the patience we could summon. We used threats and persuasion and cigarettes—everything we had ever heard of—to conciliate men who were exalted by a new nationalist spirit and full of hate and suspicion of their neighbors. In one case to secure the passage of our food trains across a border closed because the military authorities of one nation said that its flag had been insulted by soldiers of the adjoining state we had to appeal to the Supreme War Council in Paris and have the absolute direction of food traffic placed in the hands of Mr. Hoover, the Director-General of Relief for Europe. Whereupon we became railway operators as well as diplomats!

"But for the second part of the job we have undertaken it is fortunate that our powers have been enlarged and that we have had to come into intimate contact with the members of all the Governments. The fact that we are Americans, that we are representatives of President Wilson and backers of his theory of the self-determination of peoples, that we are not suspected of selfish designs, and that we are from a country which is known in Europe as the home of big business—these have made it possible for us to act as mediators. For example, the Czechs have surplus sugar and more coal than any other state of the old Empire. German Austria is in desperate need of both sugar and coal, and herself has surplus salt and certain manufactured products. The states adjoin, the railways cross the border; it ought to be simple for the business men of the two countries or the Ministers to get together and trade. But

it isn't. When we get to Vienna, we shall hear what the German Austrians say is holding up this commerce. Then we shall go on to Prague and hear what the Czechs have to say. We shall go to Belgrade and take up with the Ministers of the Yugoslav Government certain questions that have come up to block the trading of wheat and corn and pork from the Banat and Batchka provinces into Hungary and German Austria.

"We can bring Governments to an understanding of one another and can in a sense guarantee the performance of contracts. Through the power granted by the Supreme War Council in the matter of transportation control we can assure square dealing between the states in the use of railway equipment."

Again my apologies to the officer who presided at this conference if I have put into his mouth things he did not say. I have, at least, tried to quote the substance of his talk.

We came to Vienna, the hungriest city in Europe, the most hopeless because of the complete stoppage of her manufacturing. Within an hour three Viennese business men representing very great interests were in conference. I have certain notes made at that conference and have numbered eleven separate trading proposals which our officers were asked to help realize. For instance, it was said that an association of business men of Vienna had arranged to secure 65,000 tons of coal from the Dombrowa district of Polish Silesia if transportation could be obtained and if we could get from the Czechoslovak Government a guarantee that the trains would be permitted to pass unmolested across that territory. Again, 40,000 tons had been optioned by another group, who proposed to distribute the coal to idle factories. Another contract with the Poles involved the exchange of manufactured goods from German Austria for 3,000 cars of potatoes—500 for the Railway Workers' Union, in order to satisfy the most pressing demands of these hungry and discontented men. Another committee from a neighboring state had come to place an order at Vienna for the construction of ninety locomotives.

Said the spokesman for these business men:

"I have just come from a meeting of the employees of the Chamber of Commerce in which was discussed the formation of a soldiers' and employees' council, with the ultimate object of setting up a communist government. If we can get food and coal here, this movement may be headed off.

"We have made a contract with the Hungarian Government (the communist crowd) for the unhindered transport of goods from German Austria to Rumania and the Ukraine in exchange for oil and food. You agree that we cannot live on the food the Allies are kind enough to send us—remember that there are some 5,300,000 people of the 7,000,000 in German Austria who at the most liberal estimate can produce only two-thirds of what



is required to feed themselves—and so we ask you to do what you can to help us put through these trades.

"Specifically we should like you to secure for us the safe-conduct of trains to and from Poland and the Ukraine. If you could secure the opening of the Danube to traffic, you would not only help us but Czechoslovakia and Hungary. You would also make it possible for us to secure foodstuffs from the northern districts of Yugoslavia, where there are said to be 300,000 fattened pigs for sale. We have a contract with one agricultural society in those districts involving 120,000,000 kronen; but we can't move the products we have contracted for unless you can come to our assistance. In the Ukraine we know that there are thousands of cars of grain waiting to be sent out, because I was there last October to buy foodstuffs worth a billion kronen. In the harbors of Ukrainia I believe there are from five to ten thousand cars of grain we can purchase. Over there the krone is worth its old value. Help us to re-establish traffic on the Danube, and we can send manufactured goods and the poor Russian prisoners still in our country and bring back food.

"We have for exchange limited supplies of agricultural implements, steel, paper (especially print paper), chemicals, and salt. The season for salting pigs is at hand [this was early in April], and the 6,000 tons of surplus salt we have is in great demand in Ukrainia and northern Yugoslavia."

Two days later, at Prague, I heard the story of the Czechoslovaks. In conference with the Americans were three Ministers of the new Government, each with his proposals for securing our co-operation. I heard it explained that the Government could not enter upon contracts with the Government of German Austria because technically it was an enemy state, and I noted the telegram which was sent off that day to Paris by the chief of our mission requesting that this difficulty be removed. I heard threshed out the difficulties the Czechs had encountered in supplying coal and sugar to German Austria in exchange for cattle and machinery. I heard the promise made by the Minister of Transport that every assistance possible would be given in the movement of 3,000 cars of seed potatoes across Czechoslovakia from Germany to German Austria. I heard and saw what was arranged by the American officer charged with perfecting communications by telephone and telegraph into and beyond the country. I saw the chief of the Government system of communications working that day with a large force installing telephone and telegraph equipment in the Relief Administration's office. I met the officials who are co-operating with the American director of the child-feeding programme in Czechoslovakia—among them President Masaryk's daughter.

To hasten the better understanding between these neighbors, our mission took from Vienna to Prague an official

from the German Austrian Food Controller's office who is most familiar with the sugar situation and an official from the Office of Public Works who knows most accurately the coal needs. Here, as in Vienna, I could not help seeing that the Government people believe thoroughly in American good will and in America's disinterestedness. They are leaning heavily upon us, in the expectation that we will be their most effective allies in fighting off that condition of hunger and unemployment which leads inevitably to Bolshevism.

Three days after the Prague conference we were in Belgrade. Here was called a conference with four Ministers of the new Yugoslav Government—the men in charge of finance, of commerce, of food, and of transportation. English, French, and Serbian had to be used, and in the three hours we talked a wide variety of economic proposals were taken up. Could we secure for Yugoslavia salt from German Austria? It was urgently needed by the pig-owning people. Could we help in getting motor cars for the country in order to set up some more or less adequate transportation system to supplement the broken main railway lines and stub-end lines of Serbia? Could we do anything to get the Danube opened to traffic? That was essential to the resumption of normal trading relations with Rumania and Czechoslovakia and German Austria.

We urged a relaxation of the Yugoslav order closing the country's boundary against German Austria, an order made to keep Bolshevik agents out, but so rigidly interpreted that even food traffic between the countries was interfered with. We pointed out the necessity of loading cars sent in with salt and manufactured products from German Austria with foodstuffs; and we took up the question of releasing flour grains from those northern provinces that have a surplus. We arranged to have submitted lists of products which might be exported to the United States in order to establish further credit and build up an export trade.

Serbia is desperately in need of materials for repairing her railways, her railway equipment, and her telegraph and telephone lines. For instance, this list of absolutely necessary material for starting work in the railway repair shop at Nish was submitted to us; remember that this is essential to start 75 men at work where 1,200 were employed before the war:

	Kilogrammes.
Tin . . . . .	5,000
Lead . . . . .	3,000
Antimony . . . . .	1,000
Zinc . . . . .	500
Phosphor bronze . . . . .	100
Graphite . . . . .	200
Graphite pots for smelting purposes; of 100 kilogrammes capacity, 5; of 120 kilogrammes capacity, 5; of 60 kilogrammes capacity, 15.	
Copper and iron for foundry use, belts for transmission, tools to keep up standard-gauge and narrow-gauge lines of track.	

Our communications expert was supplied with a long list of essential parts for telephone installation by the official in charge of the lines in Belgrade and northern Serbia.

These new Governments which have been erected on the ruins of the old Austro-Hungarian Empire are struggling to establish a régime under which the people will have a square deal. They are actually struggling with the economic problems which would confront Bolshevik leaders who came into power. Lenin in Russia and Bela Kun in Hungary are learning that international trade and finance and transportation must be maintained if people would live.

The Government Ministers who confer with the American officers of the Relief Administration are just as determined as the Bolsheviks to keep their countries free of the old autocracy of wealth and the exploitation of class by class. Their task is difficult; they are undertaking it with the knowledge that they are working against hunger and unemployment, against political unrest, against the active propaganda of agents sent out by Lenin and his crowd. They are largely untrained in government routine. They are working against time. Will they survive until the new crops? Can they guide their countries through the political and military tangles that are threatening to overthrow them and lead to bloody war over boundaries? Our American members of the Relief Administration who are in touch with them daily know with what anxiety these questions are discussed.

In a sane, in an orderly fashion these struggling Governments are trying to accomplish what the Bolsheviks promise to accomplish by revolution and fantastic disregard of all economic laws. They are offering food instead of proclamations, and straining every resource in order to get the food. They are seeking the raw materials needed to start idle factories instead of turning the people loose to loot the banks, the stores, and private homes. They are attempting to re-establish communications and transportation systems because they know that they are essential to life; by contrast, Bolshevik control has meant the disintegration of transportation through control by committees of workmen ignorant of technical problems.

It is in this sense that back-firing against Bolshevism is going on. It is because their efforts to stop the spread of an economically insane doctrine are important to the peace of the world during the next few years that the American Relief Administration, which is charged with the distribution of food supplied through the Congressional appropriation of \$100,000,000 and through other financial arrangements in the case of German Austria and Hungary, is co-operating. This is the explanation of why America is not only sending food into Central Europe, but is also lending the aid of her representatives in re-establishing normal economic interchange.

## VISIT JAPAN

BY MARGUERITE A. SALOMON

"Passports may be obtained for men and their families for travel to the Orient (except Siberia) for health and recreation"—so reads the bulletin issued by the United States Passport Bureau. For the first time, then, since the war one may visit Japan, China, and the Philippines for pleasure. The lifting of the ban against travel to the Orient comes at a specially fitting time, especially for tours to Japan, and every American who can take the trip should, for the attention of the Japanese at present is centered on the United States. Nothing would tend to create a better feeling between the two countries than for citizens of the United States to visit Japan. Besides, there is an educational value in such a trip just now which is very important. During the past year large numbers of prominent Japanese have come to the United States, mainly for the purpose of studying us. They come here to see how we live, how we act, and to get, if possible, our view-point. On the other hand, Americans who have visited Japan are in the smallest minority.

The trip to Japan is not so serious nor so great an undertaking as most persons believe. Allowing sixty days from the Atlantic coast, one can make a very fair and comprehensive tour which will include all the points of interest. Of course a more extended trip is desirable, as is the case with any tour, but two months' time is ample to see all of Japan proper.

In planning this trip the most essential thing is to decide just when to go. The end of March or the first of April and the end of September or the first part of October are the best times to leave the Pacific coast. Both the winter and the summer months in Japan are very trying to one who visits this country for the first time. The winter is extremely cold and it often snows very heavily. The Japanese homes, tea-houses, theaters, temples, and museums are not heated, and it is hard for the foreigner to become accustomed to the chilled rooms. Besides there is the grave danger of catching cold in these places. The roads are also very bad in winter and it is difficult to get about. On the other hand, summer weather in Japan is almost unbearably hot. One can get relief, to be sure, in mountain resorts like Karuizawa and Miyashita, but it is almost impossible to visit cities like Tokyo, Kyoto, Kobe, or Osaka in the summer-time with any degree of comfort. Added to this the summer usually brings most unpleasant typhoons, and the mosquitoes are especially annoying. June in Japan means the *nyubai*, or rainy season, and naturally one would not want a trip marred by an entire month of rain. One's whole impression of the country may be spoiled by visiting it in the wrong season.

The question of route is the next important thing to consider. For those who have never visited Japan my suggestion is to choose the southern route for the outbound trip and the northern route for the return journey. The southern route starts at San Francisco and allows for a stop of about a day at Honolulu. It is a most enjoyable experience. This is the longest route and takes several days more than the northern, but the weather is usually very fine, and one is well repaid for going that way. In returning by way of the north (landing either at Vancouver or Seattle) several days can be saved, thus allowing a longer stay in Japan. The southern route aver-

ages about eighteen days, and the northern route can be made by certain steamers in ten days.

The third important consideration is the question of clothes. One rarely finds a traveler to the Orient who takes exactly what is really needed. Most persons labor under the assumption that Japan has a tropical climate and that heavy clothes are not required. This is a mistake. For the southern route summer clothes are necessary at any season from the third day out of San Francisco to about the second day before reaching Yokohama. After that, if one travels during the months suggested above, it is best to have fairly warm things. A heavy coat will always be found necessary. The question of shoes is a very important one. A good stout pair of walking shoes should be in every equipment. There are no pavements to speak of in Japan and the little stones which are strewn over the roads to help settle the dust are very hard on one's shoes. It is also necessary to have a pair of shoes which can be slipped off and on very easily, for shoes have to be taken off in temples, in tea-houses, in Japanese theaters, and in Japanese homes. Woolen socks and stockings are also found very useful, for the traveler who is not accustomed to walking about in his stockinged feet finds the cold floors very uncomfortable; and it is well to take along a pair of soft woolen bed-socks, to be worn over the stockings, especially when walking over stone floors.

In order to see the most of Japan in a short time map out in advance some sort of plan of sightseeing. The following places, to be visited in the order in which they are given, include every important point of interest to the traveler: Yokohama, Kamakura, Tokyo, Nikko, Lake Chuzenji, Miyashita, Nagoya, Kyoto, Nara, Osaka, Kobe, and Miyajima. The length of time to be spent in each will depend upon the time at one's disposal. Roughly, the minimum time to allow for each should be something as follows: Yokohama, two days; Kamakura, one day; Tokyo, two days; Nikko, two days; Lake Chuzenji, one day; Miyashita, three days; Nagoya, one day; Kyoto, one week; Nara, two days; Osaka, one day; Kobe, one day; and two days at Miyajima. From Miyajima the return trip can be made to Kobe for embarkation to the United States, or one can go directly to Yokohama and board the ship there.

All hotels in Japan are conducted on the American plan. Rates range from ten yen (\$5) a day up. Japanese inns charge about the same rates as the hotels. The hotels are conducted in foreign style, with foreign beds and foreign meals. The inns are purely Japanese, serving Japanese meals and the guests sleep on the floor.

While in cities like Yokohama, Tokyo, Kobe, Osaka, and Kyoto there are a limited number of motor cars and taxis for hire, the general mode of conveyance is by jinrikisha (or *kuruma*, as it is really called in Japan). There are standard *kuruma* rates, which can be obtained from the hotel clerk. It is always best to know before you start on a trip the exact fare. This often avoids unpleasant encounters with the *kuruma-ya* (the man who pulls the rikisha). Also it is well to have addresses written in Japanese before starting for any particular point. The hotel clerks are most obliging in this detail and will gladly write

the addresses. This saves much time and annoyance in locating a destination.

There is really no difficulty about the language in Japan, for almost every storekeeper and *kuruma-ya* can speak a little English and English-speaking guides can always be secured.

A very helpful aid is the Japan Tourist Bureau. A branch of the Tourist Bureau can be found in almost every railway station, and its headquarters are in Tokyo. The Japan Tourist Bureau is a part of the Imperial Government Railways System, and it issues dozens of very useful pamphlets and maps of all points of interest in the Empire, all of which can be obtained free of charge.

For shopping the tourist will probably find Yokohama most adapted to his needs. The products from every corner of the Empire can be found here in hundreds of attractive shops.

The currency of Japan is not unlike that of the United States. There are copper one and two sen pieces, nickel five sen pieces, and silver ten, twenty, and fifty sen pieces. Paper currency is also issued in denominations of ten, twenty, and fifty sen, and one, five, ten, twenty, fifty, and one hundred yen notes. The value of the sen is about half a cent (gold) and the yen about fifty cents.

Finally, it is well to remember that the word "hurry" has no place in the Japanese vocabulary, and the tourist who understands this perfectly is assured a happy trip.

## HOMELY ECONOMICS

Mr. Theodore H. Price writes to us that his "article upon 'Some Homely Economics' seems to have struck a responsive note" and that he is "getting many letters about it." He sends one of these letters, which we print herewith. The writer of this letter, an Outlook subscriber in Kentucky, indorses Mr. Price's warning against the dangers of extravagance. Some readers, we think, who recognize these dangers will see a distinction between indulgence in ten-dollar silk shirts and the use of automobiles. What some regard as luxuries others call necessities. In the list of necessities Mr. Price himself included tobacco. Not everybody would place it there, though a good many men would if they were as frank as Mr. Price. The fact is that thrift does not necessarily mean stopping progress in the standard of living—as indicated by graduation from buggies to automobiles—or even the deprivation of the pleasant things of life, but the denial of those things whose cost is incommensurate with their value to the user. The French, who are proverbially skilled in making and enjoying some of the best things of life, from food to the fine arts, are also proverbially thrifty. The letter which Mr. Price sends us follows.—THE EDITORS.

I have read and re-read your article, "Some Homely Economics," in The Outlook of July 9.

It is an excellent and timely warning of a real and impending danger. Were I to find any fault with it, it would be to say that you treat the subject in too light a vein.

The tendency to useless extravagance is an immensely serious matter. Living as I do in a small inland town, with a population, "counting the whites," of something less than 20,000, and with little personal knowledge of the habits of other communities, I am, judging the balance of our country by what I daily see, impressed with the belief that we are the most lavishly, wildly, foolishly extravagant people

on the face of the earth, spending what we earn, not in betterments, but in unnecessary things that perish in the using.

Our community, especially our farm people, are prosperous and patriotic. We have put nearly three million dollars in Liberty Bonds. Our bank deposits are nearly twice what they were in 1913, and yet I am sorry to say that little seems to be going into farm improvements, better houses, better fences, barns, tilling of lands, good roads, or better schoolhouses. It is going, I say, into things that perish in the using.

A few instances for illustration:

A retail merchant of our town recently told me that he had ordered a half-dozen pairs of ladies' fancy dress shoes which he could not sell for less than \$12 a pair; he was afraid to order more. But these half-dozen pairs were quickly snapped up. A farmer came into his store. He had just been paid for his crop of tobacco. Out of the proceeds he paid for six fancy silk shirts at \$10 each—\$60. These would seem to me to be the acts of light-headed, foolish people were it not for the fact that I see around me every day, almost hourly, just as incredible evidences of foolish waste.

The disease manifests itself here, and I judge all over the country, in the automobile craze. There are now very many more automobiles in this county than there were buggies a few years ago; many of them—most of them, in fact—are owned by people who really cannot afford such a luxury, and, say what you will about the useful purposes to which automobiles may be put, they are ninety-nine per cent mere luxuries. An automobile for the average family is an expensive vehicle; its life is short, and its upkeep very considerable. But on a Saturday, in addition to those owned by the town folk, you can see hundreds—yes, hundreds—of them driven in by farmers whose lands need draining, tilling, and other improvements. The automobile, to my mind, is a greater economic problem than the tariff; it is next to the League of Nations in importance.

I hope you will keep up the discussion. Surely our people can be educated, if only slowly, to a little common prudence. Don't call it "Homely Economics." It is a matter of vast, vital, far-reaching importance.

Although I am now nearly eighty years old, I am almost afraid that I shall live to see the evil consequences of our wasteful habits. It will be hard to live through the time of depression that is sure to come.

MALCOLM YEAMAN.

Henderson, Kentucky.

## SOCIALISTS AND CAPITALISTS

Every so often—but not so very often—the "conservative," by which we mean also the preservative, press carries an imprint that shows an adult, matured understanding of revolutionary tendencies. It happened in our issue of June 4, at the hands of Mr. Price, and it was refreshing.

We are in danger of making one costly mistake. We are prone to pass judgment upon a doctrine that has been built around a basic idea, and to accept or reject the whole thing rather than to take up the basic idea alone, to see what it is made of or to estimate what can be done with it.

It is possible that such leading lights as Karl Marx and John Stuart Mill were not free from this unphilosophic failing.

For instance: Socialism is a principle of social dynamics that implies collective inter-

ests and socially sympathetic motives. But Socialists have burdened themselves with a programme that calls for a war upon the Capitalist system. But Capitalism is also a principle, more newly discovered than Socialism, and one that the leaders in capitalistic enterprise have not learned to use to its full potencies. Both they and the Socialists imagine that it is a class function, necessarily in conflict with Socialism.

Neither Capitalists nor Socialists appear to realize that these two principles are jointly in historic conflict with another, a principle that was old ten thousand years ago and that is dominant in every hamlet and city on the globe to-day. That is anarchy, a daily, universal experiment that always fails to work, and that has its "philosophic" school looking forward to its "adoption" in a vague future of perfected and super-enlightened humanity.

Our immediate task is to understand that Socialism and Capitalism as basic ideas represent parallel efforts on the part of a growing social intelligence to overcome the crudities of prehistoric anarchism as it remains with us, and the achievement of order and efficiency in social and business activities.

Socialists refuse to admit that big business is doing the world's work to-day better than it was ever done before; Capitalists have not the business sense to see that Socialism means the universal triumph of their big idea; every possible share of stock sold in advance and dividends rolling in as fast as a common interest in getting out the work as fast and as well as it can be done can accomplish the feat.

So anarchy continues to breed, plan, and make war, so far as it still rules, within and between the nations.

Hollywood, California.

A. GEORGE.

## TOLSTOY, NIETZSCHE, AND JESUS

With the signing of peace has fallen the philosophical house and fortune of Friedrich Nietzsche.

Nietzsche says, "Hate!" Yet if we did not hate, we would not strive against evil. Jesus must have hated evil when he drove the changers from the Temple. He also must have believed in the use of force. On that day and on the day he arraigned the scribes and Pharisees he was probably not a "Christian gentleman." Yet in his discourses he wandered in the idealized land of the non-resistance of evil. When the stars shine on a summer night, we say, "Henceforth whosoever shall smite me on the right cheek, to him I shall turn the other." But the next day, in the conflict of many interests, when put to it, we fight. And it is well that we do, for evil unrestrained is evil triumphant.

Tolstoy taught Russia the doctrine of the non-resistance of evil, just as the early Christians taught it to Rome. Tolstoy thought that if you do away with police and courts and most institutions restraining men peace will reign and men will love one another. He thought that the strong would help the weak. This implies, of course, that the weak, as well as the strong, would propagate. Nietzsche also favored the abolition of most government institutions restraining men, not in order that peace might reign, but that hate might reign and that violence might have a free hand. Out of the hate and the violence the strong only would survive. They alone are fit to propagate. Why burden the strong with the weak? The strong should be

helped, not the weak. The weak breed only more weak. It is the strong that should carry forward the stream of civilization. Strange antagonists, Tolstoy and Nietzsche! Both starting from freedom, one points to the golden city of love, the other to the bloody city of power.

Nietzsche was right in the hope of a humanity always stronger. But his method was wrong. The future of mankind lies, not in war and conflict, but in artificial selection. Surely the state has the right to demand that its citizens shall be well born. Surely it has the right to say to the unfit, "Thou shalt not bring forth sons and daughters of degeneracy." All of which, however, need not deny them marriage.

Tolstoy's golden city of love is the vision of all dreamers. But Tolstoy's method, like Nietzsche's, was wrong. Given freedom from restraint, men do not love, but devour one another, as in Russia now under the Bolsheviks. Instead of brotherly love, Russia will have nothing but blood and more blood, until the Man on the Horse appears. It is the Terror again, Robespierre proclaiming love by way of the ax.

Nietzsche's doctrine has been tried and has failed. The madness of his pages as a guide to nations has contributed to the untimely death of over ten million persons. As Rousseau was the philosophical mouthpiece of the French Revolution, Nietzsche was the dialectic spokesman of Prussianism—the doctrine that murder, arson, pillage, so long as they contribute to Germany's material benefit, would be justifiable in the sight of God, if there were one, and are for the ultimate benefit of the human race.

Henceforth Nietzsche will have only historical interest. Sword-rattling as a philosophical system is silent forever. Nietzsche's bust has fallen and is dust. No cement of the intellect can restore it, no worship of brutality ever again can give it human semblance. Had the Germans succeeded, the ethics of Christianity would have perished. But the doctrine of the will to power has been defeated by the doctrine of the will to service. The integrity of the earth has been maintained. Nietzsche has been defeated by Jesus. MAX EHRMANN.

Terre Haute, Indiana.

## BOLSHEVIKI AND I. W. W.

I do not agree with Mr. Price when he states in his article in The Outlook of June 4 that Lenin and other leaders of the Bolsheviks and I. W. W. have "simply focused heartaches."

It seems to me that they have simply focused backaches. In other words, I believe that the average Bolshevik and I. W. W. hate work, and prefer to live on the savings of others.

They do not talk of creating new industries, but always propose to take from the rightful owners the control of business which is already organized. In their ignorance, they do not realize that any business depends for its success on the brains of the managers, and not on the muscles of the workman.

There always have been, and always will be, loafers and thieves, regardless of hours and wages.

Many of the Bolsheviks and I. W. W. are unmitigated rascals, and the world would be a better place to live in if they were shot.

The solution of the Bolshevism and I. W. W. question rests with the police rather than with the sentimentalist.

Hartford, Connecticut.

# WEEKLY OUTLINE STUDY OF CURRENT HISTORY

BY J. MADISON GATHANY, A.M.

THE SCARBOROUGH SCHOOL, SCARBOROUGH-ON-HUDSON, NEW YORK

*Based on The Outlook of July 23, 1919*

Each week an Outline Study of Current History based on the preceding number of *The Outlook* will be printed for the benefit of current events classes, debating clubs, teachers of history and of English, and the like, and for use in the home and by such individual readers as may desire suggestions in the serious study of current history.—THE EDITORS.

[Those who are using the weekly outline should not attempt to cover the whole of an outline in any one lesson or study. Assign for one lesson selected questions, one or two propositions for discussion, and only such words as are found in the material assigned. Or distribute selected questions among different members of the class or group and have them report their findings to all when assembled. Then have all discuss the questions together.]

## I—INTERNATIONAL AFFAIRS

**A. Topic:** The President Reports to the Country; Makes a Comparison; Appeals for Support; The President, the Senate, and the Treaty.

**Reference:** Pages 457; 464-466.

### Questions:

1. According to President Wilson, as reported in *The Outlook*, why did America enter the world war? A critic of President Wilson's interpretation of why America went to war says that "nowhere in the declaration of war made by Congress in April, 1917, is there a remote suggestion of the ideal set forth by Mr. Wilson." Read the war declaration by our Congress. Read all of what President Wilson says on this point. Why did America enter the war? Discuss. 2. President Wilson speaks of the new order of ideas and of the old order of ideas. Make several comparisons of these two sets of ideas. 3. In *The Outlook's* "Poll of the Press" a number of editors make considerable sport of President Wilson's continual reference to the "ideals" and the "vision" for which the war was fought. Have visions and ideals played a considerable part in American history and in the history of other leading nations? Are nationality, manifest destiny, religion, democracy, and patriotism essentially ideals? Be specific, illustrate, and discuss at length (see bibliography below). 4. Discuss whether President Wilson made "too great concessions to the alleged imperialistic designs of our own allies." 5. Discuss also "whether the liberty of the United States to determine its own foreign policy has been sufficiently safeguarded" in the Treaty. 6. Tell what you think of this comment by the Des Moines "Capital": "The thing to do is to adopt the Covenant, Treaty and all, and fight the other difficulties out afterwards." 7. Name and discuss several lessons Americans should learn from the study of this topic. 8. The following books deal with these questions: "The Power of Ideals in American History," by E. D. Adams (Yale University Press); "The Spiritual Interpretation of History," by Shailer Mathews (Harvard University Press); "In Our First Year of War," by Woodrow Wilson (Harpers); "American Patriotism in Prose and Verse," by J. M. Gathany (Macmillan).

**B. Topic:** Why the Kaiser Should be Tried; The Hermit of Amerongen.

**Reference:** Pages 462, 463; 469-472.

### Questions:

1. Vicente Blasco-Ibáñez hopes that

William II will shoot himself. Explain his position. 2. The Outlook hopes that the Kaiser will not shoot himself. Restate its reasons. 3. With which are you inclined to agree? Why? 4. How does Vicente Blasco-Ibáñez characterize William II? Does it seem to you that this picture of the Kaiser is overdrawn? Reasons. 5. On the whole, does history show that "divine-right" monarchs are superficial and worthless beings? Illustrate liberally. 6. What is the public law of nations? Discuss its character. 7. Discuss these two statements by Vicente Blasco-Ibáñez: "Life is nothing but a web of absurd realities." "There is no reason to suppose that life is just or logical." Are these expressions satire or sound moral philosophy? Distinguish.

## II—NATIONAL AFFAIRS

**Topic:** The Irish Question in America.

**Reference:** Page 459.

### Questions:

1. Tell frankly what you think of the reception and conduct of Mr. de Valera in America. 2. Discuss whether, in your opinion, he is hindering more than helping the Irish cause. 3. What do you think is the ultimate object of the agitation of the Irish question in the United States? Is it to get the American Government officially committed in favor of Ireland as against England, and thus cause war between Great Britain and America? Describe the consequences of such a war. 4. Do you agree with *The Outlook* in saying that American citizens of Irish descent should abstain from violent agitation of political matters in another country? Reasons. 5. Is President Wilson unstatesmanlike in refusing to champion the wishes of the Sinn Feiners? Discuss. 6. Tell with reasons whether the action of the American Senate in voting for a hearing for the Irish cause by the Peace Conference was a piece of reckless party politics.

## III—PROPOSITIONS FOR DISCUSSION

(These propositions are suggested directly or indirectly by the subject-matter of *The Outlook*, but not discussed in it.)

1. A revolutionist in a modern democracy is a political criminal. 2. History shows that Americans as a race are more sentimental than reasonable. 3. The Irish live in the past—their grievances are historical.

## IV—VOCABULARY BUILDING

(All of the following words and expressions are found in *The Outlook* for July 23, 1919. Both before and after looking them up in the dictionary or elsewhere, give their meaning in your own words. The figures in parentheses refer to pages on which the words may be found.)

Mountebanks (465); pedantries, gullible persons, simian ability, inexplicable (469); canonized, Protean character, crises (470).

# BY THE WAY

The British Foreign Minister, the Right Hon. Arthur J. Balfour, lately gave leave to representatives of an Edinburgh museum to dig for antiquities on his estate near the city, promising that all finds should become national property. To their joy they turned up a mass of silver plates and church vessels, perhaps fifteen hundred years old, and a few Roman coins. Many of the pieces bore emblems of early Christianity. They were battered and were probably spoils seized by ancient pirates and intended for the melting-pot.

Apropos of alleged confusion in America's ideas as to why she is at the Peace Conference, some one remarks: "We seem to be in Europe on much such a mission as Mark Twain told about in his prospectus of chartering a comet for a sight-seeing trip. 'We shall,' he said, 'visit the fixed stars, but such stars as need fixing we shall fix.'"

Bishop Partridge is a collector of anecdotes about ministers. Here is one of his stories: "I once asked a minister how he had got through a certain service. He answered, grimly: 'Well, Bishop, the service was soothing, moving, and satisfying.' 'Yes,' I said, a little puzzled. 'Yes, exactly,' said he. 'It was soothing, because over half the congregation went to sleep. It was moving, because half of the other half left before I was through. And it must have been satisfying, inasmuch as I wasn't asked to come again.'"

The eccentricities of filing systems are boundless. One is related by a soldier of an officer who was looking in vain for records of the Sunday morning service. "They are filed under 'H,'" the sergeant in charge of the files told him. "Why under 'H'?" "Because it begins at half-past nine, sir."

A Cleveland reader, in response to a query in "By the Way" as to why Bridgeport, Ohio is distinguished by having the longest bar in the world, says:

"I would suggest that you obtain a map of Ohio, if one can be secured in New York (the State has recently been explored by New Yorkers, at considerable risk of their lives from hostile Indians, and has been mapped sufficiently well for our purpose), and find the town in question. This town is in the southeastern part of the State, on the Ohio River, one of the tributaries of the Mississippi. On the other side of this river, which has its head-waters in New York near Salamanca, is a city called Wheeling, the metropolis of a State called West Virginia. This State has, you may remember, been dry for several years. 'Dry' is an expression which probably has no meaning for New Yorkers, but which is reasonably familiar in Ohio outside of the Indian Reservations. For several years the Indians would ferry the thirsty inhabitants of Wheeling across the Ohio River to this town of Bridgeport, where they could slake their thirst, and since the construction of a bridge across the river the rush of temporary residents to this State has been so great that the bar in question had to be enlarged."

It used to be said that sailors sometimes mistook seals for the fabled sirens. Modern science reverses the fable. It is said that a phonograph has been put to a very novel use by seal hunters of the Pacific. It is set up near the rendezvous of the animals, and soon its music attracts their attention and they lift their heads well above the water.



*By the Way (Continued)*

A hunter reports that he has been able to shoot large numbers of them while they are under the spell of the sounds so strange to their ears.

Says a wise philosopher in the Topeka "Capital": "It doesn't do any good to hurry unless you have something to do when you get there."

Among the experiences in library work for soldiers is the following: "I knew one private soldier who conceived a fervent admiration for Ouida through taking 'Moths' out of the battalion library under the impression that it was a work on entomology, a subject in which he was deeply interested."

What is the oldest tune? London "Answers" says that it is the one known to us as going with "For he's a jolly good fellow." It has been said that this tune was brought back from the East by the Crusaders, and that the ancient Egyptians learned it from the Babylonians. This idea, which apparently was first suggested by Chateaubriand, who heard Arabs singing the tune, is mentioned only to be scouted in Grove's "Dictionary of Music and Musicians." Two centuries ago the air was sung by the French to their satirical song "Malbrouk s'en va-t-en guerre," which became immensely popular in its revival at the time of the French Revolution and is said to be the only tune Napoleon could sing.

So much has been said in criticism of our air mail system that it is pleasing to read in a Post Office Department bulletin that a record of ninety-nine per cent was made by the Air Mail Service between Washington and New York for the month of June, covering a mileage of 11,118 and carrying 15,643 pounds of mail. On the Cleveland-Chicago division a perfect score of one hundred per cent was obtained.

The young lady, says the San Francisco "Argonaut," had purchased a book in a department store and tendered a ten-dollar note for it. Then she began to read. Finally the change came, but the girl demurred. "I want another book," she said. "But you asked for that one," insisted the clerk. "I know it," she answered, sweetly, "but I've read it while I was waiting for my change."

The engineer, says an exchange, had become tired of the boastful talk he heard from the other engine-drivers at his boarding-house. One evening he began: "This morning I went over to see a new machine we've got at our place, and it's astonishing how it works." "And how does it work?" asked one. "Well," was the reply, "by means of a pedal attachment a fulcrumed lever converts a vertical reciprocating motion into a circular movement. The principal part of the machine is a huge disk that revolves in a vertical plane. Power is applied through the axis of the disk, and work is done on the periphery, and the hardest steel by mere impact may be reduced to any shape." "What is this wonderful machine?" was asked. "A grindstone," was the reply.

The teacher, relates London "Tit-Bits," was giving the class a natural history lecture on Australia. "There is one animal," she said, "none of you have mentioned. It does not stand up on its legs all the time. It does not walk like other animals, but takes funny little skips. What is it?" And the class yelled with one voice: "Charlie Chaplin."

## Help—not *Too Late*, but when most needed



When a father dies without life-insurance, the mother and children are the ones that suffer most. The POSTAL LIFE recently received a very touching letter from a sorrowing wife whose husband put off protecting his family until it was "*too late*."

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## WAS IRELAND EVER UNITED?

The Outlook of July 9 publishes an article by Everett P. Wheeler, under the heading "Common Sense about Ireland," to which, with your kind permission, I wish to say a few words in reply.

Mr. Wheeler states that there never was a united Ireland, independent of Great Britain, and to prove this assertion he quotes from Justin McCarthy, the historian, as follows:

"The island was divided among native chiefs, who concerned themselves mainly about their local interests, and had, no doubt, their natural rivalries."

This cannot be taken to mean that the people were divided, but evidently refers to the land; and the fact that the people were concerned about their local affairs proves that they were not engaged in strife or civil warfare.

True, Ireland was divided into four petty kingdoms, but all were subject to one monarch, called the "Ard Ri," or King of Ireland, whose seat was at Tara, where also was located the principal Council, or Parliament, which represented the whole nation.

History and legend both record that this form of government lasted several centuries, and unless there was some degree of cohesion and unity among the people it could not possibly have endured for such a length of time.

The real disunion in Ireland began with the advent of the Norman barons and their followers, and when her Ulster was hatched by religious intolerance which came on the heels of the Reformation, and which has been kept alive and fostered to the present day by every conceivable means as a guard against the danger of unity.

In his brief summary of Irish history Mr. Wheeler cites a number of "indisputable facts," of which the following are samples, namely: that O'Neil proclaimed himself King of Ulster and was killed in an affray by Scottish settlers; that Edmund Burke was the greatest Irish statesman and advocated the union of Ireland with Great Britain; and that Grattan's Parliament refused to pass a bill for Catholic emancipation.

O'Neil never proclaimed himself, nor was he proclaimed, King of Ulster. He was a chieftain who fought against the armies of Elizabeth for a period of ten years, till, finally overwhelmed by superior numbers, he escaped to Rome, where he died an exile.

Edmund Burke was an English statesman, and represented the English constituency of Bristol in the English Parliament, was paymaster of the army, and was the recipient of a large pension. I would consider him very foolish to ruin his career and lose his emoluments by advocating Irish freedom.

Grattan's Parliament never discussed a Catholic emancipation bill; such a measure was never introduced to that body, as it was absolutely unnecessary; the mere fact of the existence of an Irish Parliament acted automatically in the emancipation of the Catholics.

The Act of Union was brought about by coercion, intimidation, and bribery, a transaction stigmatized by Mr. Gladstone as the most shameful and criminal in the annals of history. (See Gladstone's speech on introducing the Home Rule Bill in 1886.)

H. McMANAMY.

New York.

# What Is Nerve Force?

**N**ERVE Force is an energy created by the nervous system. What it is, we do not know, just as we do not know what electricity is.

We know this of Nerve Force. It is the dominant power of our existence. It governs our whole life. It is Life; for if we knew what nerve force were, we should know the secret of life.

Nerve force is the basic force of the body and mind. The power of every muscle, every organ; in fact, every cell is governed and receives its initial impulse through the nerves. Our vitality, strength and endurance are directly governed by the degree of our nerve force.

If an elephant had the same degree of nerve force as a flea, or an ant, he would jump over mountains and push down skyscrapers. If an ordinary man had the same degree of nerve force as a cat, he could break all athletic records without half trying. This is an example of Muscular Nerve Force.

Mental Nerve Force is indicated by force of character, personal magnetism, moral courage and mental power.

Organic Nerve Force means health and long life.

It is a well-balanced combination of Physical, Mental and Organic Nerve Force that has made Thomas Edison, General Pershing and Charles Schwab and other great men what they are. 95% of mankind are led by the other 5%. It is Nerve Force that does the leading.

In our nerves, therefore, lies our greatest strength; and there, also our greatest weakness—for when our nerve force becomes depleted, through worry, disease, overwork, abuse, every muscle loses its strength and endurance; every organ becomes partly paralyzed, and the mind becomes befogged.

The noted British authority on the nerves, Alfred T. Schofield, says, "It is my belief that the greatest factor in the maintenance of health is that nerves be in order."

Unfortunately few people know that they waste their nerve force, or will admit that it has been more or less exhausted. So long as their hands and knees do not tremble, they cling to the belief that their nerves are strong and sound, which is a dangerous assumption.

How often do we hear of people running from doctor to doctor, seeking relief from a mysterious "something-the-matter" with them, though repeated examinations fail to indicate that any particular organ is weak or diseased.

It is "nerves" or "you are run down," the doctor tells the victim. Then a "tonic" is prescribed, which temporarily gives the nerves a swift kick, and speeds them up, just as a fagged-out horse may be made to speed up by towing him behind an automobile.

The symptoms of nerve exhaustion vary according to individual characteristics, but the development is usually as follows:

**First Stage:** Lack of energy and endurance; that "tired feeling," especially in the back and knees.

**Second Stage:** Nervousness; sleeplessness; irritability; decline in sex force; loss of hair; nervous indigestion; sour stomach; gas in bowels; constipation; irregular heart; poor memory; lack of mental en-

durance; dizziness; headaches; backaches; neuritis; rheumatism, and other pains.

**Third Stage:** Serious mental disturbances; fear; undue worry, melancholia; dangerous organic disturbances; suicidal tendencies, and, in extreme cases, insanity.

It is evident that nerve depletion leads to a long train of evils that torture the mind and body. It is no wonder neurasthenics (nerve bankrupts) become melancholy and do not care to live.

If only a few of the symptoms mentioned apply to you, especially those indicating mental instability, you may be sure your nerves are at fault—that you have exhausted your Nerve Force.

Nerve Force is the most precious gift of Nature. It means everything—your happiness, your health, your success in life. You should know all there is to learn about your nerves; how to relax, calm and soothe your nerves, so that after a severe nerve strain you can rebuild your lost Nerve Force, and keep yourself physically and mentally fit.

Paul von Boeckmann, the noted Nerve Culturist, who for 25 years has been the leading authority in America on Breathing, Nerve Culture and Psycho-physics, has written a remarkable book on the Nerves, which teaches how to soothe, calm and care for the nerves. The cost of the book is only 25 cents (coin or stamps). Bound in elegant cloth and gold cover, 50 cents. Address, Paul von Boeckmann, Studio 330, World's Tower Bldg., 110 West 40th St., New York City. You should order the book to-day. It will be a revelation to you and will teach you important facts that will give you greater Physical, Mental and Organic Nerve Force. If you do not agree that this book teaches you the most important lesson on Health and Mental Efficiency you have ever read, your money will be refunded by return mail, plus the outlay of postage you may have incurred.

The author of Nerve Force has advertised his various books on Health and Nerve Culture in the standard magazines of America during the last twenty years, which is ample evidence of his responsibility and integrity. The following are extracts from letters written by grateful people who have read the book:

"I have gained 12 pounds since reading your book and I feel so energetic. I had about given up hope of ever finding the cause of my low weight."

"Your book did more for me for indigestion than two courses in dieting."

"My heart is now regular again and my nerves are fine. I thought I had heart trouble, but it was simply a case of abused nerves. I have re-read your book at least ten times."

"The advice given in your book on relaxation and calming my nerves has cleared my brain. Before I was half dizzy all the time."

A physician says: "Your book shows you have a scientific and profound knowledge of the nerves and nervous people. I am recommending your book to my patients."

A prominent lawyer in Ansonia, Conn., says: "Your book saved me from a nervous collapse such as I had three years ago. I now sleep soundly and am gaining weight. I can again do a real day's work."

[Advertisement]

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# Robt. Burns

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# The Outlook

AUGUST 6, 1919

## THE PROPOSED ALLIANCE WITH FRANCE

IN transmitting to the Senate the special treaty with France by which the United States would agree to help in defending France against German aggression, the President urged it not only on the ground of our special obligation to France, but also on the ground of the special exigency which will exist pending the organization of the League of Nations. He declared that it was an arrangement "not independent of the League of Nations, but under it." Announcing that Great Britain volunteers the same promise, he interpreted the agreement as follows:

Two Governments who wish to be members of the League of Nations ask leave of the Council of the League to be permitted to go to the assistance of a friend whose situation has been found to be one of peculiar peril, without awaiting the advice of the League to act.

For some reason not as yet forthcoming it has been assumed that this proposed special treaty with France was withheld from publication in the United States when it was known in France and England. On July 24 it was read as news in the United States Senate by Senator Brandegee. As a matter of fact, it was published in the United States broadcast on July 3 and 4, at the very time it was published in the London "Times" and in the "Figaro" of Paris. This complaint concerning an imaginary grievance has diverted public attention from a complaint which, whether justified or not, has a basis of fact.

According to this agreement as framed in Paris and accepted by the President, it is provided (in Article IV) that "it shall be submitted to the Senate of the United States of America at the same time as the Treaty of Versailles shall be submitted for assent to ratification."

On July 10 President Wilson submitted the Treaty of Versailles to the Senate, but did not submit the Franco-American treaty. In fact, he distinctly said that he would reserve submission of that treaty to a later date. Of course, although the individual Senators were aware of the treaty and might have had the text of its provisions before them, neither the Senate nor any committee of the Senate could officially act upon it or have it under consideration as a matter of business which has any parliamentary rights until it was formally and officially submitted to the Senate.

Whatever the reason was for requiring

that it be submitted at the same time as the general Treaty, it was sufficient for placing that provision in the text. It was the one provision by which the President was bound by the mere fact that he had negotiated it.

It has been said on behalf of the President by Senator John Sharp Williams that the purport of that provision was to make it certain that the two treaties should be before the Senate at the same time, and that as soon as the Franco-American agreement was submitted the two treaties would be before the Senate at the same time. That, however, is not the wording of the provision. There are few things which a nation should make with so great care, and, when made, should guard and keep so scrupulously as a promise.

Now that the treaty has been submitted, it can be officially considered. It is not a rash pledge that is proposed. In effect it is simply an assurance to France that America will not leave to France alone the responsibility of repelling any assault upon the victory which America helped to win. Mere fairness to the partner that is closest to peril requires that we give her this assurance.

## FURTHER PROBLEMS OF PEACE

Five years ago last week Austria-Hungary launched its attack on Serbia. Last week Austria and Hungary, separated from one another, shorn of territory occupied by their formerly subject peoples, and shaken by political disturbances and physical violence, were objects of special consideration by the Peace Conference in Paris. On July 8 Austria had received the rest of the terms which had first been handed over to her on June 2, shortly after her delegates arrived at St. Germain. Austria has now, therefore, practically the full text of the Treaty as the Peace Conference proposes it. As in the case of Germany, ample time was given to Austria to consider the terms and to make suggestions for modification. Dr. Renner, the head of the Austrian delegation, has declared the terms to be so severe as to be impossible of fulfillment.

Of course Austria's case is different from that of Germany. The Austro-Hungarian Empire has disappeared. Austria itself, as it survives the wreck, represents only a minority of the people of the old Empire, and cannot carry all,

or even one-half, of the burden which might have been laid upon the Empire if it had remained intact. Somebody, however, has got to bear that burden. The question has been how to distribute that among the various peoples formerly constituting the Empire, and particularly how to apportion it between those peoples who constitute openly enemy states and those peoples who have been absorbed by the Allied and Associated Powers. It is an exceedingly difficult question. It is too complicated to set forth in anything less than a treatise. It is plain, however, that at best the Austrians will have to carry a burden of great weight for many years to come.

Hungary is a much more disturbing factor at present than Austria. The Peace Conference has announced that unless the Government of Bela Kun, which has been attempting to form a kind of partnership with the Bolsheviki of Russia, is overthrown the Allies will not lift the blockade. The difficulty seems to be that a considerable proportion of Bela Kun's strength has been due, not to his Bolshevism, but to what we in America would call his jingoism. He wants to keep within Hungary as many of the subject peoples as possible. So there has been fighting between the Hungarians and Czechoslovaks on one side and the Hungarians and Rumanians on the other. There has been a lack of strong and firm policy at Paris.

While representatives of the Great Powers have been discussing plans as to what they are going to do in future years, they have failed to act with firmness or with much evidence of co-operation in dealing with such wars as these Hungarian-Rumanian and Hungarian-Czechoslovak wars in the present. The Hungarians are still an enemy people, and it gives only an impression of weakness to attempt to withstand their aggressiveness by offering them threats when the Powers ought to act unitedly in enforcing obedience to the terms of the armistice. What is needed is the exercise of police power.

## TWO DILEMMAS IN THE PROHIBITION BILL

On July 22 the bill to enforce both war-time prohibition and the Prohibition Amendment was passed by the House of Representatives.

In framing this measure the legislators encountered two difficulties for which it is not easy to see a satisfactory solution.

In the first place, the question arose

whether it would be permissible for people to have and keep intoxicating liquors in their homes. If it were made illegal for any one to possess liquor in his private dwelling, it would be almost, if not quite, impossible to make such a provision effective without instituting a system of search into private houses that would create resentment as an invasion of the liberty of the citizen. On the other hand, to let it remain lawful for a person to keep liquor in his home would be to allow a great advantage to people with sufficient money to enable them to lay in a stock of liquor for years to come. It is said by Mr. Gompers, President of the American Federation of Labor, that a great deal of unrest among wage-earners has been caused by the fact that they are not permitted to buy their beer from day to day, while wealthy men with well-stocked cellars can have their wines and whiskies. The House of Representatives has chosen the second horn of this dilemma and has made it not unlawful to possess liquor in a private dwelling occupied by the owner, provided the liquor is used for consumption by himself or his family or bona-fide guests.

The other obstacle concerned the legal method of enforcing the law. If violations of the law were left to trial by juries, it is feared that the observance of the law would be far from uniform. In certain places, it is thought, public opinion for the enforcement of prohibition would not be vigorous enough and general enough to make it possible to get jurymen who would convict violators. So the bill has been drawn in such a way as to take the enforcement of the law out of the hands of juries entirely. Any place where intoxicating liquor is made or sold in violation of the law is declared to be a nuisance, and anybody maintaining it is to be regarded as guilty of a misdemeanor and subject to fine. The United States District Attorney or any other officer designated by the United States Attorney-General may institute a suit of injunction to restrain the defendant from conducting or permitting the continuance of such nuisance. Then the person selling the liquor can be proceeded against for violating the injunction. In this proceeding the judge himself may summarily try and punish the defendant for contempt of court, with a penalty of fine up to \$1,000, or imprisonment up to twelve months, or by both fine and imprisonment. The objection to this is that it deprives the accused of trial by jury, and trial by jury has been the recognized foundation-stone of British and American jurisprudence. The method adopted is open to the same objection that has been directed against the use of injunction proceedings in labor disputes.

When this bill comes before the Sen-

ate, these two features of it should be subjected to special scrutiny.

### THE SHIPPING STRIKE SETTLED

The agreement reached between the forty thousand seamen who have been on strike in American ports and the ship-owners was so reasonable and so amicably arranged in the end that it seems an immense pity that a compromise should not have been reached before the strike instead of after. Some five hundred vessels were held up for about two weeks in port, international trade was injured and hindered just when every effort should have been used to carry it on vigorously, and the public both here and abroad were unnecessarily inconvenienced. Some time a system of adjusting such differences without rushing into industrial war will be perfected.

There were three points at issue: the men asked for higher wages, shorter hours, and the recognition of their branch of the International Seamen's Union. The ship-owners were willing to advance wages, so that the first demand was merely a question of bargaining and adjustment; they were willing also to shorten the hours, although there was a practical difficulty in arranging the watches so as to reduce every sailor's work to the eight hours to which the men insisted that their work be limited—and in the end this matter too was adjusted; they were willing (or came to be willing) to recognize the union also, but not to agree that only union men should be employed—here once more a compromise was reached by an understanding that union men and Americans shall be preferred when they are available. The "closed shop" on board ship was certainly a novel issue. Unions among seamen have probably come to stay; in Great Britain, certainly, they were a powerful influence in the war and patriotic influences as well.

What is true of this seamen's strike is true of the recent British coal strike, which for a time threatened industrial injury on a vast scale. Patient study of the situation on the part of the Government and sensible concession to the miners had their effect, and the immediate danger appears to be over.

The labor question is always a business question, and compromise is the soul of business. Less heat and more business sense on both sides is the way out in most labor troubles.

### THE STRIKE IN THE AIR

Certainly flying can be said to have come into its majority now that it has achieved its first strike. The strike in question has been among the employees

of the Postal Air Service and was caused by the discharge of two postal fliers who refused to take up their planes in weather which they believed was unsuitable for flying.

The original attitude of the Post Office Department towards its flying employees was expressed in a telegram from Second Assistant Postmaster-General Praeger in regard to the reinstatement of two pilots discharged for insubordination. Mr. Praeger telegraphed: "Orders regarding Pilots Smith and Lee have not been revoked. They came into the service as every other pilot, with the knowledge that they must comply with the Department order to fly with the mail, and where flying conditions are such that they cannot operate have the option to resign. If they refuse to carry out the orders of the Department and fail to tender their resignations, removal from service must be made. Every pilot is expected to carry out his duty in accordance with his oath and sense of loyalty to the service and to aviation in general."

Again, in a statement made to a correspondent of the New York "Times," Mr. Praeger said: "There's a specific agreement between pilots and the Post Office Department, when they enter the service, that they must fly when the mail is ready or resign and allow other men to fly. This is clearly understood. All pilots came into the service with this absolute knowledge and understanding. The mail must fly on schedule. If the men do not feel like flying, they are dropped."

It seems that the pilots were absolutely justified in demanding that the decision as to whether or not pilots shall leave the ground shall be placed in the hands of men who are themselves fliers. Not even railway trains or steamships have yet reached the point of development where they can proceed with utter disregard of the elements. To make such a demand of air pilots at this stage of the art of flying exhibited a Prussian disregard for human life.

We are glad to record the fact that the Post Office Department has receded from the untenable position which it at first assumed, and that the strike has now been definitely settled on the basis of the following agreement:

In inclement weather it is left to the judgment of the manager or superintendent of his division whether or not the weather is suitable for flying and if it is safe for the pilots to take the air. It is felt that the judgment of the manager of the division will be sound; but if the pilots still refuse the manager will himself take a plane and go aloft, thus demonstrating to the pilots that the weather is safe.

### "STABILITY" IN MEXICO

According to Mexico's Ambassador to the United States, "Mexico has a



stable Government and foreigners are accorded every protection." Mr. Bonillas admits that there are a few bandits at large, but thinks that is the natural aftermath of a civil war. But our Ambassador to Mexico lately told a committee of Congress that fifty Americans had been murdered in Mexico in the last two years, and that no one had been punished by the Mexican Government—surely strong proof that Carranza's rule, if not "unstable," is wretchedly inert. But it is unstable; no other word describes an administration which lives from day to day in danger from revolution on a large scale, as shown by the recent attack on Juarez.

Ambassador Fletcher, who certainly was not inclined to advise drastic measures toward Carranza, would not affirm that the United States was getting satisfactory redress for injury and damage to its citizens. All other evidence is positive that we are not getting such redress. There have been since the fall of Diaz, Mr. Fletcher said, two hundred and fifteen Americans slain in Mexico; the National Association for Protection of American Rights in Mexico (the American Government ought to be such an association) puts the number at three hundred and ninety-six. American troops have crossed the border many times to drive marauders away. It is probably true, as our Administration admits, that the bandits get arms through non-enforcement of the embargo that still exists. That seems to be evidence of instability on both sides of the border.

The situation is so bad that the other day Representative Hudspeth, of Texas, in the House, urged withdrawal of recognition of the Carranza Government and military occupation of Mexico by American forces until a stable Government has been established. At all events, it is increasingly evident that this country should take stock of its Mexican policy, see how much of the old "watchful waiting" assets (or liabilities) are left, and what profitable dealing with the question may be adopted for the future—profitable, that is, for the honor of this country and the safeguarding of its citizens and their rights.

#### TRAVELING SALESMEN AND THE BALLOT

There are about six hundred thousand commercial travelers in this country. Recently they have effected a National organization in order to take up in a large way questions that concern them as citizens and in their business relations. One such matter is that of voting. It is said that some of them have not voted for twenty years; certainly every year many thousands of their votes are not cast be-

cause business compels them to be far away from their residences on election day. It is easy to say that patriotism should lead them to insist on plans that would bring each man home to vote, but business men know it is impracticable. As it is, says the "Traveler's Forum," the organ of the organization, thousands of dollars are expended by the travelers in returning to register and again to vote. But when the distance is great the cost, as well as the loss of time and disarrangement of route plans, makes it inevitable that neither the traveler nor his firm will make the sacrifice.

What is the remedy? An Absentee Voting Bill has been passed by the New York State Legislature which allows the voter to mail home his properly authenticated ballot from a distance, to be cast in his home town by an authorized representative, a method similar to that adopted in allowing drafted men to register from a distance. An amendment to the State Constitution is needed to carry out the plan, and such an amendment will be put before the people next November. Other States may follow; but, as an enormous number of the commercial travelers live in New York, a large measure of relief will be afforded by that State's action.

The plan, if properly safeguarded, seems to us practical and just. The men affected are intelligent and valuable citizens, and they should be encouraged in their interest in public affairs, not deterred from participation in political action. They ask to be admitted to what they call "full citizenship" in this way.

It is interesting, apart from the ballot, to see how organization is bringing out among these men discussion on matters of common business interest. They are already talking in their "Forum" about discriminating taxes and legislation, tips, privileges, and other rights or injustices. Evidently their organization is going to grow and to be an active influence in business and in civil life.

#### COMMUNITY VISITING

An experiment in community visiting has recently been made by Mr. B. R. Hieronymus, community adviser of the University of Illinois. The cities were Bloomington, Decatur, Springfield, and Peoria, typical Illinois towns, about two hours apart. In a rich agricultural country, they are alike in climate; in population they are 35,000, 45,000, 60,000, and 100,000—near enough in size to make comparisons valuable; they are alike also in character of population, for no one of them is primarily a factory town.

The ten visitors from each place represented city commissions, chambers of commerce, Optimists' and Rotary Clubs, social workers, and various organizations.

For four days they traveled together on the interurban electric roads, reaching each city at ten in the morning.

One city showed co-operating agencies, the next community gardens, the third public health, and the last recreation. But unconsciously each town showed more than was listed on the programme. The close interlocking of the associated charities and the county dispensary, of the tuberculosis association and visiting nurse service, with Springfield's public health work surprised the co-operating group from Bloomington. Peoria, with its splendid endowed recreation center, found golf courses in her neighbor's parks. The boys of Decatur, organized to clean up the town and rewarded with a trip to the State University, showed co-operation and health and recreation all in one. Each town had, too, certain individuals who were forced into the limelight—the woman responsible for the new county hospital, the city commissioner who manages a neighborhood garden four blocks square, the woman who started infant welfare stations, and so on.

#### THE COMMUNITY SPIRIT

Typical of the new spirit aroused by this week of visiting is the comment of an Optimists' Club representative who was not interested in community activities; he frankly said that he went because he had to, and ended by taking his wife for the last two days. "I always thought that social service and community uplift were highbrow things away over my head. Why, these are things any club could do—ours at home. Success seems to depend on one or two individuals who see the need and see the vision, and then get to work and do it. Did you notice that every one of these towns has school-houses with more attractive grounds than ours? Why don't we have landscape-gardened schoolyards?"

One of the results of this experiment was the realization of what their own town was doing, which came to some of these men and women, who confessed their surprise at the showing made. And each group gradually lost the bragging attitude with which its ten members started. The we're-the-finest-town-in-Illinois talk of Tuesday was entirely absent by Friday night. Cocksure of themselves, boasting of their achievements, they ended in hearty admiration of their neighbors; they asked how to start a crippled children's clinic, whether the city could spend money to plow vacant lots for gardens, and what would the State Board of Health advise them to do.

Each representative reports back to his organization, so the story of this community visiting will go to fifty or a hundred members of each of ten groups in four

# CARTOONS OF THE WEEK

*Darling in the New York Tribune*



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MAYBE THERE ISN'T GOING TO BE MUCH LOSS OF LIFE, AFTER ALL

From the World (London)



AFTER THE OPERATION

Pax: "How thankful I am to be out of the doctor's hands."

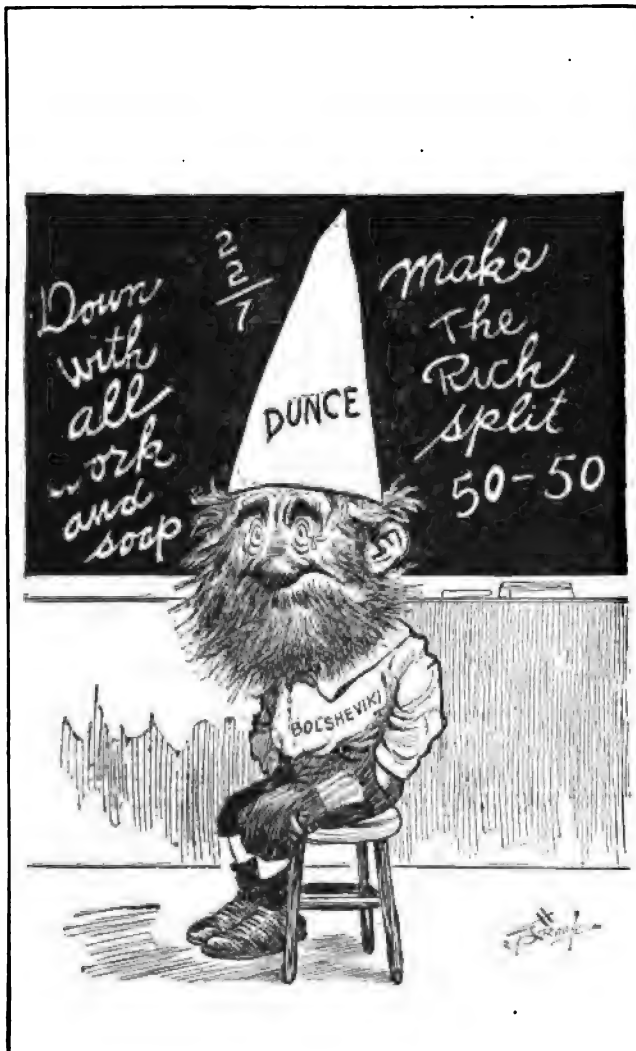
From L'Asino (Rome)



PEACE IN SEARCH OF HERSELF

TWO FOREIGN CARTOONS ON PEACE

Greene in the New York Evening Telegram



ANOTHER "IGNORANT IDEALIST"

Thomas in London Opinion



AT THE UNEMPLOYMENT BUREAU

"Any danger of a job this morning, guv'nor?"

From Karikaturen (Christiania)



Distracted Professor: "Find that confounded child and take it away. It keeps on squalling for no cause whatever!"

From Kasper (Stockholm)



"At first I was very glad to have my decoration. But I am sick of it already!"  
"Why?" "Because everybody asks me why I got it."

towns, and to near-by villages as well, for each hostess city invited its immediate neighbors for the day. The results of this experiment may stretch over years, but the tangible result that shows now is sufficient to warrant carrying out this plan in other places.

## MR. TAFT, MR. HUGHES, AND THE LEAGUE OF NATIONS

FROM correspondence recently published, it is apparent that Mr. Taft and Mr. Hughes are seeking in common a basis upon which the Republican members of the United States Senate can vote for a prompt ratification of the Peace Treaty and the Covenant of the League of Nations.

Mr. Taft's suggestions were made in letters to Mr. Will Hays, Chairman of the Republican National Committee—letters which were not intended for publication, but found their way into print from duplicate copies given to the press in a manner not yet explained.

Mr. Hughes's proposals were made in reply to a letter from Senator Hale (Republican), of Maine. Saying that "rather than take the Covenant as it now stands I am very certain that considerably more than one-third of the Senate would refuse to ratify the Treaty altogether," and adding that "as far as I am personally concerned I do not want to see this happen, and I do want to see some plan devised whereby the United States may safely enter the League of Nations," Senator Hale asked Mr. Hughes whether reservations would not accomplish this object, and, if so, what the reservations should be. Mr. Hughes replied with a plan which we quote in full later in this article.

The importance of the public stand thus taken by Mr. Taft and Mr. Hughes is very great. They are both Republican statesmen of the first rank; they are both political administrators, Mr. Taft having been President of the United States and Mr. Hughes Governor of the State of New York; and they are both constitutional lawyers of eminence and experience, Mr. Taft having been a United States Circuit Judge and Mr. Hughes a Justice of the United States Supreme Court.

Mr. Taft recognizes the political situation in the Senate by attributing much of the opposition to the Treaty to the "very serious mistakes of policy committed by Mr. Wilson," in particular the partisan character of his Administration, his appeal for support on partisan grounds, and his emphasis of partisan and personal elements in negotiating the Treaty. Mr. Taft reiterates that he is "strongly in favor of ratifying the Treaty as it is,"

and believes that any defects in the structure of the League can be remedied by amendment after the plan is put into operation, but suggests certain reservations in the hope that they "may satisfy the genuine objections of the Republican friends of the League." Mr. Taft's proposed reservations would (1) allow the United States to withdraw unconditionally at the end of ten years; (2) make it impossible for self-governing colonies or dominions to be represented on the Council of the League at the same time with the mother country; (3) leave each nation free to decide declarations of war in accordance with its own constitutional procedure; (4) state that subjects like immigration and the tariff are domestic questions not to be controlled by the League; and (5) reserve the Monroe Doctrine to be administered by the United States.

Mr. Hughes defines the following as the point of view from which the question of ratification is to be approached:

There is plain need for a League of Nations, in order to provide for the adequate development of international law, for creating and maintaining organs of international justice and the machinery of conciliation and conference, and for giving effect to measures of international co-operation which from time to time may be agreed upon. There is also the immediate exigency to be considered. It is manifest that every reasonable effort should be made to establish peace as promptly as possible and to bring about a condition in which Europe can resume its normal industrial activity.

He implies that amendments which would impair the main provisions of the Covenant might have to be referred back to the Peace Conference or to the nations that are parties to the contract and are therefore to be avoided as postponing concerted international action in favor of peace. But it is his opinion that certain reservations may be made which would not impair the Covenant and therefore would not be objected to by the other contracting parties. Mr. Taft does not believe that reservations are necessary, but, as they are unobjectionable, proposes them as a means of compromise to secure ratification. Mr. Hughes, however, regards reservations as necessary in order that in establishing the League "we should not make a false start." His reservations he puts in the form of the following proposed resolution:

The Senate of the United States of America advises and consents to the ratification of said Treaty with the following reservations and understandings as to its interpretation and effect to be made a part of the instrument of ratification:

First—That whenever two years' notice of withdrawal from the League of Nations shall have been given, as provided in Article I of the Covenant, the Power giving the notice shall cease to be a member of the League or subject

to the obligations of the Covenant of the League, at the time specified in the notice, notwithstanding any claim, charge, or finding of the non-fulfillment of any international obligation or of any obligation under said Covenant; provided, however, that such withdrawal shall not release the Power from any debt or liability theretofore incurred.

Second—That questions relating to immigration or the imposition of duties on imports, where such questions do not arise out of any international engagement, are questions of domestic policy, and these and any other questions which according to international law are solely within the domestic jurisdiction are not to be submitted for the consideration or action of the League of Nations or of any of its agencies.

Third—That the meaning of Article XXI of the Covenant of the League of Nations is that the United States of America does not relinquish its traditional attitude toward purely American questions, and is not required by said Covenant to submit its policies regarding questions which it deems to be purely American questions to the League of Nations or any of its agencies, and that the United States of America may oppose and prevent any acquisition by any non-American Power by conquest, purchase, or in any other manner of any territory, possession, or control in the Western Hemisphere.

Fourth—That the meaning of Article X of the Covenant of the League of Nations is that the members of the League are not under any obligation to act in pursuance of said Article except as they may decide to act upon the advice of the Council of the League. The United States of America assumes no obligation under said Article to undertake any military expedition, or to employ its armed forces on land or sea, unless such action is authorized by the Congress of the United States of America, which has exclusive authority to declare war or to determine for the United States of America whether there is any obligation on its part under said Article and the means or action by which any such obligation shall be fulfilled.

We hope that it may not be as long and difficult a process for the United States Senate to frame and agree to reservations as it was for the Peace Conference to draw up the original document. It is certainly to be hoped that the Republican members of the Senate, with the concurrence of their Democratic colleagues, can in the very near future unite upon some clear and concise resolution of interpretation like that suggested by Mr. Hughes.

Advocates of immediate ratification of the Treaty and the Covenant believe that the provisions suggested by Mr. Hughes are already explicitly or implicitly in the original document. But if they are there no harm can be done in repeating them in fuller or clearer language. Such repetition may, as Mr. Taft suggests, satisfy genuine doubts and objections, and thus enable the sincere advocates of judicial procedure as opposed to militarism and war to unite in a common effort which multitudes hope will prove to be a de-



cisive step forward in the evolution of human government.

## THE GUIDE OF THE NATIONS

IN the issue of *The Outlook* for August 15, 1914, the issue which announced Germany's invasion of Belgium, I wrote, in an endeavor to interpret the meaning of the inevitable world war and to forecast its probable results, the following sentences: "We believe with Hegel that God has a plan and that history is nothing but the working out of his plan in human affairs. And we believe that the Austrian Prime Minister and the German Emperor have made a fatal mistake in leaving this truth out of their reckoning in their endeavor to destroy the great democratic movement in Europe." From that day to the present time I have never entertained a doubt as to the outcome of the war. My only fear was that the American people, falsely led, would fail to understand the meaning of the times and the duty to which conscience and honor summoned them.

These sentences disclose the faith by which in my public teaching, whether from pulpit, platform, or press, I have been uniformly guided—the faith that God is in his world directing its great movements, and that the secret of success in life—real success—consists in studying these movements and in giving our best endeavor to understand God's purpose and to co-operate with him in accomplishing it. Omar Khayyám, using a not unfamiliar figure, compares life to a game of chess played by Destiny:

"Impotent Pieces of the Game He plays  
Upon this Checker-board of Nights and Days;  
Hither and Thither moves, and checks,  
and slays,  
And one by one back in the Closet lays."

I accept the figure, but give to it a different interpretation. The chessmen are not "impotent pieces." They are living men and women. The object of the game is the education of these men and women. They have minds and wills of their own which the Master respects. The pawn wishes to be a knight; the knight, to be a castle; the castle, to be a bishop; the bishop, to be a queen. Some of these living chessmen wish to thwart the Player's will. Some of them care for no will but their own. And the problem of the divine Player is to work out his splendid purpose with their willing co-operation when it can be secured, and when it cannot be secured to work that will out through their resistance, their indifference, and their ignorance. So he used Pharaoh to set Israel free; Nero to demonstrate to pagan cynics the spiritual power of Christian enthusiasm; Voltaire

by his pen and Napoleon by his sword to break up the soil of eastern Europe that others might sow therein the seeds of human liberty. Whatever influence I have enjoyed as a public teacher has been due, not to any foresight of my own, but to my sincere endeavor to read the hidden will of God in the events of current history and to tell others who had less leisure for such study than myself what that will seemed to me to be.

In 1856, at twenty-one years of age, I fell under the spell of Henry Ward Beecher's eloquence, which inspired with passion the Christian principles inculcated by my father. Slavery had been abolished in the North, partly because it was unprofitable, partly because it was wrong; it had been abolished, despite great opposition, by England in the West Indies and in India; the slave trade had been declared piracy by the united action of England and America; a too timid conscience in the South was beginning to protest against it, and a too bitter hatred in the North was beginning to denounce it. The divine purpose of emancipation seemed to me as clearly written in 1856 as in 1863 when Abraham Lincoln issued his Emancipation Proclamation, and I left the law for the ministry, inspired by the hope that in the pulpit I could serve that divine purpose better than at the bar.

Some students trace Socialism back to the writings of Plato. But that Socialism, in our present use of that term, is modern is demonstrated by the fact that the word did not exist prior to 1835. In that great movement for industrial justice I saw a continuance of the movement which had abolished slavery from all Anglo-Saxon lands and serfdom from Russia. And I set myself to study its meaning and lend what little influence I could to imbue it with a divine spirit and guide it to a divinely ordered end. This desire was one of the chief motives which led me in 1876 to accept the invitation of Mr. Beecher and join him in the editorship of what was then the "Christian Union," and I have ever since labored by voice and by pen, in spite of what I regard as the false philosophy of state Socialism, and in spite of the errors, the extravagances, and the crimes of some labor leaders, to secure for the workingman such conditions that the Golden Rule would not be an inconsistent motto to inscribe on the entrance of every factory and every mine. In this great social movement of our time I have enlisted because, despite the human infirmities of those who are carrying it on, I believe that it is a movement toward the kingdom of God on the earth.

Before the beginning of the present century I had become impressed with the world tendency toward organization in industrial, religious, and political in-

stitutions. The discovery of steam, the invention of machinery, and the resultant division of labor had created the organization of capital, and in self-protection the organization of labor had inevitably followed. The division of the Church into warring denominations, and the consequent loss both of spiritual efficiency and public respect, had begun to awaken in the Christian Church a desire for either organic union, federation, or co-operation. National necessities had created an Italian Kingdom out of hostile provinces, a German Empire out of hostile states, a British Empire out of separate colonies, and in America a sovereign Nation out of a confederation of sovereign though not independent States. The spirit of organization was said to be in the air. But such movements are not in the air; they are in the hearts and consciences of men, and it is in the hearts and consciences of men that we are to look for God. Therefore, in 1895, when the first definite and practicable proposal toward a world organization in our own time was made at Lake Mohonk by Edward Everett Hale, I was ready to welcome it.

My faith in a League of Nations does not rest primarily on a study of the provisions of the present proposed League, though I have given them some examination; nor on the conflicting counsels of statesmen, though I have read the arguments of publicists both for and against the League. The movement toward a democracy of nations appears to me to have all the marks of a divinely ordered movement. It is an attempt to realize a vision which world prophets have seen from the days of Isaiah to the present day. It expresses the hope of a universal brotherhood. It assumes that there exists in democratic peoples a real though imperfectly developed spirit of mutual trust and confidence.

I am perfectly aware that some students at least as intelligent and devout as myself think that the present League of Nations will disappoint this hope, and so will check or divert this democratic movement. I agree with them in condemning the undemocratic methods which have been pursued by the President in negotiating that League. I think it is marred by some serious defects and by some unfortunate ambiguities. Nevertheless I believe that it is an important factor in the progress of the world toward democracy and that its adoption by the nations concerned will tend to strengthen the spirit of trust and confidence and to lead forward toward a realization of the hope of an international brotherhood.

It has the approval of practical statesmen of people as widely separated in their traditions and ideals as those of France, Italy, England, and the United

States; of classes in society as widely separated as those represented by President Lowell, of Harvard University, and Mr. Gompers, of the American Federation of Labor; and of men of religious faiths as widely separated as those represented by Rabbi Wise and Cardinal Gibbons. No doubt there is peril in going forward, but there seems to me to be greater peril in retreat. I am willing to set sail with Columbus to seek a new continent; with Luther to undertake the establishment of a reformed faith; with Wesley to employ new methods of Christian activity; with Jefferson and Hamilton to enter upon a new experiment in government; and I was as ready in 1915, when the League to Enforce Peace was formed, to embark with Taft and Lowell in this new adventure as I am to-day when it has been accepted by representative statesmen of the four greatest Powers of the world.

I am not an expert in either constitutional or international law, and must trust to experts in whom I have confidence to settle the legal details in the League of Nations. As the President did not seek the advice of the Senate, his Constitutional adviser, nor, so far as is known, of any men in either party who are eminent in constitutional and international law, the request of those who desire some explanatory reservations added by the Senate to the League as proposed does not seem to me unreasonable. Personally I am willing to follow the counsel of Mr. Hughes, who recommends the adoption of the League with some interpretative reservations, and of Mr. Taft, who has declared that no reservations are necessary, though some are desirable. The League of Nations is Mr. Taft's child; he will not willingly imperil it. There is no better authority on constitutional and international law in the country; he will not ignorantly imperil it. Reservations which are not necessary but which seem desirable to some Senators who honestly desire a League might well be adopted in order to secure their approval. And incidentally the adoption of such reservations would be a legitimate way of protesting against the undemocratic methods of negotiation which the President has pursued. All that I have wished to do here is to reaffirm my faith in a League of Nations and my willingness to accept any reservations which competent authority assures me will not imperil its acceptance by other nations.

I have hesitated to write publicly so freely of my personal spiritual faith, but I believe that I am speaking for thousands of men and women who share that faith with me, who know little or nothing of either constitutional or international law, but who are as eager for a brotherhood among the nations as they are for brother-

hood in industry and religion, and who dare take for themselves and their children whatever risks are necessarily involved in the great experiment.

LYMAN ABBOTT.

## FATHER VICTORY

ANY one who saw Clemenceau preside at the Peace Conference in Paris will always have in his mind a picture of quiet and restrained but irresistible energy. Neither of the terms of affection which the French use in speaking of him is really adequate. In his ability to wait until his object comes within reach and then to spring like lightning upon it he is "the Tiger;" but that is only one, and not the most significant, of his qualities. In the paternal relation which he seems to bear to the people of France, bringing to them in his good time the gift of success in resisting the Prussians, he is indeed "Father Victory;" but that does not make him the universal figure that he is. Even those who do not like the way he handles their pet political and social beliefs, and who regard him consequently as a "bad old man" and a materialist hopelessly unregenerate, cannot withhold the tribute of admiration that is implicit in their very attacks upon him. He has a way of carrying out what he undertakes to do. He does it suavely as becomes a Frenchman, but he does it crisply and cleanly as becomes a Frenchman and a fighter too. It is not surprising, therefore, that he chose the other day to challenge those who were challenging him and that he came off triumphant. By a vote of 272 to 181, on July 22, Clemenceau received the vote of confidence he asked for. It was just a year before to the day that he came back from the front and announced to a people who had not yet dared hope, "We have won the war." This time, with equal venturesomeness, he told that same people, more than eight months after the armistice, that it yet remained to secure the peace.

Like every other people, but perhaps with more reason than most others, the French are impatient for the resumption of life freed from the fetters and obstacles of war. Here in America we feel the burdens of the high cost of living and make our complaints and wonder how long the Government will be in bringing that cost down to something within reason; but the increase in the cost of living here is not to be compared with what the French know. They call it the "dear life," and they have named it well, for it is not merely the conveniences and luxuries of living but life itself that is dear in France. M. Chaumet was sponsor in the French Chamber of Deputies for an interpellation on the high cost of living; and M. Clemenceau accepted the chal-

lenge with French *gaieté*. "I am willing to retire," M. Clemenceau said, "if M. Chaumet will succeed me." It is reported that even the Socialists could not suppress their amusement at the way the old Premier offered his burdens to the challenger. "We are facing the liquidation of the greatest catastrophe the world has ever known," continued Clemenceau. "You may forget it, but I, who am struggling with these difficulties, have a right to mention them. A barbarous nation has set fire to the four corners of the world, and for five years the most abominable war in history has held sway, and you desire that on the very day that the signatures are placed at the bottom of the Peace Treaty the ante-bellum status prevail. Gentlemen, to console myself for the reproaches which you addressed to me, I have merely to think of those which will be leveled at my successor." The vote was taken, and Clemenceau, victorious, left the Chamber, saying, "This is a mere skirmish. The real battle is coming."

This is the man who saw France through. In years to come Americans may learn that this too is the man who not only saw America through as well as France, but who saved America from some of the blunders which her inexperience and her over-trustfulness in theories might have led her into. Clemenceau has been called a realist, as if that were a reproach. In fact, it is one of his greatest virtues that he never loses sight of the facts that are before his eyes. Sometimes it seems to be a rare virtue. And Clemenceau has proved that it is perfectly compatible with a sound and unquenchable idealism. Indeed, the only idealist that gets very far is the one who either voluntarily takes account or against his will is required to take account of facts. Perhaps the greatest service that Clemenceau has rendered in the Peace Conference has been not only in taking account of facts himself, but in requiring others associated with him to take account of facts too.

## RACIAL TENSION AND RACE RIOTS

DURING the last weeks of July our National capital witnessed race riots which recall in many ways the outbreaks which occurred in Atlanta in 1906. Following the riots in Washington equally serious racial warfare broke out in Chicago. In both cities uncontrolled mobs swept through the streets with the lawless bravado of Mexican bandits. In both cities white hoodlums, acting upon the stimulus of racial hatred, seized upon trivial incidents and unproved crimes as an excuse for indulging in man-hunts.

The Outlook has received from a special correspondent in Washington, who

was an eye-witness of many of the scenes of disorder in that city, an impartial account of the tragic hours which disgraced our National capital. Since the situation in Washington cannot be judged without a clear comprehension of the facts, we quote here at length from our correspondent's narrative:

"Between June 25 and July 7 four or five attempts to commit rape, one of them successful, occurred in an outlying quarter of the city. Descriptions of the assailant in the several cases convinced high police officials that only one Negro was responsible for these crimes. Following July 7 a few other instances were reported, some of which proved groundless, others were merely cases where women were jostled by Negroes; but the public, not weighing the evidence, came pretty generally to believe that an epidemic of crimes against white women was abroad. The wife of a soldier returning from her work shortly after ten o'clock, July 18, was jostled by two Negroes, but within call of several white men. The case furnished the immediate cause of the first riot, which occurred in the southwest section of the city on the following (Saturday) night. A mob of four or five hundred, led by soldiers who sought to avenge what they held to be an attempted assault on the wife of a brother soldier, were dispersed by the police and provost guard after beating two Negroes, one of whom was fifty-five years old. Early Sunday morning a policeman in the southwest section was shot and badly wounded by a Negro whom he had challenged. Between ten o'clock and midnight Sunday night groups of soldiers, sailors, and civilians (none of these groups formidable) pursued and attacked individual Negroes on Pennsylvania Avenue between Seventh Street and the Treasury, carrying their operations to the north front of the latter, and even as far as the White House. Innocent Negroes going home from their work were dragged from street cars and brutally beaten.

"Failure of the police to check the rioters promptly, and in certain instances an attitude on their part of seeming indifference, filled the mob with contempt of authority and set the stage for the demonstration of the following night. In behalf of the police, it may be said that their number—about eight hundred and forty to a population estimated by the Census authorities a year ago as at four hundred and one thousand—has long been complained of as wholly inadequate. Fully a third of the force, moreover, are new men, chiefly discharged soldiers and unfamiliar with their new duties.

"In the early hours of Monday morning the attacks on Negroes were carried into sections where the black population is heavy. The whole Negro element of

Washington became suddenly aware of a war on their race, which spared no man of color and stopped not to determine whether or not he belonged to the large class of industrious and orderly Negroes in the city. Always more or less suspicious of the white police, who in Washington outnumber the Negro police about twenty-seven to one, and believing that a Negro on arrest is treated more harshly than a white man, by Monday night the colored population held themselves to be without police protection. The mob element among the blacks then armed for war, while many of the better element of their race armed in obedience to the first law of nature.

"That night, the determined efforts of the police, aided by cavalry, infantry, marines, and citizens, were powerless to quell the mobs that surged through the principal business streets and in the black districts. The result was that two whites, one of them a policeman, and two blacks were killed, and hundreds, instead of scores, as on the previous evening, wounded. Subsequent deaths as the result of the riots and their aftermath have brought the number of fatalities up to seven.

"On Tuesday evening and throughout the remainder of the week, except for the presence of military patrols, the streets of Washington have presented an air of unusual quiet.

"The mobs that broke the long record of good order in the National capital—for since 1867, when the Know-Nothing party imported a band of thugs from Baltimore to stage an election riot, there has been no demonstration of factions worthy to be called a riot—were made up almost wholly of boys between eighteen and twenty-five years of age. In part these were composed of young roughs of the city. The rest were soldiers and sailors, either discharged or from near-by camps, and from their appearance doubtless of the hoodlum element of their home towns. The hours they enjoyed in the lust of man-hunting may make these latter especially dangerous in returning to their homes and communicating to their companions the mob spirit. No less dangerous, however, to law and order in this country is the existence of a considerable class in the population, in Washington as well as elsewhere, who, while taking no active part in mob violence, still hold to the belief that only an indiscriminate war on the Negroes can check the individuals who from time to time attempt crimes on white women. How futile the weapon is, however, is seen by the fact that on the third night of the rioting in Washington, still another attempt to assault a white woman was reported just outside the district line in Maryland.

"Before this country entered the great

war the Washington police were better acquainted than they are at present with the Negroes of that city and in the main regarded them as law-abiding. Of late, with the great influx of a new and temporary population, generally white, have come many Negroes, and of this number some of vicious character from the States farther South. High wages paid Negro labor during and since the war have, moreover, tended to increase such ill feeling as already existed in certain classes of the whites against the Negroes, in that the less thrifty of the latter have made poor use of their opportunity—stopping work as soon as they had their week's unusual wages—and some others in their prosperity have become too assertive. This is an indictment to which the great body of Negroes in Washington should not be subjected. The long record of peaceful relations between whites and blacks in the city, where each race is dependent upon the other to an extent unknown to the majority of American cities, should for the good of all concerned be resumed at once. Indeed, on the day after each night's disorder there was no indication on the streets or in places of business that the usual relations between the two races had been at all affected. The leaders of the colored people in Washington have in the past month again and again offered their aid to assist the authorities in apprehending Negro offenders."

According to the newspaper accounts, the Chicago riots, which have been fully as serious, if not more so, than the Washington disorders, were set in motion by an incident at one of the bathing beaches. A Negro boy, it is said, drifted over on a raft from the section of the beach devoted to Negroes to that reserved for white bathers. Stones were thrown, and bathers on both sides of the line of demarcation took up the quarrel. The disorder rapidly spread beyond the beaches, until by midnight on July 28 it is stated that some fourteen men had been killed and seventy-six wounded; and a few hours later the number reported killed reached thirty and the number injured amounted to hundreds. Of course to say that such a social disaster was "caused" by the incident at the bathing beach is like saying that a single match was the sole cause of the loss of life and property in any of the great munition explosions which occurred during the great war. A match can start a conflagration, but it can do so only if it is placed in proximity to explosives and inflammable material.

Even if it is true, as our correspondent from Washington believes, that the Washington riots were purely local in origin, it cannot be denied that the whole situation between the races in America is full of social dynamite, and only careful

and courageous action of the officials who are charged with maintaining order and the good judgment and restraint of leaders, both white and colored, can forestall disaster of even greater magnitude than that which has already occurred.

What are the underlying causes of the situation which exists in this country today? The causes are complex and not easily to be determined; but some of the elements which enter into these causes may be summarized here.

The Negro is to-day growing increasingly prosperous. With prosperity he has become more and more an economic rival of white men laboring within the same industrial field. With prosperity has come a natural and wholesome desire for increased social and political independence. The high prices paid for cotton during the war taught many Negroes a

way out of the agricultural peonage to which in many sections in the South they had been subjected. The high prices paid for all kinds of labor during the war gave to Negroes, unskilled and skilled, an opportunity to enter industries and sections of the country into which they had never been able to penetrate before. With this growing opportunity for independence of action came a natural revulsion against the enforced servility to which the bulk of the Negro race has been subjected. Nor can the factor of military service be ignored as one which has increased, not only the self-confidence of our Negro citizens, but also the desire to see that self-confidence, developed in the service of the Nation, acknowledged by the Nation at large. With this growth in self-confidence there has been, naturally, an increase in the defects of that quality—

self-assertiveness and obtrusiveness. The road from racial servility and racial arrogance to interracial courtesy is one which large elements of our population, both black and white, have found hard to traverse.

That this impulse toward better social conditions for the Negro has aroused passionate and primitive resentment in many parts of the country, chiefly among whites who are nearest to being on an economic plane with the mass of Negro labor, is a matter for careful and speedy consideration by the Government. In times of disorder in a democracy it is, moreover, natural for the people to look to their elected leader. On such occasions in the past the Presidential office has proved to be a channel for the expression of the National will and an instrument of National action.

## ON A BARBLESS HOOK

BY HAROLD TROWBRIDGE PULSIFER

**A**ROUND the shores of the little lake great spruce trees shot up from the water's edge. Here and there the lighter green of birch and swamp maple fringed the circle of somber and towering evergreens. A wood duck and her brood paddled across the pond, the long V of their wake vanishing only as it disappeared in the lily-pads that covered the shoals. There was no wind and the sun was high in the sky.

It was a perfect day—for everything but fishing. The shallows and the deeps alike refused to give up the living rainbows that lurked within them. From lily-pads and sunken rocks not even the swirl of a back fin rewarded the single fly that dropped ever so lightly at the end of my nine-foot tapered leader.

Noon came, and my boat was headed for the shore. As we turned homeward a patch of lily-pads caught my eye. "Wait," I said; "there's one spot I haven't cast over yet. Hold her up while I change flies for the last time to-day." My guide back-paddled slowly as I searched through my fly box for a feathered insect that bore promise of appealing to the taste of some fastidious trout. "Try that gray drake we had on last night. It worked good then," volunteered the paddle wielder. "It's not dusk now," I objected. "There's no living insect like that gray drake within a mile of this pond, and Mr. Rhead's feelings will be hurt if I use one of his flies without previously conducting a scientific research into the family antecedents of all the winged life of northeastern America." To all of which my guide only responded, with suspicious patience, "Put it on, mister."

So I put it on, despite the knowledge that I was violating all the canons of the law according to Mr. Louis Rhead, and began to lengthen out my line until I

had enough to reach the inviting-looking pads some forty feet away.

Then I let the fly drop into the water. I said "into the water," but the expression is inaccurate, for the water rose up to meet the descending fly. Have you ever seen a beaver dive? Just such an upheaval burst forth from the water. My reel sang and my rod arched its back like an angry cat.

But this is not a story of "how I caught a trout without the use of dynamite." It is not even a story at all. If I have lured any reader thus far under false pretenses, I ask to be forgiven, and if the reader happens to be an angler I beg him or her to go on.

As I was saying, my reel sang, my rod arched, and in due course of time my trout decided that discretion was the better part of valor and came in towards the boat to negotiate a surrender with full military honors. For a moment I watched him, sixteen inches of perfect trouthood, and then, slacking my line, bade him depart in peace. But he refused to depart. I brought him back to the boat. My guide slipped the net beneath him, and after carefully wetting his hand, held him up to take out the hook. What a beauty he was, black of back, golden of belly, and spotted as vividly as any trout that has lived all his life in swift cold water!

But the hook did not slip out as easily as I had hoped it would. I saw my guide's fingers deep within the trout's distended jaws. "It's down in his throat," he said, anxiously. "There! now I've got it." He held the trout over the edge of the boat and let him slip gently into the water.

For an instant the fish floated right side up—then he keeled over, and, his white belly gleaming up through the water, sank slowly out of sight. My guide and I looked at each other in silence. "You and I have been fishing," I said at last,

"most of the time for the last three seasons with barbless hooks. From now on we fish all the time with barbless hooks and nothing else." "Mister," said my guide, "I am with you."

Thus ends the reading of the text and begins the sermon. It is a sermon that is not intended primarily for those who fish the exhausted streams that abound in long-settled regions, though perhaps they may find something of profit therein. It is a sermon intended for those who go afield to wild waters where more fish are to be found than any man's frying-pan can hold.

Twenty and thirty years ago the great majority of those who fished in wild waters carried home all the trout they caught and then threw away the fish they did not desire to eat. At one preserve with which I happen to be familiar the story goes that the old-timers kept barrels standing in front of the club-house in which to deposit their surplus catch. These barrels, when filled to overflowing, were taken into the woods and buried.

Happily, a generation has grown up since then which knows not this ancient extravagance and which has come to look upon the man who brings in more fish than he needs for his own use as a creature not distantly related to the genus *Sus*—and no credit to his porcine cousins at that!

But not bringing in fish and returning these same fish to the water unharmed are not necessarily synonymous actions. Burying a barbed hook in a fish's throat is not the only way to kill a trout. A trout will frequently die if the protecting slime that covers its body is broken by the dry hands of the careless angler. Trout will die, too, if their gills are bruised either by the hands of the angler or the meshes of his net. They will die if their tongues are torn, or if they are



stunned by the over-zealous angler who strikes hard enough to send them hurtling through the air to land with a thud against the side of his boat.

From this catalogue of sudden death there is but one path of escape. It is a path that has been known for years, but there are few, very few, anglers who follow it even at this late date when we have learned to talk so glibly of "conserving our National resources." In the contest between fishing conversation and fishing conservation conversation has won out by enough rods, links, and poles to equip a regiment of surveyors.

Why is it that so few anglers have become converts to the barbless hook? If angling is the art that so many users of barbed hooks aver it to be, surely no finer development could be found than the simple substitution of barbless hooks for the tearing and mutilating instruments now in use in practically all waters.

The slowness with which the barbless hook, which is simply a grown-up edition of the bent pin of childhood, has made its way towards popularity with fly-fishermen is hard to understand. It is not because fishing with barbless hooks is an art only within the province of the expert. I am only a passing angler, yet I have landed without any great difficulty pound-and-a-half trout on a barbless No. 10 in quiet water, have caught half-pounders in swift water, and have even brought safely to net several landlocked salmon, of no great size, but with all the pyrotechnic instincts of their athletic clan.

I lose only a few more fish on a barbless hook than I do on its barbed and barbarous cousin. And to offset this trifling and well-deserved loss I have learned more about the proper handling of rod and line from a single season's use of the barbless hook than I could otherwise have learned in several years' experience with the ordinary hooks of commerce. What I catch I deserve. What I do not wish to keep I know I can release without damage, and generally without handling of any kind. In one morning's fishing out of fifty successive fish which I hooked I found it only necessary to take three out of the water in order to release them from the line. The rest were dropped, when I assented, merely by slacking my line for an instant. And of the three taken out of the water two dropped off as they came over the side of the boat, and only one required an instant's touch before the hook could be slipped from his jaw. If you were a life insurance agent, would you prefer to insure the lives of those fifty fish or of fifty others held tightly between thumb and index fingers while some great man giant tore a barbed hook from their mouths?

There is one reason, perhaps, why barbless fishing has not gained ground as it should. Very few fishing-tackle stores carry barbless hooks, and those that do carry only a limited variety of flies tied upon these excellent instruments. The hooks are, to the best of my knowledge and belief, imported at present from England, and the angler who really desires

to equip himself completely with barbless flies must go to the trouble of ordering a set especially tied.

It is true that the barbs can be broken or filed from the regular hooks of commerce, but it is hard to approach by such a process the smoothness of the real barbless hooks. But it is very well worth while trying as the first step of the angler's initiation into the cleanest and fairest type of fly-fishing that exists. First, break or file the barbs from your hooks, and then when you have become converted to this partial form of barblessness, go to your fishing-tackle dealer and keep asking for flies tied on barbless hooks until he finds them for you. If you create a demand, your dealer will create a supply. At least that is what some economists tell us.

Do not be afraid to join the slowly growing fraternity of anglers of those whose password is, "We put 'em back alive." The first evening when the fish are rising well try out a barbless fly. You may lose a few fish which otherwise you could have caught. But not many. Once on the hook, play your fish delicately, keep him deep and well out from the boat or shore until he tires. Never give him an inch of slack line if your frying-pan is looking to you to fill its sputtering maw. What you get you will deserve by all the canons of good fishing, and when you lose or put back fish your dreams will not be troubled with the speckled and reproachful ghosts of trout that will never rise to another Parmachene Belle!

## THE FOURTEENTH OF JULY AT PARIS

STAFF CORRESPONDENCE BY ELBERT FRANCIS BALDWIN

Paris, July 14, 1919.

**4:30 A.M. Gare St. Lazare.** Even at this very early hour Paris is full of people and movement. Motors, trams, auto-buses, are going full tilt, passers-by too.

**5 a.m. Boulevard Montmartre.** You have to walk a mile on these Grands Boulevards before you can cross them at any cross streets. On either side of the Boulevard stands a solid line of soldiers, shoulder to shoulder.

**5:30 a.m. Louvre.** The crowd pours through the street arteries under the great palace of the Louvre and wears a smile of relief. For after a fortnight's chilly, cloudy weather the sun is shining on this day of days for France. It is her birthday.

**6 a.m. Pantheon.** The sun doubles the gayety and effect of the decoration colors. In any event, there would have been decorations a-plenty to-day to mark the liberty won in the French Revolution a century and more ago. But these that we see this morning are unprecedented decorations.

**6:30 a.m. Luxembourg Gardens.** And so, sitting at a second cup of coffee, I behold this morning a Paris of never so

great a population. Thousands of visitors have spent the night in the open air.

**7 a.m. Place de la Concorde.** Hereabouts the streets, squares, bridges, are jammed with people; windows, balconies, roofs, and even chimneys, are black, brown, blue, red, yellow, with the costumes of men, women, and children who have already taken their places in order to see the parade. Nor are they the first. Here and there you find whole families who have been sleeping on their own camp-stools which they have brought with them from afar and eating out of capacious lunch-baskets. All night the trees bordering the Place and along the Avenue des Champs Élysées have been bearing human fruit. Boys and men are there, like so many birds.

**7:30 a.m. Élysée Palace Hotel.** Our Army men have been occupying this hotel as a headquarters, as have the English the Hotel Astoria, between us and the Arc de Triomphe, just up the Champs Élysées a few blocks. Both hotels are now black with humanity even to the siren on the Astoria roof. In that noted hostelry William II expected to lunch after he entered Paris!

**8 a.m. Avenue du Bois.** The sun is now full upon the Triumphal Arch, close by. The chains which guard the entrance to the Arch have been removed.

The ceremony will be begun by a delegation of a thousand men from those who have been maimed in the war. They will advance through the Arch to the cenotaph erected last week to the memory of the dead in the war and will salute that altar before taking seats reserved for them. (The first thought of France always goes to her dead.) Very many of the *mutilés* have one leg, one arm, one eye gone. Many are on crutches. Nearly all wear medals—the Croix de Guerre or the Legion of Honor or the Médaille Militaire. Some cannot walk; some, with both legs gone, can never walk. These are wheeled on long, low chairs by the more able-bodied wounded or by nurses. Some of the *mutilés* are totally blind and are led by their comrades. But their faces are transfigured. Tears streaming down his face, one of the blind exclaimed: "I feel it all. I see!"

**8:30 a.m. Avenue de la Grande Armée.** From my perch here, to which I hastened half an hour ago, I can watch the procession

pass along this, its first street, and can also see it pass under the Arc de Triomphe near by. With the broad Avenue des Champs Élysées, the equally broad Avenue de la Grande Armée forms a west-to-east line through the Arch. The ample sidewalks are densely crowded; it is hard to wedge your way through. Those persons who have not been able to elevate themselves over the heads of others on chairs, stages, or step-ladders have discovered that, after all, they are favored; they are now gazing up into the tilted tinted glass signs over the shops, which perfectly reflect what is going on in the middle of the street.

A cannon booms, its echo taken up by the cheering thousands on the sidewalks and balconies and roofs and wherever they can find place. The procession is starting from the Porte Maillot, which leads from the suburb of Neuilly into the city proper.

In less time than one would fancy a squadron of the Republican Guard, in gala attire, comes in sight, a serried rank of red, black, white, and glittering brass.

Then a space of twenty yards or so, and a mighty shout rises from the people. For there, riding side by side, are Joffre and Foch. The two Marshals appear like two slowly moving statues, representing the genius and glory of France. They seem to unite all a warrior's qualities—the cold head, the warm heart; originality and initiative, energy and efficiency; finally, the readiness to sacrifice, whether themselves, their men, or their territory. Of course the two Marshals stand specially for the Marne; one for the first battle there, nearly five years ago, and the other for the second battle, a year ago. The relief of the crowd on seeing Joffre actually in the parade finds quick expression. By an incredible and painful oversight or intention (which recalls the treatment of General Wood at home), the name of the hero who had saved Paris in 1914 had not appeared in the official announcements. "L'Intransigeant" and other papers made such a protest that the blunder was atoned for as far as could be. As he passes "Papa Joffre" looks portlier and more paternal than ever. But those of us who are his special admirers fancy that we detect a sadness in his face—as of one who had met a new disillusionment. Foch's attitude towards his senior is admirable—he always keeps his horse just the least bit in the rear of Joffre's mount. Each Marshal wears the uniform in which he has become best known: Joffre in black dolman and red trousers and Foch wholly in gray.

As Commander-in-Chief of the Allied Forces, Foch leads detachments from those forces. First comes Foch's Staff, a large body of well-mounted officers. Then (as seems appropriate to us Americans!) come our own detachments in their alert, special West Point step—a hundred and thirty instead of the usual hundred and twenty steps to the minute. Our men are in ideally exact block formation. Step and formation receive instant and enthusiastic appreciation from

the people. It is inspiring to see our flag and to observe every one saluting it. French hats come off quickly to it, their wearers remembering that the presence of our troops probably saved France from a German peace. But the American onlooker thinks, "We might have sent men two years sooner."

Our soldiers are headed by martial, stern-looking General Pershing. His cap visor and his chin seem on about the same angle.

The composite battalion of infantry, made up of the best men from all the divisions, is followed by a naval detachment, which is getting even greater applause from the crowd. Yet, despite the bands' "Over There," all our men look a bit solemn, and a voice near me rings out: "*Souriez un peu.*"

The "smile a little" has its effect upon the heavier-moving, less military-looking Belgians who follow more smilingly, General Guillaing at their head. Their appearance in the mass is more soldierly, however, than that indicated by the occasional Belgian one sees on the boulevards, with the absurd little tassel on his cap. One forgets the tassels nevertheless now that he sees the battle-scarred flags surmounted by the Belgian lion and bearing names tragically memorable to all the world.

Following the Belgians come the British. Field-Marshal Sir Douglas Haig, Commander-in-Chief, leads them. One thinks of a Briton as more impassive than a Frenchman, yet of all the generals so far Sir Douglas acknowledges more continually than does any other the spectators' plaudits. Next to the satisfaction of finding Marshal Joffre in the parade is the people's pleasure in seeing Marshal Haig there, for they had not been informed that he would be. As have been all Parisians throughout the war, so the people about me are much impressed by the British officers' smart appearance. To-day they are equally impressed by the scarlet, gold-fringed flags—some of those flags tattered with much history-making. The onlookers are now frankly admiring the supple, muscular quality of the men trudging by, the bare-kneed Scotch and the bluejackets being the most warmly received. As the latter swing along, who can escape the conviction that they represent the mightiest single force in the world to-day? And to the American spectator the thought is not absent that but for them the Boche might have appeared in force at our own doors also.

Now come the Italians, briskly moving to the strains of their national anthem. I expected to hear a sharp comment or two concerning the crisis at Fiume the other day between some French and some Italians, but there are no such comments about me—only hearty applause, which the Alpini well deserve. Besides, the French can hardly forget the blood from the south spilled for them in the Champagne, where the Italian regiments lost half their effectives.

Now follow the Japanese, looking very

picturesque in their red-bound caps. Apparently the French have never seen a Japanese on horseback, and are agreeably surprised to see a number of them astride, yet the Japanese seem only so many bobbing Sphinxes, each wearing an inscrutable smile, the more inscrutable because of the proximity of the Chinese.

And here is another surprise—the Greeks, no longer in the short white skirt, but in tight white trousers.

Of all the nations, the Poles, now passing, are getting the most strenuous applause so far, save that for America. They are not many in number, but as their white eagle heaves in sight the past history, present plight, and future dreams of Poland seem to find vent in responsive shouts of sympathy.

Now follow the bronzed and swarthy Portuguese; well set-up Romans; nervous-looking, resolute Serbs; strange-looking agile Siamese; and, finally, the men who seem to come closest to the Poles in Parisian esteem, the Czechoslovaks, in dark-blue caps and many wearing the red *foutragère* won in the French army.

But where is Russia?—not Bolshevik Russia of the past year, but the Ally who sacrificed two million men that this Peace Day might come? Where are the representatives now in Paris of those martyrs?

Now there is appropriately a pause of some moments before the second half of the procession appears. It is led by the Commander-in-Chief of the French Army, the hero of Verdun, Marshal Pétain. He looks younger, he is more athletic and buoyant, slenderer, and more graceful than his portraits show. He sits his white horse with juvenile ease. He smiles frankly.

Behind him rides one who ought to be the fourth Marshal of France—Castelnau, who saved Nancy and the east front. Every one notes the black *brassard* on his arm; every one is saying, "He lost all his sons in the war."

A similar movement of sympathy there is as one-armed Gouraud rides by. He is the symbol of duty and sacrifice. Of the other generals, Mangin, the square-jawed, gets the lion's share of applause. All know the story of the final phase of the war and of Mangin's tenacity in grappling with the Boche, in downing him, and in holding him down.

But what shall we say of the *poilu* himself?—our *poilu* too, as he seems, for not only did he fight from the first day to the last day of the war, he fought for all of us. There are many of him, representing the twenty-one corps of the army proper, a company from each regiment which had earned the *foutragère* of the highest rank. They pass by to the music of the "Chant du Départ," the "Marche Lorraine," the "Sambre-et-Meuse." They pass by bearing flags full of holes.

Then come the armies of the Orient and of Africa—yellow and black-skinned men, in their midst a scarlet-robed *cavalier* riding majestically along on his Arab steed with its gold harness.

Now follow men from the navy. Admiral Ronarc'h at their head; the cavalry.

with General Féraud ; the artillery, with General Herr ; the airmen, with Fonck as the central figure.

The procession has taken two hours to pass. But other men also follow—the heroes who have given their lives for La

Patrie. They indeed do not merely follow. They are everywhere. One feels their presence in all the ranks of marching men.

## WHAT THE PACIFIC NORTHWEST THINKS ABOUT THE LEAGUE AND THE TREATY

BY FREDERICK M. DAVENPORT

Mr. Davenport has just returned from the Pacific Northwest, where for purposes official and unofficial he has been inquiring into the sentiment of the people of that part of the country with respect to the League of Nations and the Treaty of Peace. He finds in that virile section of America a strong feeling that the League and the Treaty ought to be ratified, but also an equally powerful conviction that the interests of the United States should be thoroughly safeguarded by Senate interpretations which will give this country such a wisely flexible relation to the League Covenant that we shall not be entangled into weakness but left free for the highest moral leadership and service among the nations.—THE EDITORS.

I HAVE formed a habit of going into the West to find out what America is thinking. If you give the East time, you will get the American reaction there. But the democratic reactions originate in the East with difficulty. There are more distractions and cross-currents in the National life this side of the prairies. What the West is thinking usually soon in substance America will be thinking—with certain modifications in judgment that will be made by the conservative East. Out where the great reaches of prairie horizon and the peaks of the Rockies are there is instinctive America ; homogeneous, human folks full of a prosperous energy and a native practical idealism.

I went out this time over the Northern route, through Minnesota, the Dakotas, Montana, Oregon, and Washington. Montana, northern Wyoming, and southern Alberta in Canada constitute this year a great drought belt, and the condition of the crops and the cattle is extremely hazardous. Horses in Montana are being sold for a song, and the transportation system of that section is being organized to ship out great numbers of sheep and cattle for water and grazing in the States farther east. But in Minnesota and the Dakotas, and in most of the other great Western States, the crop outlook is generous in the extreme, wheat ninety-five per cent perfect and other grains in proportion.

Barns filled with plenty, granaries overflowing, how sufficient unto itself the great Central West is ! That is the reason that for once the natural instinct of the West failed early in the great war. The whole thing was too far away, too removed from the real, too disconnected with the actual ! So now, I think, the prairie West has given none too much thought to the problems of readjustment following the war. The prairie West does not know, does not need to know, the meaning of the word reconstruction. Take any one of the many self-sufficing cities of plenty, like Aberdeen, in South Dakota, a city of seventeen thousand souls. As I stood on the corner one evening and talked to a well-informed citizen of the community he said to me : "There are no poor people here at all. At least not since we went dry, a few years ago. Nobody in jail, the sheriff

nothing to do. Most of the farmers live in town and go out each day to their work, leaving a hired man on the place. Some farm land is worth \$200 an acre near town. Common laborers get fifty cents an hour, carpenters seventy-five and eighty cents. The rate for harvest hands was fixed last year by the Commercial Board of Aberdeen at \$5 per day and board."

I marveled at the vast array of autos parked in the main street in the cool of the evening and the further stream of them in both directions. Just then a rather antiquated trolley bumped by. "Trolleys here are bum," said my friend, "and the main reason is that everybody has an auto and everybody gets out in the evening for a joy-ride." I observed a strapping young woman riding by astride a very good saddle horse. "Is there much horseback-riding out here any more ?" I asked. "Not so much any more. Everybody has an auto in the wheat country. That young woman on horseback is the head waitress of the leading hotel here." It is no use stopping in Aberdeen to find out how to mend the world. She simply does not need mending in Aberdeen !

But when you get into the Pacific Northwest, into Washington and Oregon, it is different. Out there the West is far more sensitive, more acute in its reaction upon present international relations. Out there the Pacific West realizes that it is close up against the great war problems of the coming centuries. And the Pacific Northwest is worth listening to in this critical hour. And this is their reaction so far as I have been able to gather it from listening-posts of vantage.

The folks in the Pacific Northwest think it is a mistake to pound the President. They don't want to see him pounded. The more of that, the more the Republican cause is weakened by men of the Sherman of Illinois or the irreconcilable Borah type. They regard this sort of thing as political antics, as straining to make an issue. They are beginning to get into a critical temper of mind themselves, but they prefer to stick to the main question. It is not so much their adoration of the President. They express a great deal of quiet disapproval of the President. It is rather their sense that we are confronted

with an issue too profound to be muddled with aspersions upon personalities.

The Northwest has been in some danger, and still is in some danger, of being stampeded for the Wilson League of Nations by post-war emotionalism, by a feeling of yearning for peace. "We want a League of Nations"—as a slogan, a shibboleth—if played upon skillfully without check or criticism, might become as deadly to genuine patriotism and insight now as "he kept us out of war" was in 1916. And so when the President got off the George Washington the other day and, seeing the masses of his countrymen assembled to greet him, began to repeat, "I believed, and now I know, that the American people want a League of Nations," a shiver passed through the backbone of the more thoughtful people in the Northwest, even on a very hot day. "There he goes again," reflecting men began to say ; "now for another rush of emotional sentiment that will drive the country off its feet, as in 1916." There is no doubt either that the people of the West do want a League of Nations. And the party or the political leadership denying it to them in substance would have rough treatment in that section of the country in the coming Presidential conflict. The thing which thoughtful men fear is, not ratification of the substance of the Covenant and permanent union with our allies, but the uncritical, unreserved acceptance of certain proposals in the instrument which have an iniquitous look from the standpoint of the welfare of America and the world.

In the Pacific West the Shantung settlement is the provision which will act as a center of anchorage, while the mass of the people are getting into a frame of mind to sit up and take due and proper notice of the whole programme of Versailles. Nowhere on the Pacific coast is there friendship for the Japanese. On the other hand, the earlier attitude toward the Chinese has entirely changed. The whole Kearney sand-lot hostility has passed away. The steady efficiency, the modesty, the trading honor of the Chinaman, have won their way completely on the coast. "I would rather do business with a Chinaman than with a white man"—you often hear this. But the coast distrusts the Japanese. Insidious

scheming to get the advantage, lacking integrity, silently pushing the white man out of his seat on the land, in the restaurant, the hotel, the shipping industry, everywhere—this is at the present time the established reputation of the Japanese on our Western border. How unjust this wholesale judgment may be I have not the information or experience to say. But there is no doubt as to the universality of the opinion.

Shantung is a red flag to the Pacific West. They believe out there that Japan is entering upon the penetration of China with the assiduity and perfection of another Germany. So prominent and able an American as McClatchy, of the Sacramento "Bee," after a careful examination at first hand of the Japanese news service, reports that many Chinese newspapers have already been bought up by the Japanese and that a news service at less than cost is already furnished from Japan to many of the other Chinese papers. Here is a superior channel for the silent penetration of the mind of China, says McClatchy, so that it will become unconsciously servile to the political and industrial policies, the ideas, the leadership, of Japan. There is also widespread belief on the coast that Japan controls the present Chinese Government through bribes and will attempt to continue this course of corrupt penetration.

It would be too much to say that the whole coast is awake to the present peril of the Shantung provision in the Treaty, but the leaders of thought are, and the whole soil is fertile for the opposition which is sure to increase. Thoughtful men in the Northwest say that we are laying up for ourselves a day of wrath; some day, if we allow the Shantung settlement to pass without at least an enormous moral protest, we shall face the great catastrophe in Asia which we have just now faced in Europe.

"But what are you going to do about it?" says Ole Hanson, in a merry and scrappy mood. "While we were for the time being too halting and pusillanimous to go to the rescue of a stricken world France and England, driven to desperation, called upon Japan to aid, and Shantung is the price. What have we to say?" Much for the sake of Japan and the world, as well as America, is the serious answer of the coast. It was timid leadership which kept us out of the great war until it was almost too late; it shall not keep us now from deep moral protest about Shantung while yet there is time. Perhaps we cannot amend Shantung out of the Treaty without indefinitely postponing peace, which is a course unthinkable, but when we ratify the Pacific coast believes that we should confess before the world the reason for our share in the compounding of this great wrong. The Shantung settlement is contrary to our more enlightened foreign policy, to the policy of Hay and Root and Roosevelt. It is no answer for Japan to maintain that it is the extension of the Monroe Doctrine to the Far West. It is nothing of the sort. The Monroe Doctrine on our

Western Hemisphere has always protected the principle of freedom and nationality, and that not for ourselves alone. When we have seemed to infringe upon this principle, as in Central America in the case of a few petty and hopelessly backward communities, nevertheless it has been in the practical spirit of the protection of the freedom of the Western Hemisphere against the spread of the miasma of disorder, and we have acted in a very limited way. We have never attempted the imperialistic penetration of Japan in China and Korea. There has never been the slightest taint of imperialism about the Monroe Doctrine in the modern foreign policy of America. It has never been necessary for any commission of the Council of the Federation of the Churches of Christ of any nation to launch against us what the Commission of the Federation Council of America launched the other day against Japan in the matter of Korea, when, after long study of the situation in that unhappy island, the militaristic Government in power in Japan was charged by the Commission with having made the defenseless people of Korea the victims of massacre, ruthless suppression, and widespread brutality. The report appears to substantiate the charge that the Japanese colonial system which has been forced upon the Koreans is thoroughly Prussian in its military severity and in its treatment of the native population. Everywhere in Korea, it is stated in the report, the sword is the emblem of authority, and is even worn by male school-teachers in the school-room.

The Pacific coast believes that America should at least make a strenuous moral protest against the moral disaster of the Shantung settlement; not at all in the spirit of the wholesale condemnation of the Japanese Government and people, and distinguishing clearly between the reactionary and autocratic forces, on the one hand, and, on the other, the anti-militarist liberals of Japan who are slowly gaining the ascendancy. Thus will two ends be achieved—the strengthening of the hands of the great body of powerful Japanese liberals and the making more sure the carrying out of the unwritten promise of Japan to return Shantung to China after a period of reconstruction. Why the unwritten promise, says the Pacific Northwest? If Japan is to give Shantung back to China, why not put it on paper? In private matters we think suspiciously of men who say that they intend to do a thing but will not put it on paper.

It is not all idealism with the coast either. But the materialism of the situation happens strongly to reinforce the idealism. Forty-six million dollars' worth of American exports passed through Puget Sound to the Orient in the month of February alone. Europe will soon again produce her own manufactures and ask mainly for food from the United States. But the seven hundred millions of Asia, if Japan does not interfere, will furnish a limitless market for the manufactures of America.

The Pacific coast is canny enough to see this also.

The simon-pure, blown-in-the-bottle League Covenanters of the Northwest look askance at the French pact by which we agree with England to go to the help of France against Germany. This super-pact, say the League radicals, is an acknowledgment that something stronger than the League is needed to keep the peace of the world. And it is a dangerous acknowledgment to make. But the wiser heads agree that nothing could be more popular in this country than a pact by which America would go again to the help of France in a great emergency. France has always been standing at the Marne for civilization, and it is time, say they, that she knew she may have help at any hour of her need. At least America will feel that way until the future of the League is assured.

The Pacific Northwest wishes the League and the Treaty ratified. There can be no doubt about that. But just as the Northwest is strongly American, so, in my judgment, it will take strongly to the doctrine of reservations to safeguard America for her task of unique service to the world. As the most effective propagandist for the League Covenant in that part of the country, a man who is also a Republican said to me: "Granted ratification, we have no objection at all to reservations that will leave the United States free to act out herself, that will leave her in such a position that she will gradually gather to herself the friendship of the world." We were talking about Article X of the Covenant, in which the members of the League undertake day by day to sit in at disputes which involve external aggression against the territorial integrity and political independence of members of the League, and in which also we undertake to help to enforce the will of the League. "It is up to the Republican party to insist," said my sturdy Northwest covenant, "upon the League Covenant being made as flexible as possible as far as the United States is concerned. For us to mix in the petty quarrels of South America and Europe would be to diminish our prestige and our capacity for moral leadership. The natural attitude of the United States is a judicial aloofness that will make her will and purpose of the utmost value to the world in a great emergency. We are not fitted by tradition or experience to sit day by day at the political council table of the *status quo*."

Curiously enough, however, the Northwest does not wish Article X cut out. The Article seems to them important from the standpoint of the protection of small nations. But as for America's relation to the Article, they would like our position clearly stated in terms of the hands-off policy of our tradition, excepting those emergencies which are truly international in character and would be so regarded by the American Congress and American public opinion. They would like to see the relation of America



to Article X defined in terms of a reasonable and flexible aloofness. Here is a job, in the phraseology of reservations, for a master hand. They all agree that Elihu Root is the man to try it. I found that the Root reservations were as

well known and as much respected among the thoughtful people of the State of Washington as they are in the city of Washington. The Northwest will stand clearly for reservations in the interest of a pure Americanism. Out there they look

for the Republican party to assert a strong American position. They wish the League Covenant ratified, but they expect the Senate also to safeguard America for her unique service to the world.

*En route Eastward, July 22, 1919.*

## THE NEW NATION OF ASIA

INTERNAL STRIFE IN RUSSIA PRODUCES A SEPARATE GOVERNMENT IN SIBERIA,  
WHOSE PEOPLE ARE RUSHING RECONSTRUCTION EFFORTS AND FACING THE  
FUTURE WITH HIGH HOPES—AMERICA'S GREAT OPPORTUNITY THERE

BY CHARLES W. HOLMAN

When Herbert Hoover reached America, a few weeks after our declaration of war on Germany, and set about forming an organization that was to become the nucleus of the United States Food Administration staff, he invited Mr. Charles W. Holman, of Madison, Wisconsin, to take charge of the section having relations with the Nation's farm journals. In the spring of 1918 a possible world shortage of vegetable oils loomed big, and he sent Mr. Holman to Japan and Manchuria to make first-hand studies of production and stocks. Upon finishing his work in Manchuria, Mr. Holman was ordered to travel in Siberia and make various studies of the food supply and of the commercial organizations dealing with food. He first entered Siberia in the late summer of last year, and traveled from Vladivostok to Omsk, a distance of about four thousand miles. He took plenty of time to penetrate below the surface of Siberian life, and he did not confine his interviews to officials or business men. He visited Russians in their homes from the highest to the humblest, and he discovered that, despite the strange and tragic happenings in that land, they are, after all, just folks with plenty of common sense and with sanity that is now asserting itself. In this issue is presented the first of two articles by him giving a résumé of important social and political happenings in Siberia, and his conclusions deduced from a seven months' first-hand study among the people who are making the New Nation of Asia.—THE EDITORS.

A NEW nation has sprung up in Asia; its citizens, believing in the new freedom, may soon join the world family. That new nation is Siberia, the snowy domain on the northern rim of the Eastern world—a vast expanse, greater than Europe, of farming, mountain, and timber lands, rich in game, fur, and minerals—whose inhabitants are just glimpsing their own future as co-members of a commonwealth with a destiny all its own.

War, revolution, and Bolshevism overtook these people. They supported the war, welcomed the Revolution, and threw off Bolshevism as a poisonous thing. In that series of remarkable calamities that fell upon them they found a sense of national unity in their struggles. Still loyal to Russia, they have also come to feel that Siberia is something apart from Russia—something all their own.

Cut off from the mother country by natural land divisions and separated from contact with the good people of Russia by the Red Army which they are fighting in the Ural Mountain region, Siberians have been forced to "go on their own" in matters of government, and to seek assistance from the outside without regard to European Russia's problems. Those who now lead the people will have nothing more to do with Bolshevism except to fight it; therefore if the terrorists do not fall from the disintegration of Russia internally, since the Allies appear to have determined upon a policy of non-interference, the Siberian Government will undoubtedly announce the incompatibility of Bolshevism with the Siberian people's ideals, declare their independence of Russia, and ask for recognition as a new nation.

Two things only stand in the way of such action at the present time:

1. Hope that a peaceable solution of

Siberian problems will greatly influence the problem in Russia and the Siberian Government will gradually be recognized as the All-Russian Government.

2. Fear of Japan's aggressive policy in the Orient.

In its favor there is some reason to believe that Siberian autonomy would be a very good means to prevent a spread of Bolshevist doctrines eastward and to block whatever ambitions Japan might have in Russian territory on the principle of the right of weaker nations to international protection.

Those who formerly believed that exterminating Bolshevism in Siberia might be the means of ending it in Russia are now more inclined to consider the possibilities of Siberia as an independent unit of the Russian peoples. They see more clearly that popular government in Russia will be difficult so long as the country attempts to maintain itself as a whole. The area is too vast, the natural divisions of interest too varied, and the per capita progress in education too backward. Some think that the problem will be easier to solve if the people will form themselves into governmental units based upon natural land divisions and economic interests. Against this plan is a strong national pride which Americans understand very well. It is the same kind of pride that manifests itself now and then when some practical person suggests dividing the State of Texas or reforming the Constitution of Arkansas.

### RECENT EVENTS FIRE SIBERIAN HOPES

Recent events in Siberia strengthen the impression that it will seek autonomy and receive recognition. The most important of these was the agreement by which the present dictator of Siberia, Admiral Kolchak, whose administration is known as the Omsk Government,

arranged for the great Trans-Siberian Railway system in the territory acknowledging his authority—something like four thousand miles of line—to be taken over and operated by an international commission representing his Government, the United States, Italy, England, Japan, and France. Further, France is assisting the Admiral's Government by training his troops and England is aiding by furnishing equipment and munition to his armies. The United States also is doing something, having sent approximately eight thousand soldiers there to guard the railway, and now, by the terms of the arrangement, will operate the Trans-Siberian Railway on the American plan. Our plan of railway operation has also included the lending of several million dollars to the Russians for rehabilitating the Siberian system.

Economic causes may further influence Siberian hopes of autonomy; for the wise Russian living there knows that he cannot have trade relations with the mother country so long as Bolshevism reigns. The problem may be a long time in working itself out in European Russia, and he cannot afford to wait, for Siberia is destitute of nearly every article in a long list of imports and Siberian industries are well-nigh paralyzed for lack of essentials which can only be had from some outside supply. He is beginning, therefore, to think it out in somewhat the following way:

"Even if the Allies feed Russia, they will be very conservative about it, and will be more likely to draw upon the Siberian surplus food supply than their own because it is closer. They will be very reluctant to let in machinery parts and other things that city industries will need, because such will encourage the Bolsheviki.

"Now we are anti-Bolsheviki, but we

must convince the Allies that we really are, in order to procure a free trade intercourse. That is to say, we must practically give bond that the materials we import will not go into Russia to sustain the Lenine cause. The best way to do that is to convince the Allies that we Siberians are capable of running our own affairs, that we seek recognition of a government formed on liberal rather than revolutionary lines."

#### A GROWING SYMPATHY AMONG THE ALLIES

Sympathy for recognition of the Kolchak Government has been growing among the Allies, who have apparently abandoned hope of outside influence solving the internal problems of European Russia. They are now inclined to support the Kolchak Government, on the theory that it is showing a competence and a general support making it worthy of recognition.

Advices made public on April 19 by the Russian Ambassador to the United States have tended further to strengthen public confidence in America in the Kolchak rule. These advices from the Omsk Government's Minister of Foreign Affairs stated that the ready money in the state bank and treasury, which had been robbed by the Bolsheviks, had been increased from 213,000,000 rubles<sup>1</sup> in July of last year to 1,500,000,000 rubles.

Abolition of restrictions on deposits in credit institutions had during the first two months of the present year increased current accounts in private banking institutions by over 100,000,000 rubles. The payment of taxes and customs duties had increased from 925,000 rubles during the month of last July to over 12,000,000 rubles in February.

Receipts from railways, post, and telegraph amounted to over 105,000,000 rubles in February, or four times the amount taken in last July.

But the Government is running at high expense, having a military bill of over 30,000,000 rubles monthly and a railway deficit of 100,000,000 rubles monthly. It is also lending money to private institutions for the development of the natural resources of the country as well as extending credit to private banks. Its total monthly budget is approximately 600,000,000 rubles.

Against the deficit thus created the Kolchak Government has issued treasury notes to the extent of 3,500,000,000 rubles, of which on March 22 about 1,500,000,000 rubles had been put into circulation.

The Government is also taking steps to eliminate from Siberian affairs the Russian currency; if this were not done, the immense quantities of paper money in European Russia would be liable to swamp the new Government's attempt at reaching a financial soundness.

As a means of restoring financial confidence the Government is holding in

the state banks bullion reserves amounting to over 23,000,000 ounces of gold and approximately 14,300,000 ounces of silver.

The Government is also actively purchasing gold and platinum with its treasury notes and storing them for the protection of its credit. Two-thirds of the gold produced in Russia comes from Siberia, and ninety-three per cent of the world's platinum supply is to be had in the Ural Mountains, mainly on the Siberian slopes.

Manifestly the Kolchak administration cannot put itself on a good financial footing unless it swings loose from its present dreams of being an All Russian Government, asks for independence, issues its own money and absorbs all the former Russian currency in circulation in Siberia, and fixes a time after which Russian money will not be accepted for exchange of goods. That done, the Siberian people are in excellent position to readjust themselves quickly for trade with the outside world; and there is little doubt but the world will welcome such action.

#### IMMEDIATE EFFECTS OF RECOGNIZING THE OMSK GOVERNMENT

Kolchak has applied for recognition as the *de facto* Government of All Russia. In my judgment, it might be impracticable to grant him such consideration, for the body of the Russian people are not within his present jurisdiction or the present capacity of his Government to control. But to recognize his administration as the Government of an independent Siberia would be to save a large part of the world from Bolshevism and give to the new Russia that is to spring up in Siberia a chance for a future all its own. Some day that will probably come about, anyway.

Assuming recognition of Siberia as an independent state, what might we expect to be the immediate reaction?

1. Goods will move into Siberia more freely and all exports will move out, thus restoring the sadly disturbed balance of trade in that country.

2. A marvelous increase of population may be expected to pour into Siberia from stricken Russia; for the news of the peace and prosperity will have an immediate effect on the migrations of peoples.

3. Industries will revive and new industries will start up, so that Siberia can become industrially self-sufficient.

4. America and the other big nations will profit exceedingly by the reopening and development of an international trade with the Siberians. Opportunity will also be ours to share in the development of the internal resources by sending experts and builders who will show the Siberian people how to make the most of their opportunities.

#### FERTILE LANDS AND GROWING CITIES MAKE NEW NATION POSSIBLE

I went into Siberia after Bolshevism had been overthrown and stayed several months. I found many signs that the people were realizing their isolated position and feeling by virtue of this realiza-

tion a certain degree of national unity. If social demoralization had not overtaken Russia, perhaps this striving for nationality would not have been conscious for many years to come. Yet nature seems to have prepared the land to be inhabited some day by an independent nation.

The map shows northern Asia cut off from Europe by a chain of mountains, the Urals, that extend to the limits of the land. Rich mineral deposits lie mainly on the eastern slopes. The eastern watershed of these mountains drains toward the river Ob, one of the three great streams of Siberia, which, with their tributaries, constitute a remarkable arrangement of connected watercourses, enabling the people to transport commodities and communicate with each other by water routes. One may cross Siberia entirely by means of river travel, making only two or three portages. The Yenesei and the Lena Rivers, respectively, open the west central and east central regions to the Arctic Ocean through their tributaries. The Amur, in eastern Siberia, runs toward the Pacific Ocean and affords a wonderful outlet for farm products from the rich valleys that it drains. Mountains on the south in western Siberia form a natural barrier against the Mongolian peoples.

From the Urals eastward for nearly fifteen hundred miles stretches as fertile a land as the world affords. Within this area alone, inside the crop zone, will some day be a population greater than Germany now has. In middle Siberia woodland and mountain land alternate with valleys until one comes to the treeless sections bordering Manchuria. All in all, Siberia is separated from all other parts of the world except northern Manchuria by distinct geographical contrasts which isolate her and make a natural land for a new civilization.

Siberia has in all about three billion acres of land. Within her crop limits are 320,000,000 acres subject to agricultural development, while only 20,000,000 have been put under the plow. Notwithstanding the northern altitudes in which the country is situated, there are climatic reasons for good crop production. The winds that come from Turkestan blow warmly over the western part in spring and summer and give a short but quick growing season. In winter, however, the winds come from the north, bringing a temperature that averages from 20° to 40° below zero, Fahrenheit, and occasionally falls to below 50°.

The steppes, or plains, make an unparalleled opportunity for development of grain growing, and Siberian farmers have already gone in for it on a somewhat extensive scale. They get good yields too, in spite of their somewhat careless methods of farming, because the soil is still young and strong.

In western Siberia the grain production averaged an annual export of more than forty million bushels prior to the war. At the present time large reserves of wheat are held on farms by peasants. In all these western provinces hay is

<sup>1</sup> The exchange value of the ruble at the present time is about ten cents American gold.

grown in abundance, and oats, of which the army has great need. Barnaul, Semipalatinsk, Blisk, Achinsk, Kainsk, Novonikolaievsk, and Omsk are the great centers for marketing grain.

From Kurgan to Omsk and beyond Novonikolaievsk the dairy industry has reached considerable proportions. In 1917 more than 76,500,000 pounds of butter products were handled by one of the large co-operative organizations which had been designated agent for the Siberian Government's butter monopoly. In villages as far away from the railway as 160 miles, following the route of the railway, are some 3,000 creameries farmer-owned and operated on the co-operative plan. These creameries were built mainly after the Danish patterns. They send their butter to the large centers, where district offices assemble, grade, and prepare it for shipment. The sale of the butter for most of their creameries is handled by a central office at Omsk. Before the war this butter went by rail to two ports on the Baltic, to be shipped from there to England and other butter markets of the world. When war plunged the country into confusion, the dairy business was growing rapidly in Siberia. With the ejection of Bolshevism, the creamery organizations plan to revive world marketing and will compete with Denmark and the United States for European and South American trade.

But as one approaches middle Siberia, or that part dominated by Irkutsk and Chita, where the plains give way to mountains with small valleys, there is not sufficient food grown to feed the population living in both town and country. These districts import from western Siberia mainly, the majority of the people being occupied in city industries or in the mines which abound. They also draw upon Manchuria for large supplies of foodstuffs and for merchandise.

Until the railway was built and for a long time afterward river steamboats carried a large percentage of the local traffic, agriculture and factory development following their courses. With the advent of the railway cities located at the juncture of rail and river grew with phenomenal rapidity. Since the Bolshevik gained ascendancy in European Russia refugees have swelled their populations to almost double what they were at the beginning of hostilities. The refugees forced on these cities many problems of relief in connection with overcrowding, lack of bedding, rise of death rate from typhus, tuberculosis, and other causes incident to the peculiar condition of the time. At present the principal cities and their populations are: Kurgan, 30,000; Omsk, over 450,000; Tomsk, 175,000; Novonikolaievsk, 200,000; Chita, 40,000; Blagoveschensk, 30,000; Khabarovsk, 20,000; Vladivostok, 150,000. In addition Harbin, located in the Russian concession of North Manchuria, has about 125,000 people. There are numerous smaller communities both on and off the railway. In the principal places there are many industries, plenty of news-

papers; between them there is always more travel than the railway can possibly handle. All of this has tended to make the Siberians feel acquainted with one another, and acquaintance has led to some team-work.

#### A PEOPLE WITH A FREE PAST

There is a different side to the historical development of Siberia from that which ordinarily has reached the public knowledge. There was so much of tragic interest in the system of settling Siberia as a penal colony that the world rather forgot the preponderating facts of development in that land. The picture of the political exile becoming a prosperous citizen and somewhat reactionary as a result of his wealth has not yet been drawn; yet such transformations occurred in many a community. And some of the big names to be found in Siberian cities to-day—names known all over Russia—were borne by political discontents who a generation or two ago were sent out to the new land by a fearful Government and then forgotten. These discontented ones, after their terms of imprisonment or surveillance were over, felt at home and attracted to their land of exile and stayed on to make their fortunes in the new Russian world.

Other settlers were the Cossacks, those military families with special privileges, who were offered the choicest of the valley lands that skirted the frontier, which were settled on them by the Government to protect the Empire from outside enemies. The Cossack families grew up with a love of their country, and their children have no thought of life anywhere else. If they were to go into European Russia, they would in all likelihood return, just as the Westerner of the United States generally goes back home after a short visit to our Eastern cities, glad to have had his trip, but just as glad to get home again. It is much the same kind of a spirit, only it is modified by the long winters wherein there is so little light that it casts a gloom over the land; but the same gloom is also in old Russia.

Other settlers were peasants from land-hungry Russia, lured to try their fortunes in the wilds, with imagination inflamed by the Government colonization agents. These peasants were offered unusual opportunities when they settled in colonies. The Government encouraged transplanting of parts of villages from land-hungry districts, and granted to a village in Siberia a title in perpetuity to a large tract of land, giving occupancy rights to each male child of about forty-five acres of land. The Government allowed the settlers to arrange among themselves for the distribution of farms and the terms of tenure. The old Government provided for loans to settlers to help them get started in their new life. But these loans were rarely collected, and nobody thought much about repaying them, since upon particular occasions in the life of the royal family thousands of families would receive a remittance of their indebtedness.

But the method of settlement was businesslike and carried on by experts, who located desirable tracts, surveyed them, and in many ways offered valuable aid to home-seekers. When a group of families acquainted with one another in an overpopulated farming village of old Russia determined to try their joint luck in migrating to new lands, they took with them their customs and their methods of conducting themselves. They received also aid of various kinds from the local and provincial zemstvos.

These settlers, on reaching Siberia, dropped all remembrances of their life in Russia so far as they could. Likewise they dropped a certain respect for ancient institutions, such as the Orthodox Church and the Government. They also forgot in a measure the nearness of their former life to serfdom; for they were transplanted in a country without landlords, where a peasant was almost as good as any other person. In fact, many of the leading town citizens were the sons of peasants living out in the country districts. Life was not easy for these people; they carved a living out of new lands and sold their products for small money returns. Until the railway came, developing industry, and the war produced a rise in the prices of commodities to farmers all over the world, the Siberian peasant got only a little more from his products than was necessary for him to obtain in order to live. But he was a free man nevertheless, and he gloried in the fact that no landlords were around. He scratched the soil, for he was not overly educated, and he did not appreciate the value of modern implements until later years. But his lands were strong and there was a growing demand for his products, and he was making some important discoveries in connection with the operation of certain industries by means of co-operative societies that would later be of great importance to him.

In the towns a great trade grew up. At first the trade with Siberia was largely in the hands of certain well-known syndicates, who established chain stores and trading posts to the northern reaches of the rivers. These syndicates purchased from tribes and peasants farming products, pelts, and products of home-industry handicraft. They encouraged aborigines and settlers to get into their debt, just as did the large companies dealing with the early growers of California fruit products. They purchased raw products at low prices and sold their goods at Skylock quotations. Gradually the people relieved themselves to some extent of this economic servitude. They found competitive markets in the fairs, which they began in Siberia just as they had been running in Russia. Several big fairs finally became several hundred smaller ones; to these fairs came purchasers from Europe and America in the days after the railway was built.

#### HOW THE RAILWAY PRODUCED A SENSE OF NATIONALITY

In the eighties Siberia had attained about the same stage of development as

had the American colonies in 1776. Wagon trails and river routes formed the only means of communication. A great Imperial highway extended from Petrograd to Irkutsk. Along this highway the traders went, and along it the guards marched their prisoners to the mines of the Transbaikai. The overland trip was made on foot and took about two years; the trail was marked by many graves of prisoners who could not stand the journey's strain.

But a railway penetrating this country had long been a dream of the governing classes, and a few far-visioned ones saw in it a great strategic means of defense against enemies from the east who might some day try to grab Siberia from Russian sway. So on May 19, 1891, the first spade of dirt was thrown by the Grand Duke Nicholas, later destined to be deposed by his people and now thought to have been murdered by the Bolsheviks. This ceremony took place in Vladivostok.

It was a great feat of railway engineering to connect the Pacific with Petrograd; there were numerous mountain ranges to be crossed or tunneled. But the feat was accomplished and many parts of the line were double-tracked. The old Government equipped the line with rolling stock and motive power that compared favorably with that possessed by any country outside of America. The

tracks laid were broad-gauged. The freight cars at first were of the small eighteen-ton variety. The passenger cars ranged from finely built first-class compartment cars to fourth-class with no conveniences. There were about two engines for every mile of track. Numerous division points and roundhouses, excellent machine shops, fine stations, and pretentious general office buildings comprised the property.

Built as a part of the Imperial policy of defense, the road was not expected to make a profit and was never run as such. Its principal aim was to encourage Siberian development, to sustain large numbers of employees at satisfactory wages, and to serve as a military arm in case of war. Particularly was this the view taken in North Manchuria, through which a branch of the railway was extended, by agreement with the Chinese Government. There the Government not only built a splendid line, but also substantial brick and stone houses for the employees, who occupied them rent free; erected splendid railway club buildings, paying most of the operating expenses of these clubs; encouraged co-operative buying among the employees, and in general cared much more for their welfare than do most private railway companies of America. In the railway towns of North Manchuria the road itself

is the direct representative of the Government and must carry on those expenses in addition to transportation operations.

Where an avowed governmental policy was to have as many Russians earn a living from and off the railway as possible graft crept into every nook and corner of the system. The employees worked short hours and devised many ways of obtaining and taking "squeeze." For instance, car shortages had a miraculous way of appearing when cars were needed and disappearing when shippers slipped money into the outstretched palm of railway officials. It generally turned out that those who knew the ropes got their goods through always, while those who did not simply had to worry along until they learned that "squeeze" opened all doors in the old official life.

But the Russians felt that these were minor matters, after all; for Russian colonies flourished and life was pleasant, while railway control prevented the Japanese from including North Manchuria in their efforts to obtain greater trade domination of this new country. That very anti-Japanese feeling, together with the growth of population and increasing ease of communication, contributed to the enlargement of the Siberian people's sense of national unity. It often happened that when they talked of Russia they really meant Siberia.

*A second article on Siberia by Mr. Holman will appear in The Outlook next week*

## ITALY—AND THE NEXT WAR?

STAFF CORRESPONDENCE OF THE OUTLOOK FROM GREGORY MASON

"THERE have been two enemy countries before the Peace Conference, beaten Germany and victorious Italy."

This remark, made to me by an editor of the influential "Corriere della Sera," I think, is typical of the way most of his countrymen feel about the treatment Italy has received at the Peace Conference. It is unfortunate, and may in the future prove to be more unfortunate than we can now guess, that this great and growing member of the Allied group should be left to nurse a feeling of sullen hate toward every one. But that is about the way Italy feels now.

Part of this soreness may be due to Latin sensitiveness. But for most of it is there not a substantial justification? Why, as the Italians ask, should they alone of all the Allies be pointed at as imperialists? Is it not true by almost any fair test, as the Italians say, that if their peace claims are imperialistic the peace claims of most of their allies are also imperialistic? I am not taking sides or expressing an opinion one way or the other, but am only suggesting that it is important for America and Italy, which have had so many mutually helpful relations, to try to understand each other.

Then has not the essential difference

between the peace claims of Italy and the peace claims of her allies been just this: that the peace claims of Italy have offered deprivation to a now entirely friendly state, namely, Yugoslavia, while the peace claims of France, England, Czechoslovakia, Belgium, etc., have offered injury only to the common enemy? Is not that the reason why Italy's demand for additions of territory is denounced as "imperialistic" while not even a whisper of protest is heard against awarding to England, France, Czechoslovakia, and others large slices of new soil?

Japan, by the way, is in the same boat with Italy; the reason some public outcry has been raised against her programme of war rewards for herself is that it affects the interests of another Allied state—namely, China.

The Italians themselves, of course, have been shrewd enough to recognize the reason underlying the protests against their claims. I have before me a booklet of Italian propaganda in which several pages are devoted to statistics intended to show that if Italy's demands are imperialistic the demands of some of her allies are even more so. Thus, figures are given showing that the percentage of aliens in Alsace-Lorraine and in parts

of Germany and of old Austria-Hungary claimed by the Czechoslovaks and Jugoslavs is higher than in districts asked for by Italy, such as Istria and Fiume. And thus the Italians try to emphasize the fact that the Croats, Bosnians, and Slovenes have been among the fiercest enemies of the Allies throughout the war and ask how Italy's just claims can be held up by the opposition of these recent enemies. Thus also Signor Salvatore Barzilai, one of the Italian delegates to the Peace Conference, said to me:

"These pretensions which the Croats oppose to Italy's just claims seem very peculiar coming from people who up to the last moment took an active part in the war, fighting with a peculiar energy against Italy."

Perhaps any settlement reached in the controversy between the Italians and the Jugoslavs will be adhered to; at any rate, it is unfortunate that the Tardieu agreement giving autonomy to Fiume was not approved by the Jugoslavs. The breach that has been opened between the Italians and the Jugoslavs may be long in closing, if, indeed, it does not widen. All the sympathy and understanding of those of us who are friends of both the Adriatic nations will be required to bring them together in an amity which will leave



no opening for the growth of another European war.

The unpopularity of President Wilson in Italy to-day is colossal. This extends generally to all Americans. A few Italians attempt to discriminate, seeing that most of the American colonies in Italian cities have been inclined to take the Latin point of view. Thus my Italian journalist said to me:

"The danger is that, although Wilson stands alone on this issue among American statesmen, he will succeed in making all Americans hated by Italians."

In some respects the anti-American feeling in Italy seems almost to have been as bitter as it was in Spain at the beginning of the Spanish-American War. Two American officers told me that the proprietor of a restaurant in Rome asked them to leave with their dinner only half finished because an Italian officer who had just entered said that he would not eat while Americans were there.

Unfortunately, several things have occurred to keep the feeling high. The announcement that Japan had been granted what she asked for in Shantung brought out a rumble of protest from all over Italy. "And yet they say that Italians alone are imperialistic," was the complaint. Rumor has it that when President Wilson in a secret session of the Big Four, a day or two after the Shantung matter was settled, referred to the Pact of London as "imperialistic" Signor Orlando jumped to his feet, shouting:

"And what about Shantung?"

Afterward the Italian statesman is reported to have described President Wilson as being "more Jugoslav than a Yugoslav."

The now famous, or infamous, Pact of London has been battered about like a shuttlecock. Italy was willing to give up the Pact when she thought that her revised demands were to be granted, but when she felt the full strength of the opposition to her new demands she decided to cling to the full letter of the Pact. Hence she announced that she had changed her mind about giving up the Dodecanese Islands to the Greeks and would hang on to them by virtue of the Pact of London. This brought the Greeks into the controversy in full cry, which did not lessen the general hubbub. But the Italians said, with a good deal of force:

"You cannot make the Pact of London work against Italy both ways, and never for her. You cannot deny us Fiume one minute because it was not awarded to us by the Pact of London, and the next minute say that we are not entitled to the Dodecanese Islands, to which our claim is recognized by what you call that 'outrageously imperialistic secret treaty.'"

There has been an element of surprise about the opposition to Italy, which has made the injury to her feelings all the more poignant. "How can you compare us Italians with the Yugoslavs?" an Italian business man said to me. "It shows a lack of intellectuality on your part. They are mere barbarians, just entering the

purlieus of civilization. Our country is the mother of Western civilization."

Moreover, there have been several issues beyond the direct question of territory which have irritated the Italians. One has been the question of commercial interests behind governmental opposition to Italian claims. The Italians say that the Cunard Line has been working tooth and nail to have Fiume be made Jugoslav or international. The reason is, say the Italians, that the Cunard Line has long been guaranteed a minimum number of immigrants from Hungary each year which it transports to America from Fiume, and that the Italian immigration laws in regard to requirements for health, food, etc., aboard ship are stricter than the English line likes. The Italians declare, however, that these restrictions are to the advantage, not only of the immigrants, but of America as well, which will profit by receiving a higher grade of immigrants, or at least by receiving immigrants in better physical condition.

Another question which has nettled the Italians is the shipping question. They object to the Allied proposal to pool all the ships captured in Adriatic ports and then distribute them among the various Allies in accordance with the rate of losses suffered from enemy submarines. By this arrangement England would get more of these ships than any other nation, but the Italians point out that England has already replaced many of her losses with newly constructed ships, whereas the Italians, who lost almost half their merchant marine, have built hardly any new vessels. The Italian argument is that the ships taken in the Adriatic ought to be considered as belonging to the port of registry. By this method the Italians, of course, would get the ships captured by them in Trieste. The fairness of this is all the more evident, they say, inasmuch as many of these ships were built largely by Italian capital. (About three-quarters of the capital of the Austrian Lloyd is said to have been put up by Italians.) Italian food is eaten on these ships, and the vessels are manned mainly by Italian sailors.

"It's all a question of money—money, money, money," say the Italians. "On every point Italy is treated as if she were a beaten enemy, because she is not within the magic financial circle. Now our extreme Socialists are saying: 'We told you so. You see how little you are going to get for all your service and subservience to foreign capital. The French, British, and American capitalists will get all the plums. You see how foreign bankers control you.'"

There is a good deal of that sort of talk among the extreme Socialists of Italy. While the national crisis over Fiume and Dalmatia served to bring most of the parties closer together, in a sense it was easily capitalized as good propaganda by the proletarian internationalists. For it is not difficult for these Italian nationalists to make out a plausible case for the contention that Italy is being given a "dirty deal" in the race of national expansion. It is not only the Fiume and

Dalmatian question that is used as an example. "Look at the matter of colonies," you hear the Italian in the street say. "France and England are dividing up the German colonies. What does Italy get? By the Pact of London, at least, Italy was to have had the Dodecanese Islands and a big piece of land in Asia Minor around Adalia. Now, while England and France are going to get a lot in Asia Minor, we are told that the Pact of London is a disgraceful secret treaty which we must give up. Well, what are we going to get in Asia Minor? Is Italy the only nation that is asked to practice this new altruism and self-denial?" And so on. It has even come to a pass where the threat is openly made that Italy may be obliged to return to her old alliance with the Teutons. I quote the following from a booklet of Italian propaganda:

"Italy indeed, as she was once compelled to do, might selfishly find her safety in renewing her alliance with the Central Powers coalition, of which France and Great Britain would be alone to bear the brunt, since for a long time to come they will not be able to count on Russia to withstand a resuscitated Teuton might.

"Such an alliance would certainly be looked upon as the greatest misfortune here, but Italy might nevertheless be obliged to make a virtue of necessity if her strategical position should again be such as to imperil her very existence."

Although economic considerations have been, after all, perhaps the most powerful factors with both Italians and Slavs in the Adriatic controversy, it is surprising to what an extent the Italian launches his argument from the basis of Italy's military necessity. The talk of a coming war on the Adriatic is frank and frequent, and the Yugoslavs are openly named as the enemies of Italy in that war. I quote again from Italian propaganda:

"Italy is no imperialist nation. Her modern history gives ample proof of this. . . .

"The youthful Yugoslav nation, instead, has already before its birth given proof of a formidable appetite. It claims nothing less than to extend its territory to the Tagliamento!

"Its present maneuvers to gain possession of the entire Hapsburg fleet, in opposition to the rights of a logical proportionate distribution of the Austro-Hungarian inheritance, as well as to the agreements already concluded among the Allies, shows still more clearly what a danger this state may prove in the future.

"If, therefore, she is not rendered powerless to injure, as soon as ever she has constituted herself as a nation and regulated her internal affairs she will presumably take steps to carry her purposes into effect, endangering thereby the peace of Europe." (The italics are mine.)

And so on. Neither Italians nor Yugoslavs scruple at all to speak of the coming war between their countries, although it does seem to me that more of the talking is done by the Italians.

Perhaps this is because they are more

worried than the Yugoslavs. Although with much less to fear in the near future on military grounds, they have more to fear than the Yugoslavs on economic grounds. The Italians are distinctly worried about the economic future of their new ports on the Adriatic, because the economic life of these ports depends largely on the patronage of the hinterland which belongs to their economic rivals. Why should one not suppose that the Yugoslavs, and indeed the Czechoslovaks, Austrians, and Hungarians, will patronize the Yugoslav ports rather than the ports of the Italians, with whom none of these nations is on very good terms? The Yugoslavs tell you triumphantly that such will be the case. The Italians do not hide their fear that it will be, and they

remember a number of significant moves made by the Yugoslavs during the controversy over Fiume. One was the threat that unless the Italians helped the Yugoslavs to get Fiume the latter would boycott the Italian railway feeding that port by preventing the egress of Yugoslav and Hungarian produce.

It is no use ignoring facts. It will help no one for us to hold up our hands and say:

"Horrible suggestion! It is impossible to believe that the Yugoslavs and the Italians, both dear friends of ours, will ever fight each other."

The fact is that both Yugoslavs and Italians are talking frankly about the possibility of fighting each other, and that indications are already visible of the sort of economic warfare which often

leads up to military warfare. There is room on the Adriatic, however, for both Italians and Yugoslavs, and a tragic war can be averted if the Great Powers exert themselves to the utmost to make the League of Nations a vital reality. By the energetic and tactful action of all the other nations which are interested in avoiding another European war it is possible to lead both Italians and Yugoslavs into an adjustment of their difficulties satisfactory to both sides. It is possible, but it is not easy. It would perhaps involve a political mandate to Italy; it would certainly involve the economic freedom of the port; and it might even result in an independent State of Fiume.

Messina, Sicily, June 9.

## CHRISTIANA'S RING

BY AMELIA JOSEPHINE BURR

*"But she gave Mr. Standfast a Ring"*

I

I can hear the River  
Singing where she went. . . .  
Here I wait my summons  
Patiently content,  
In my heart the memory  
Of a perfect thing,  
Bright upon my finger  
Christiana's Ring.

II

Valiant was her soldier,  
Greatheart was her guide,  
Christian was her beacon  
To the other side.  
What a little share was mine  
In her journeying!  
Yet—it was to Standfast  
That she gave a ring.

III

Heaven can make no richer,  
Earth cannot destroy  
The divine completeness  
Of my slender joy.  
Gold of God's refining  
Pure from his own fire  
Is the finished circle  
Of my soul's desire.  
*I shall cross the River,  
I shall meet the King,  
In my heart her memory,  
On my hand her ring.*

## THE NEW GREAT THING

A STORY OF ADVENTURE

BY KEENE ABBOTT

"IT'S this one, or another one, will some day be getting clean across, I'm thinking, with wings only to go on."

Faded blue eyes looked up from the newspaper headlines which blazoned the daring start of the Australian aviator in that famous effort of his to journey through the air over the Atlantic Ocean, and while Michael Delahunty commented upon this spectacular enterprise his gaze traveled skyward, above the windbreak of glossy-leaved cottonwood trees that were beginning to shed their seeds in languid flurries, like tiny snowflakes idly

balancing. After an interval of museful speculation he added, with conviction:

"A brave lad, surely. And we have to be brave, every mother's son of us that would be poking our noses into adventure for the help of any new great thing that's a-borning."

What new great thing, I wondered, had this man helped into being? It was hard to picture him, now so gray and stooped with toil and years, as one who had "poked his nose into adventure."

At the Delahunty cottage, where I stopped to ask for a drink of water, I had

arrived dusty and leg-weary from my cross-country tramp through a region of Nebraska that had once been the great hunting domain of the red man, the very heart of the buffalo country. And, my thirst having been quenched at the pump, I now pleaded fatigue and the favor of a seat under the box-elder tree, on a bench beside that reminiscent gazer at the blue sky.

"A big labor it was," he presently observed, "a big labor, and risky." His old head wagged solemnly as he went on: "Let you be starting across the ocean for

# CURRENT EVENTS ILLUSTRATED



(C) Cinefant, from Press Illustrating Service

## AN ABYSSINIAN MISSION

The three members of this Mission lately visited Washington to congratulate President Wilson on the conclusion of the war. The Mission was headed by his Royal Highness Dedjazmatch Nadao (in the center of picture)



International Film Service

## A CZECHOSLOVAK PARADE

About a thousand Czechoslovak war veterans recently paraded in Washington before President Wilson. They fought in Siberia, and their appearance shows the type of the men who made such marvelous marches through Siberia, fighting the Bolsheviki as they marched

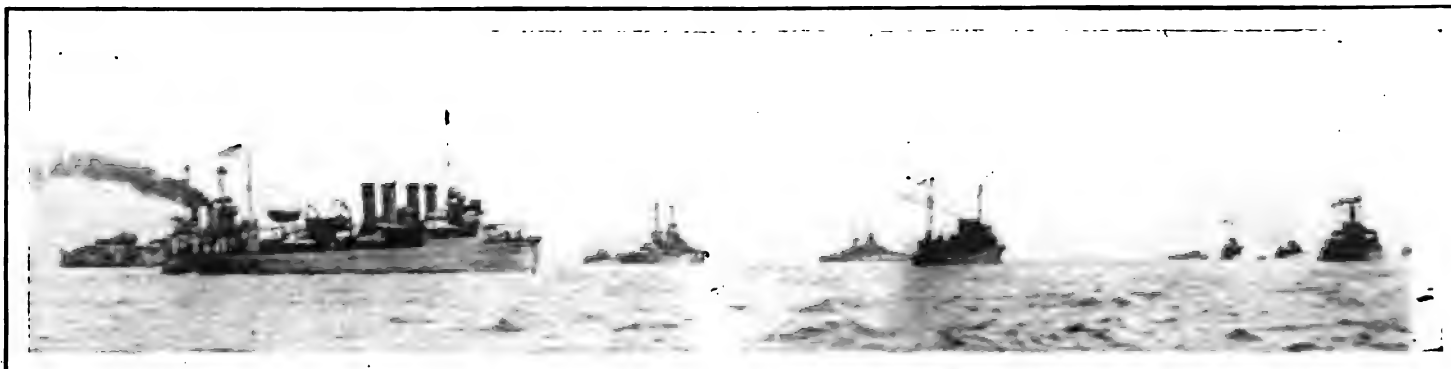
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(C) Underwood & Underwood

#### THE AMERICAN FLAG ON LORD NELSON'S FLAGSHIP

When Secretary Daniels visited Portsmouth Harbor (England), our flag was for the first time hoisted over Nelson's famous flagship, the Victory



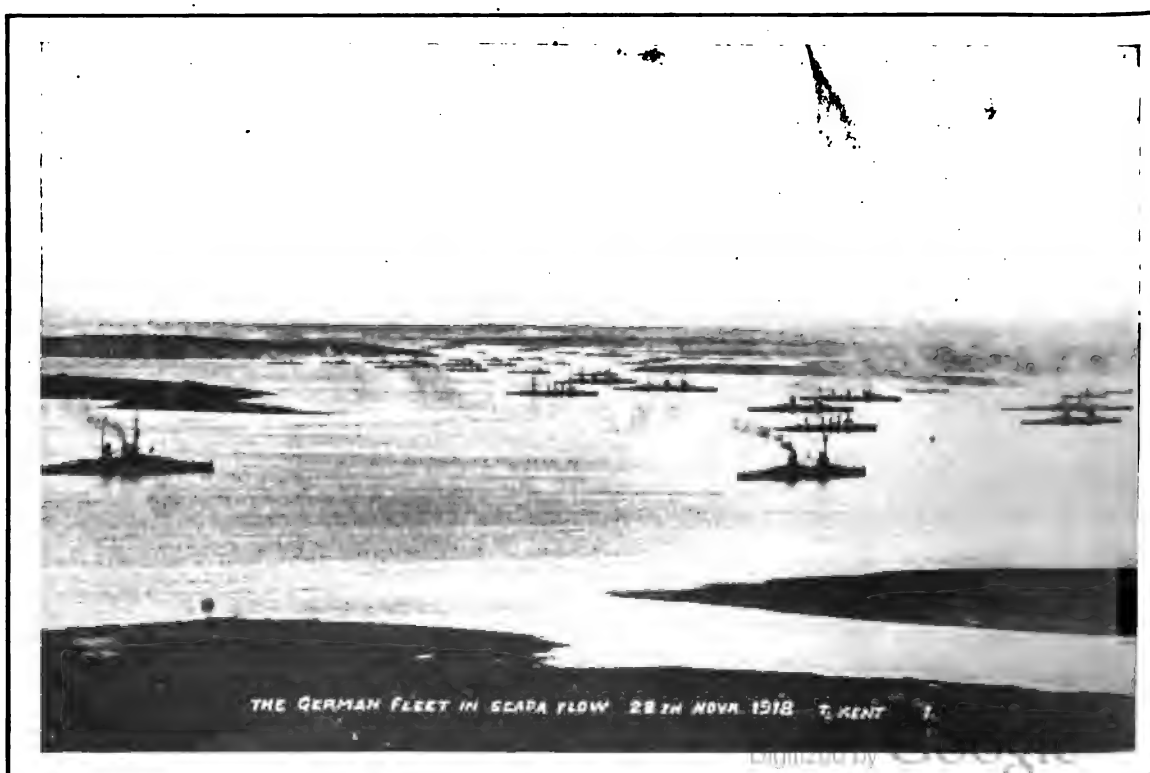
International Film Service

#### THE PACIFIC FLEET ON ITS WAY

Admiral Rodman, in command of the new Pacific Fleet, recently left Hampton Roads on the long voyage through the Panama Canal to the Pacific

#### THE GERMAN FLEET IN SCAPA FLOW

We are all the more pleased to present this photograph of the German Fleet lying in Scapa Flow, where later it was sunk by German treachery, because a former picture, printed in The Outlook of July 9, which purported to be a picture of the German Fleet, was discovered after it was printed to be not that at all, but a picture of the British Fleet lying at anchor in the Firth of Forth—an error which some of our readers have discovered and pointed out to us. We are indebted for the present picture to Rear-Admiral Ralph Earle, of the Navy Department at Washington



THE GERMAN FLEET IN SCAPA FLOW 28th NOV. 1918 T. KENT





International Film Service

#### THE RACE DISTURBANCES IN WASHINGTON

Motor cycles, such as that shown here with its armed soldier, troops, and even, it is said, tanks, were held in readiness to suppress threatened extension of the mob violence in Washington



(C) Underwood & Underwood

#### VICTIMS OF MEXICAN VIOLENCE

Mrs. Mary Correll and her son, Joseph Correll, have just told before a committee of Congress the tragic story of the killing of the husband and father, John W. Correll, the American ranch owner lately murdered in Mexico by a band of desperadoes. The Mexican authorities seem to have done nothing to punish this outrage

the Irish coast, or England itself, with wings only to go on, and that will be no more dangerous, maybe, than we were having it here, within three miles of this, in the years gone by. A green sea he's gone over, the flier-man, and it's a green sea we were making a way across to travel on.

"It's not water I'm meaning, of course, but grass and prairie, and a terrible ache and bigness of it. And the way across? That would be the railway, the first one; that would be the Union Pacific itself, and it now holding its fiftieth anniversary a short while ago, in the month of May, this year. A small piece in the paper I do be reading about it—a small piece only. And so it will be with flying. In the fifty years coming it won't be thought of much, surely, that somebody has gone the way of the air clean over the ocean, with a gas engine giving him the grand shove and the impudent wings of him a-scratching at the blue sky."

Impudent! I liked that word; it made me think how impudent must have seemed the screech of the locomotive when that noise first startled the ancient silences brooding over the great plains. He had been here then, this Michael Delahunty. He had seen the line extended west, beyond Fort Kearney, into this, the great hunting region claimed by the Sioux. He had been here when track-laying operations had gone on inside soldier picket lines, when men marched to work to the tap of the drum, when arms had been stacked on the dump, when General Cessment's track train of a thousand workers had to be constantly on the alert to repel attack.

Yes, a great adventure, this industrial enterprise; for against the intrusion of the railway the Indians strove desperately. But of what avail were stealthy onslaughts and harassments many times repeated? Iron tentacles gripped the land. By November 1, 1866, rails had been laid to the crossing of the North Platte. Every day from then until now immense clangors, terrifying shrieks, have rent and jarred the primordial majesty of the great plains.

It was of the time over fifty years ago that Michael Delahunty told me his tale—a wild tale, a tale so richly colored that I could only wonder how much of it was fact and how much the picturesque garnishment of a Celtic fancy. So when I was once more back among books I made it my quest to see whether I could find records of the episode he described. And now, with all due apologies to him, I here confess that I was surprised to find, not merely one version of it, but several. Those to be read in the records of the Nebraska State Historical Society are sufficiently matter of fact; but in "The Fighting Cheyennes" there is an account, related by an Indian eye-witness and carefully reported by Mr. George Bird Grinnell, which quaintly substantiates the chronicle as I heard it told by Michael Delahunty.

The red man, one Porcupine by name, says that early in August, 1867, he and

his native associates paused to gaze at something new to the country. Far off a curious insect, elongated, with many joints, came crawling and crawling. Smoking, too! Yes, it smoked in front as it crawled, and grumbled. Once it even yelled. When it did that, a white-plumed war-bonnet floated up and streamed backward and dissolved.

Marvelous! They had never heard of such a thing.

The astonished observers, it appears, were by no means dumfounded by that fearsome sight. No, not even frightened; but interested and curious.

When first noticed, the grumbling object seemed very small; but it kept coming, coming, and growing larger all the time. Obviously it was not an animal. It could not belong to the natural world.

"As it came on," Porcupine affirms, "we said that it looked like a white-man's pipe when he is smoking."

Lodges of the white man move on wheels. They are wagons drawn by horses, or mules, or oxen. Sometimes you see a number of wagons trailed one behind another and drawn by one team of oxen. But this thing had nothing to make it go.

Porcupine tells that after the Cheyennes had seen it approach, and grow large, and pass by, and finally disappear, they rode down from the ridge for the sake of examining the ground, to see what kind of a trail had been left by that most strange procession of wagons linked together.

"Not long after this," the Indian relates, "we talked of our troubles. We said among ourselves: 'Now that the white people have taken all we had and have made us poor, we ought to do something. In these big wagons that go by on the metal road there might be things of value, maybe clothing. If we could throw these wagons off the iron they run on and break them open, we should find out what is in them, and could take whatever might be useful to us.'"

"Red Wolf and I tried to do this. We got a big stick, and just before sundown tied it to the irons, and sat down to watch and see what would happen. Close by the track we built a fire."

The object approaching turned out to be something quite different from the expected train. It was a hand-car. Porcupine describes it as an object with something that moved up and down.

"When the men saw the fire," he adds, "they worked harder, to run by quickly, but when they struck the stick everything jumped high."

The Cheyenne mentions two guns found on the hand-car. Upon inspecting them the Indians pulled something, and the guns broke in two and the barrels fell down. These were Spencer carbines, the first breech-loading arms that men of this southern branch of the tribe had ever seen.

Porcupine avers that those who had fallen from the derailed hand-car got up and ran away, but were overtaken and

killed. The next activity of the Indians was to extract spikes and bend the rail-ends upward, giving them also a sidewise wrench. How the natives waited for the train, once these preparations had been completed, is aptly visualized by the Cheyenne report:

"Looking east over the level plain, we saw a small light, low down.

"Some one said, 'The morning star.'

"No," said another; "that is one of those things we have seen."

"No," said another; "the first has gone out, and another is rising."

Two trains, in truth, were coming, the headlight of the second being not very far behind the first. Indians on the best ponies were sent eastward along the track. They were ordered to yell and shout, with the idea that they might "frighten that thing."

Assuring themselves that the first light was actually on a train, the scouts started to return, riding as hard as they could. It was impossible to go fast enough. Before they could report to their chief the train overtook and passed them.

"Some fired at it," Porcupine reports. "One tried to throw a rope over the engine. But it was hard to get close. Horses took fright and ran away."

The worst about it was the way "that thing" yelled. In addition to its screeching wails, it made a very loud noise—puffing, throwing out sparks, going faster and faster, until it came to the broken rail-ends. There it jumped into the air. The cars all crashed together.

Why the Indians should have kindled a blaze near the track is not explained; but that one burned there is sustained by Delahunty. He began by saying:

"It would not be a full moon that night; it would be a half-moon shining. Something had gone bad with the telegraph. I heard them saying; and the night operator was just after having his orders, all the way from Omaha, telling him would he send out the section gang and see where the line would be down, and be patching it up, maybe, the way messages could come through again from the west country.

"It's my brother Jim was running the gang, and it's Wallace himself, the night operator, got five other men along, and they starting out, with the four of them pumping the hand-car. They pumped it the same as brother Pat and myself would be aching our backs all day long, and us working the two-handled force-pump for filling the railway water tank.

"The telegraph line could be bad grounded or cut entirely. A buffalo it could be, had pushed the pole over, with the scratching of himself and rubbing his itchiness. Only you couldn't tell of course what thing at all would be bringing destruction to the telegraph wire. The boys, every one, had their guns by them; for it's no man could know if it might be the devil and all would come busting off the reservation. And they would be looking for where was the line broken. And the wire of the telegraph, betwixt and between the poles, was not

like a harp-string stretched, but was having a down curve and brightness to it, like a string o' glass, because of the half-moon shining.

"Well, and the queer thing they do be seeing presently—a little fire burning on the ground. And for why would a fire be burning in the still night, and nobody near, and never a sniff o' wind speaking a whisper to it? The men pumping along never left off their wonder at the strange thing it was, so lonesome and quiet, like a death candle burning.

"Then come something else for the wonder of them and amazement. A bump it was, and a jump it was, and a big knock and a heave and a tumble. The hand-car was off. She was gone clean off the track!

"We had no coal at that time. Wood only they burnt in the engines. 'Twas a big stick fallen off the tender, I'm thinking, was picked up to straddle the rails and be fastened there with lengths of telegraph wire twisted tight. It would be that, surely, that ditched the hand-car. And right away after comes a yell and a screech and a galloping, and guns shooting and arrows whuzzing. Out of a draw come the horses; they come charging out of a draw, where it's clean hid they'd been, against the time coming for this diversion and entertainment.

"Wallace, the night operator, put his two feet in motion to split the night air like a reindeer running. Never a scratch did he get. And there was John Kern came out of it, with no hurt to him. And then there was Pat Driscoll. Something was going 'whisht-whisht' in his boot. Blood, sure! And it was that. A sorriness of some kind had got him from the screeching wild time he'd been into. At Plum Creek we had the shirt off him to see would he be bad hurt or not, and it was a flesh wound only, and him that proud of it he would be pulling his shirt off any day to let you see where he had his sore place."

After the hand-car "sorriness," as Delahunty called it, had been finished, the Cheyennes broke and bent the rails at the joints. "Tools were used for it," he said. "Yes, for the section lads would be dropping everything beside the track—crowbars, wrenches, shovels—when the train was gone down and the day's work over. So, it's a job the Injuns made of it; sure, and it was now a neat, clean, clever, murdering, intelligent job.

"It would be Kenny, the conductor himself, comes running east from the bust-up, and he with a red light for stopping the second train, the way she will not go knocking into the wreck. She was loaded, I mind, with rock and material for building the roundhouse at Sidney, and myself had a look at her backing the three miles and a half a mile to Plum Creek station. And it's the two of us, other Pat and me, will be fair nimble to shove his two children into the engine, and their mother with them, and my own woman along, too, for the safety of her. They would all get taken east to Elm Creek, or further, maybe, for I wouldn't

care how many a fair, fat, and lengthy mile. The further the better, thinks I; but it's Elm Creek only the train backed to, and there she lays up the night through against orders in the morning for the engine to pull out west again.

"It's fifteen men of us, or twenty, goes with her, the gang of us on a flat car she was pushing ahead of her. And the guns we had! An outfit altogether with more prickles to us than a sand-bur has, or a cocklebur, or a porcupine himself.

"Sun up, or after, we could see a far smoke coming gray in the blue o' the morning. The wrecked train burning! 'Twas that, surely, and the Injuns after setting fire to her.

"It would be a slow, careful grumble of wheels we took with us. But not slow enough for me to be well suited; for it's a thirst I had on me till a tub of water wouldn't make spit to moisten my mouth with. Let you be any kind of a fighting man, with a carbine, and ammunition and all, but it's a grand thirst you will be having, and a queerness inside you, to stand there on a flat car, for a target as big as the County Cork and bare-damn-Injuns to shoot at you.

"Who that was there that day will be forgetting the strange sight it was? The prairie splashed white with flour from the box cars broken open. Goods and groceries dumped out, stuff scattered, new boots having their tops cut off for leather the Injuns would be wanting, the devil only knows for why.

"We watched them racing their ponies up and racing their ponies down and around, the whole boiling of them, and laughing and screeching and cavorting and taking shots at us and cutting crazy capers. Bolts of calico—many bolts—were gone loose into long streamers. Loose, I'm telling you, and the grand whirl of banners they made, being tied to the ponies' tails, and flying and fluttering and kiting till they would be mad things wagging and snapping their fingers in the face of the blue sky's wonder at them."

The spectacle, as thus described, is confirmed by Porcupine, who tells that the Indians "tied bolts of calico to their horses' tails, and galloped about, and had much amusement." He further relates that as the train-wreckers were going away with their plunder another train came up, this one from the west. "Many soldiers got off," he says, "but they did not attack the Cheyennes."

General Dodge was a passenger on that train. Formerly in command of the Department of the Missouri, he had conducted Indian campaigns for two years before resigning in March, 1866, to assume charge of the Union Pacific construction work. He has referred to the wrecking episode as a raid by Chief Turkey Leg's band, but the Cheyenne authority names Spotted Wolf as the actual leader.

From the copious store of carbines and rifles in the private car of General Dodge he is said to have armed a score of men—discharged employees and adven-

turers—for this emergency. He himself is reported to have led that force into the fight. There is nothing to show, however, that much fighting was done. The prankishness of the Indians evidently continued until they grew tired of the fun and rode away with all the loot they could carry.

The derailment of the engine resulted in two deaths. Porcupine mentions a third member of the train crew to lose his life—a man who is said to have come running along the track before he was killed by the Cheyennes. This, however, is not substantiated by Delahunty. But he told me:

"The engineer was after dropping down out of his cab, and the driver crushing the life out of him. The fireman's remainders I never did see, not having the heart for it; but it's bad scalded he was, I heard them saying, and burnt black. And I will be having always a kindly thought for poor Handerhan, a section lad from the ditched hand-car. Clean husked naked he was, and sticking full of arrows.

"Again, there was Thompson. Poor Bill Thompson! It's a hard thing to believe, if you hear it told, the thing that happened him after the hand-car jumped the rails. Through all the scalping of him he lay still, with never a quirk nor a quiver to him, as if destroyed he was entirely, with no more life to him than tallow has or a cedar log from Lebanon. But the power was in him yet, the way he would be crawling off into the grass, and on and on. Clean to the section house he crawled, and was picked up in the morning when the train from the west was coming, and it's myself had his scalp for him that had been found in the grass where the red stains were. It had been dropped, I'm thinking, from the belt of the savage man that had it."

No more shocking to look at than an example of the wigmaker's craft, that relic is on view to this day in the museum of the Public Library at Omaha. Brought to town August 7, 1867, it then floated in a tin pail filled with water. A man with a bandaged head carried the pail. At the railway station he was helped into a buggy and driven hurriedly to a doctor's office. But—futile haste! Although he might attain his fourscore years—which he really did—he was to learn that the scalp could not be made to grow again upon his head.

When Delahunty had finished telling me, with minute particularity all about that "still, wild night," as he called it, he smoothed his hand along the barrel of the carbine he had brought out of the house to show me. While he opened and shut the breech-block of the old gun he added, with finality:

"So there you have it, everything full and complete, as I've seen and heard it told; and each word a true word, to let you know the kind of railroading we had when all this valley land where the corn-fields do be whispering would be wild grass land for buffalo only, with no stone, tree, farm, or crop of any kind."

# WEEKLY OUTLINE STUDY OF CURRENT HISTORY

BY J. MADISON GATHANY, A.M.

THE SCARBOROUGH SCHOOL, SCARBOROUGH-ON-HUDSON, NEW YORK

*Based on The Outlook of July 30, 1919*

Each week an Outline Study of Current History based on the preceding number of The Outlook will be printed for the benefit of current events classes, debating clubs, teachers of history and of English, and the like, and for use in the home and by such individual readers as may desire suggestions in the serious study of current history.—THE EDITORS.

[Those who are using the weekly outline should not attempt to cover the whole of an outline in any one lesson or study. Assign for one lesson selected questions, one or two propositions for discussion, and only such words as are found in the material assigned. Or distribute selected questions among different members of the class or group and have them report their findings to all when assembled. Then have all discuss the questions together.]

## I—INTERNATIONAL AFFAIRS

A. Topic: The Issue of Shantung; Why China Refused to Sign.

Reference: Pages 491; 502, 503.

### Questions:

1. What is the Shantung provision in the Peace Treaty? What are the facts which The Outlook tells us it is well to remember in order to understand the Shantung situation? 2. Explain at length why the Shantung provision has become a real issue. 3. Restate carefully why China, according to Wu Chao-chu refused to sign the Peace Treaty. Do you praise or condemn the Chinese peace delegates for the action they took? Reasons. 4. Discuss whether the way in which the Peace Conference has treated China is contrary to America's historic policy toward China. 5. One critic characterizes the Shantung situation as a matter of injustice, deceit, brutal force, and unfair dealing. Weigh each characterizing word carefully. Does this critic exaggerate the Shantung situation? Tell, with reasons, why. 6. Read in connection with this topic "China and the World War," by W. R. Wheeler (Macmillan).

B. Topic: The Mexican Question.

Reference: Page 493.

### Questions:

1. The Outlook speaks of the Mexican question. What is that question? 2. Explain how Mexico got into its present plight. 3. The Outlook sanctions the suggestion that Congress appoint a commission to inquire into relations between Mexico and the United States and to suggest what should be done. Has Congress any right to do this? Explain what results might follow such an investigation. Would it be a wise thing for Congress to do? Tell why or why not. 4. Describe President Wilson's Mexican policy. Give, with reasons, your opinion of it. 5. Is it the duty of the American Government to protect Americans and American property in Mexico? Is it America's duty also to protect nationals of other foreign countries in Mexico and their property? Discuss. 6. Tell what you think of this statement and why: "We [America] can easily step into Mexico and enforce a reasonable respect for justice and decency if the occasion requires." 7. Would you be willing to have the League of Nations settle the Mexican problem? Reasons. 8. Two valuable books for reading about conditions in the past and at present in Mexico are "Porfirio Diaz," by David Hannay (Holt), and "Mexico under Car-

ranza," by T. E. Gibbon (Doubleday, Page).

## II—NATIONAL AFFAIRS

A. Topic: Prohibition in Congress.

Reference: Page 492.

### Questions:

1. Report the provisions of the Volstead Bill which passed the House of Representatives July 22, 1919. Tell what you think of each of these provisions. 2. Explain the steps by which a bill becomes law in our Federal Government. 3. Give your reasons for believing or not believing that the possession of alcoholic beverages should be a legal offense. 4. What is the Anti-Saloon League? Describe its methods. Are they democratic methods? Is this League, in your opinion, aiding or damaging the prohibition cause? Reasons. 5. Discuss whether the ratification of the Eighteenth Amendment and the action in Congress on the Enforcement Bill show that the American people are becoming indifferent toward the idea of personal liberty as it was conceived of by the framers of our Constitution.

B. Topic: The Education of Henry Ford.

Reference: Editorial, 497, 498.

### Questions:

1. Is this editorial merely a matter of satire? Explain your answer. 2. Define accurately all the words specially referred to in the first paragraph of this editorial. What is libel? 3. Who is an Anarchist? Mr. Ford spent thousands of dollars in trying to stop the war and in trying to keep America out of it. Considering the causes and the objects of the world war, were his endeavors anarchic? Discuss. 4. What is education? When is a person educated? The Outlook thinks Mr. Ford has been educated. Has he? 5. Compare Henry Ford's method of getting facts with Abraham Lincoln's method of getting an education. What is the point to be made? Discuss its significance. 6. What, in your opinion, is the connection between democracy and education? Explain at length. 7. In connection with this topic read "The Meaning of Education," by N. M. Butler (Scribners), and "Schools of Tomorrow," by John Dewey (Dutton).

## III—PROPOSITIONS FOR DISCUSSION

(These propositions are suggested directly or indirectly by the subject-matter of The Outlook, but not discussed in it.)

1. The foundations of government should be examined anew every generation. 2. Leadership in business is more important than leadership in politics. 3. Henry Ford is a good American.

## IV—VOCABULARY BUILDING

(All of the following words and expressions are found in The Outlook for July 30, 1919. Both before and after looking them up in the dictionary or elsewhere, give their meaning in your own words. The figures in parentheses refer to pages on which the words may be found.)

Negligible, duress, franchise, mining concessions (491); bandits, Congress (493); bona-fide, the Constitution (492).

# THE NATION'S INDUSTRIAL PROGRESS

Believing that the advance of business is a subject of vital interest and importance, The Outlook will present under the above heading frequent discussions of subjects of industrial and commercial interest. This department will include paragraphs of timely interest and articles of educational value dealing with the industrial upbuilding of the Nation. Comment and suggestions are invited.

## U. S. ARMY MOTOR- TRUCK TRAIN ON TRANS- CONTINENTAL DEMON- STRATION TOUR

ON July 7 the first transcontinental army motor-truck train started from Washington for a cross-country run to the Pacific coast. The train consists of five passenger cars, thirty-five trucks, two ambulances, six motor cycles, two tank trucks, two kitchen trailers, two water-tank trucks, one engineer-shop truck, one officer work truck, and one searchlight truck. This run will serve as a Nation-wide demonstration of the need of good roads. In connection with road-building Secretary Baker has ordered that the road-building equipment which our Army used in France be returned and distributed among the various States for use in the construction and maintenance of Federal-aided highways.

It is predicted by Mr. G. A. Kissel, President of the Kissel Motor Car Company, that the conclusion of this trip will be the signal for a greater adaptability of the motor truck to the Nation's transportation requirements. Secretary Baker states that "this is the beginning of a new transportation era." While, no doubt, he had reference to the possibilities of transcontinental trucking from a military standpoint, he could, with equal truth, have said it from a commercial point of view.

Mr. Kissel goes on to say: "I look for great results from this cross-country trip, foremost among them being, of course, the adaptability of the motor truck for long-distance transportation, which I believe to be an assured success. The motor truck of to-day is built for long and hard service. In most cases the manufacturers and designers are hard-headed business men with practical experience in the hardships and obstacles motor trucks must overcome to do the work required of them.

"The second result will be a close-up view of the road conditions of America. Two hundred odd men who will accompany this fleet of trucks will have brought forcibly to their minds the necessity of America 'taking off its coat and rolling up its sleeves' to build more roads and improve present ones. If this coast-to-coast truck train falls behind schedule, it will be because the condition of some of the roads was not taken into consideration, or that we have not a clear idea of how few good roads we have when the country's total road mileage is taken into consideration. I think that every good roads association in every city, town, and village through which this truck train will pass should use the event as a big publicity feature, pointing out to the local people the urgent necessity of reconstructing their roads and building new ones. Every good roads or-





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**The Outlook Company, 381 Fourth Avenue, New York City**

### *U. S. Army Motor-Truck Train on Transcontinental Demonstration Tour (Continued)*

ganization in the country should feature this transcontinental trip in its meetings and in the local papers, pointing out what a wonderful thing it would be for local concerns, as well as for the development of the community at large, if good roads were built to promote and invite increased transportation, both passenger and freight.

"Every business organization, every chamber of commerce, advertising club, and all booster clubs in every city should start a whirlwind campaign to keep progress with this transcontinental trip, pointing out how good roads cut transportation time as well as transportation cost, how good roads help to produce good times, how good roads increase realty values and decrease the cost of not only commodities and necessities but the high cost of living, by providing a cheaper means of getting goods and food to the merchants' shelves.

"This first transcontinental motor-truck trip will convince farmers as no other means could of the adaptability of the motor truck to long-distance hauling. There are thousands of farmers who do not yet believe that the motor truck is competent to transport their produce over long distances. These farmers, even though their farms are many hundreds of miles from the nearest center, can take advantage of the use of the motor truck for long-distance transportation, which this transcontinental trip will prove. Once agricultural America as a whole employs motor trucks to transport its produce to market, the cheaper its produce can be sold at the market, because it can deliver more produce in less time and at less cost. Remember, the cost of transporting wheat, corn, rye, all the fruits and vegetables, is the biggest part of production cost. Once this cost is reduced, its selling cost can be likewise reduced.

"Therefore it is up to every farming community to give serious thought to the motor truck and its potentiality in helping solve the transportation demands made upon agricultural America to feed not only America but the world, to transport not only field produce but live stock. The motor truck has proved its success in comparatively long distance hauls, such as three hundred miles from farm to market. The success of this transcontinental trip will prove to the farmer that, no matter how far away the market is from his farm, the motor truck is the logical means of transporting the results of his labors to the market. Once the farmer gets the big idea that the motor truck is the logical solution, the question of good roads throughout agricultural America will be solved in no time at all.

"Another object of this U. S. Motor Corps transcontinental trip is for the purpose of enlisting young men to serve in the Corps—young men to be sent to schools in September. Consider what this education means to the future of motor-truck transportation in the United States. When it is considered that the economy and efficiency of motor-truck transportation does not rest entirely on the motor truck, but equally so on knowing how to properly drive, handle, and take care of the truck, it can be seen what a big asset to the country these young men will be after they have been thoroughly schooled and graduated into first-class motor-truck operators and dispatchers. Without a doubt, one of the results of this transcon-

*U. S. Army Motor-Truck Train on Transcontinental Demonstration Tour (Continued)*

tinental trip will be that in every city where the train passes through or stops hundreds of young men who want to get ahead will quickly seize the opportunities which the Motor Transport Corps offer them.

"Consider the immense saving to owners as well as to the country, the increased service the motor truck will render owners when in the hands of young men who have been through Uncle Sam's Motor Truck Transport Schools and have become graduated A-1 motor-truck experts.

"Another lesson this first cross-country trip will teach us is the condition of America's highways as a help to motor trucks in rushing troops, supplies, and equipment from one city to another or from one State to another in times of internal trouble. While I hope such an emergency may never arise, it is one that we should provide against and be on guard to 'nip in the bud,' and we can only do this if our highways are developed enough to get all the speed, dependability, and performance that are built into trucks. Such highways will also enable the city police, fire and water departments, to extend their area of operation, which in itself is a big asset to the community.

"I think that Secretary Baker and officers of the U. S. Army Motor Transport Corps are due a vote of thanks, by not only the motor-truck industry, but by each community, its landowners, taxpayers, and business men—in fact, every branch of our commercial and social structure—for endeavoring to demonstrate to us what must be done to bring the country's transportation facilities up to one hundred per cent efficiency.

## MR. PASITCH AND ALBANIA

May I express my surprise at the words of Mr. Pasitch, the First Delegate of the Kingdom of Serbs, Croats, and Slovenes to the Peace Conference in Paris, in the interview given to Mr. Gregory Mason, reported in *The Outlook* of June 18.

"Now every people," said Mr. Pasitch, "has the right to defend its liberty and its national development. The peoples who have had to support the yoke of foreign domination have conceived such a hatred for the policy of enslavement and despoilment of other people's land that they would never themselves think of adopting such an imperialistic policy. We are a peaceful people, we have never enslaved foreign tribes or nationalities. . . . People have reached a state of development where there is no longer any excuse for denying them the right to govern themselves."

If that is true, by what justification did Mr. Pasitch, when Prime Minister of the Serbian Government in 1913, at the London Conference, claim Dibra, Jacova, and the greatest part of Albania in the late vilayet of Uskub to be Serbian? Here all the inhabitants are Albanian, and now, as first delegate of the Serbs in the Paris Peace Conference, Mr. Pasitch is claiming to annex the northern part of Albania too. Is this in accord with the principles of nationality, or with the principles in the name of which this war has been conducted against violence and imperialism and secret treaties based on the law of conquest? That is the question. CHARALAMBIS GERMENTIS.

Greenthorne, Edgeworth,  
Near Bolton, England.



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Cleaning, like heating, should be one of the permanently installed features of every home. House cleaning is done quickly, easily, and thoroughly with the Arco Wand. Dust and lint from mattresses, upholstery, curtains, rugs, etc., is instantly removed and piped away. No work at all to use the Arco Wand—it makes cleaning a pastime.

## ARCO WAND VACUUM CLEANER

Makes the housewife independent of the servant question.

The ARCO WAND is useful all over the house, and its efficiency is so great that a few moments' easy stroking with the handy tools leaves not a trace of dust, dirt, or lint. No extra help is really needed because the ARCO WAND, itself, does the hard work.

The ARCO WAND is a permanent improvement and attraction for Residences, Apartments, Hotels, Clubs, Schools, Theatres, Churches, and any Public or Private Buildings. Also made mounted on truck for factories, and large business-buildings. May be purchased on easy payments, if desired, from dealers everywhere.

Send at once for catalog. The ARCO WAND, which gives full descriptions, and illustrates many of its labor-and money-saving uses.

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Makers of the world-famous IDEAL Boilers and AMERICAN Radiators



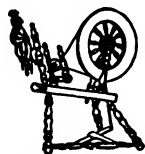
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IN spite of the increasing difficulty in obtaining really good Sweaters we have succeeded in keeping our stocks complete and attractive. Our customers will find a pleasing variety of smart models and fashionable fabrics and colors.

The model illustrated, of Camel's Hair, is most attractive for country, sea-shore, and mountain wear. A regulation-size scarf of Camel's Hair, in the natural color, can be furnished to match this Sweater.



Camel's Hair Sweater - \$22.50  
Scarf to Match - 5.75

Our Mail Order Department will gladly furnish full descriptions and particulars of any of the above merchandise and fill orders to your complete satisfaction

**James McCutcheon & Company**  
Fifth Avenue, 34th and 33d Sts., N. Y.

## *If you are a teacher*

you will find it worth  
your while to read the  
advertisement on the  
inside of the front cover  
—and to act upon it.

## BY THE WAY

That tobacco was looked upon almost as a necessity even a hundred and fifty years ago appears in a reprint, edited by Don C. Seitz, of "The Tryal of William Penn and William Mead for Causing a Tumult." The jury in that famous case refused to be bullied by the Court as to what verdict they should render. Thereupon the Recorder stormed at them, "You shall be lock'd up, without Meat, Drink, Fire, and Tobacco; you shall not think thus to abuse the Court; we will have a Verdict, by the help of God, or you shall starve for it."

Years ago newspaper humorists used to scoff at the number of aged Negroes who claimed to have been body-servants of George Washington; later almost every society woman who died "had danced with Lafayette when she was a girl." But the despatches tell a true story of a woman who saw Lafayette in Baltimore in 1824, who saw the famous Sixth Massachusetts Regiment when it fought its way through Baltimore in 1861, and who the other day saw the Baltimore Trench Mortar Battery march through the city on its return from Europe. This was Mrs. Clara M. B. Brown, widow of Chief-Judge George W. Brown. She was one hundred and two years old when she died on July 21, and retained her faculties almost to the end.

Not long ago we were told that the cables were "jammed" with important news. Lately a "special cable despatch" from London to a New York newspaper declared that the British censor had barred "American cussing" in films. Careful study of the despatch reveals that the "cussing" referred to was in remarks made by film actors when trying to be natural, and discovered only by deaf-mutes who read the actors' lips on the screen! Odder still is the allegation that the terrible discovery was made in a film version of "Pilgrim's Progress."

Another "special cable despatch" to another New York paper tells that on July 15 (St. Swithin's Day) "a waterspout which burst about Tobermory, in Argyllshire, spread a shower of herring over the town and part of the town of Hull. They fell in heaps on the pavements and roofs. Gulls were quickly gobbling them up, and later these were assisted by hens, ducks, and cats."

There has been a great deal of talk about "St. Swithin" because of the long spell of rainy weather in July. It turns out that Swithin never was a saint, although he was a bishop. Every newspaper every year reminds people that July 15 is St. Swithin's Day and that if it rains that day it will rain for forty days. If nine days of consecutive rain astonishes people as much as the late rainy spell has done, how greatly would they be excited if we should actually have forty consecutive days of rain? As a matter of cold scientific fact, the Weather Bureau expert in New York says that the longest spell of continuous rainy days known in that district was in 1907, namely, eleven days. The same expert doubts if there ever were forty consecutive days of rain anywhere except in the tropics and except, of course, the "rainy season" mentioned in Genesis.

In connection with Swithin it may interest those who have not looked him up in the encyclopædia to see the origin of the legend: He was Bishop of Winchester



*By the Way (Continued)*

about 855 A.D. Before he died, he begged to be buried in the open churchyard and not in the church. So he was. But after a hundred years the monks thought to honor him and the church by reburying him in the chancel. They appointed July 15 for the removal, but on that day it began to rain heavily and continued steadily for forty days and nights. The monks took the hint and let Swithin stay where he was.

Now that the war is over, we have time to discuss a few things less exciting. Such a question is raised by a pamphlet just received entitled "Why the Garden of Eden Was a Jungle." A glance at the argument shows us that the writer, Mr. John Serrigan, of Rochester, New York, holds that, "among the many erroneous assumptions that afflict the world, there is none more misleading and disastrous than the one which would have us believe the Garden of Eden was some beautiful vegetable paradise, when any old jungle could have served the purpose." Moreover, some old jungle must have served the purpose, because otherwise Adam and Eve would have had no chance to develop their abilities. The author is evidently very much in earnest, as he offers on the title page "Ten Cents for the Evidence [that is, the price of the pamphlet]. Ten Dollars if You Can Refute It. Reason to Decide."

A "good mixer" is thus defined in "Judge": "He can tell more funny stories, borrow more money, pay less of it back, get more signers to petitions, be elected to more lodge offices, and do less honest work than any other three men in town."

"The trouble with the Irish question," says a newspaper writer, "is that too many of the Irish people want what too many of the Irish people don't want."

It has been said that peoples may be known by their proverbs. An interesting collection of Filipino proverbs has lately been published by Dean Jorge Bocobo, of the University of the Philippines. He says that the old men among the Filipinos know hundreds of such proverbs and legends, many of them absorbed from the West and others giving an insight into the psychology of the race. Here are three or four from his collection: "A fish is caught by the mouth" (Caution); "Break your head, but not your word" (Honor); "If you sleep, brother, the crocodile will eat you up" (Industry); "'Tis easy to be born, 'tis hard to be a man" (Character); "A liar loves to take an oath" (Truthfulness); "Do not be too near your superiors, lest they trample on your dignity" (Pride).

"We now hear," remarks "Punch," "that the question regarding the possession of Kladizatiffagtaliofatoffka, in Poland, which has caused so much of the delay at the Peace Conference, has been satisfactorily settled. The four Big Powers are to have a couple of syllables each and the remaining three will be raffled for."

Who invented ice-cream soda? In an editorial in the New York "Sun" we read that it was invented fifty years ago by Joseph R. Royer, who died the other day in Lancaster, Pennsylvania, at the age of eighty-five. It is the tradition, we believe, that he brought about the union of frozen cream—yes, it was made of cream in the '60s—and carbonated water for the pleasure of a child who liked both soda-water and ice-cream so well that she could not decide which she would have first."

# My 10 years with a Corn

## By a woman who typifies millions



How Blue-jay Acts

A is a thin, soft protecting ring which stops the pain by relieving the pressure.

B is the B&B wax, centered on the corn to gently undermine it.

C is rubber adhesive. It wraps around the toe and makes the plaster snug and comfortable.

I had, like most women, two or three pet corns, which remained with me year after year.

I suppose that one was ten years old. It had spoiled thousands of hours for me.

Of course I pared and padded them, but the corns remained.

### Then Somebody Told Me

Then somebody told me of Blue-jay. I promised to get it, and did.

I applied it to my oldest corn, and it never pained again. In two days I removed it, and the whole corn disappeared.

It was amazing—two days of utter comfort, then the corn was gone.

That day I joined the millions who keep free from corns in this way. If a corn appears, I apply a Blue-jay promptly, and it goes.

I've forgotten what corn aches were.

I have told these facts so often that not a woman I know has corns. Now I gladly write them for this wider publication.

Certainly corns are unnecessary. Paring and padding are needless. Harsh, mussy treatments are folly.

When a corn can be ended by applying a Blue-jay, surely everyone should end them. And anyone who will can prove the facts tonight.

# B&B Blue-jay

The Scientific Corn Ender

Stops Pain Instantly—Ends Corns Completely

25 Cents—At Druggists

Bauer & Black *Makers of Sterile Surgical Dressings and Allied Products*

Chicago New York Toronto

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for Coughs & Colds

# Soothes & Heals

After shaving apply Hinds Cream to overcome the smarting and refine the complexion. This comforting, cooling, snow-white cream protects the skin from Sunburn, Windburn and the effect of soap or hard water as well as daily shaving. The new non-leakable cap makes the bottle fine for vacationists and travelers.

**SAMPLES:** Be sure to enclose stamps with your request. Hinds Honey and Almond Cream 2c. Both Cold and Disappearing Cream 4c. Talcum 2c. Trial cake Soap 8c. Sample Face Powder 2c; trial size 15c. Attractive Week-end Box 50c.

Hinds Cream Toilet Necessities are selling everywhere, or will be mailed, postpaid in U. S. A., from Laboratory

A. S. HINDS, 257 West St., Portland, Maine

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"Want" advertisements, under the various headings, "Board and Rooms," "Help Wanted," etc., ten cents for each word or initial. Including the address, for each insertion. The first word of each "Want" advertisement is set in capital letters without additional charge. Other words may be set in capitals, if desired, at double rates. If answers are to be addressed in care of The Outlook, twenty-five cents is charged for the box number named in the advertisement. Replies will be forwarded by us to the advertiser and bill for postage rendered. Special headings appropriate to the department may be arranged for on application.

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in the Far East

Join the AMERICAN EXPRESS tour under personal escort leaving San Francisco October 17 for a wonderful visit to Japan and China at the best season of the year.

**ROUND-THE-WORLD** extension of same tour. Write for itinerary.

#### AMERICAN EXPRESS

Travel Department

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#### Summer in the National Parks, California, Canadian Rockies

Motoring, camping, tramping, horseback riding, resting. Booklet. **THE TEMPLE TOURS**, 6 Beacon Street, Boston.

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#### WANTED—THREE APARTMENTS

unfurnished, in same building in New York City. No. 1. Containing living-room or studio, dining-room, kitchen, two bedrooms, bathroom and bath's room. No. 2. Containing living-room or studio, bedrooms and bath. No. 3. Containing living-room or studio, bedrooms and bath. Location preferably out of the usual beaten paths, something not usually rented if possible, and preferably in a private house altered for such purpose. Nothing south of Greenwich Village nor north of 72d Street will be considered. Occupancy: October 1, 1924. Address: CHARLES H. DAVIS, Bass River, Cape Cod, Mass.

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#### MARBLEHEAD, MASS.

#### THE LESLIE

A quiet, cozy little house by the sea. PRIVATE BATHS. Descriptive booklet.

Rock Ridge Hall, Weylesley Hills, Mass. Fine location. Large, breezy, screened piazza. Running water in bedrooms. Private baths. Eggs, berries, cream, chicken. Rates moderate.

#### NEW YORK CITY

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200 W. 103d St., New York

Short Block from Broadway Subway Station. A Hotel of Quality and Refinement.

Single room, use of bath.....\$2 Day  
Parlor, Bedroom, Bath, for two.....\$3-\$4  
Parlor, two Bedrooms and Bath.....\$5-\$6  
These rooms at attractive summer rates, with Breakfast included.

Phone Academy 3510.

Write for Booklet C and Map of N. Y. City.

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31st Street & Fifth Avenue  
New York

Combines every convenience and home comfort, and commends itself to people of refinement wishing to live on American Plan and be within easy reach of social and dramatic centers.

Room and bath \$4.50 per day with meals, or \$2.50 per day without meals.  
Illustrated Booklet, gladly sent upon request.  
JOHN P. TOLSON.

### Hotels and Resorts

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**HOTEL JUDSON** 53 Washington Square adjoining Judson Memorial Church. Rooms with and without bath. Rates \$2.50 per day, including meals. Special rates for two weeks or more. Location very central. Convenient to all elevated and street car lines.

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**Robinhood Inn and Cottages** Bailey Island, Me., opened June 15. Bathing, fishing, sailing. For circular, Miss MASSEY.

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**Metropolitan Hotel** The Best Hotel in the City. In front of the Beautiful Cathedral and Flower Market.

MEXICO CITY, MEXICO  
All modern conveniences.

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HIGHEST point on lake—briarwood every room a front room—800 acres—tennis—18-hole golf course—concrete garage—boating, bathing, fishing, motor highways in all directions. Excellent cuisine, American plan. Management Mr. J. P. Greaves, of Florida East Coast Hotels. Booklet on request.

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On Pine Lake. Includes 500 acres of wild-est Adirondack Mountains. Hunting, fishing, swimming, canoeing, tennis, saddle horses. Tramps to surrounding mountain peaks. Lake George and Lake Champlain. Dancing. Excellent meals. Spring water. Cabins and tents \$14, \$16 and up. Private parties entirely isolated. References required. Manager, ROYDEN BARBER, Clemons, N. Y.

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Sanford Hall, est. 1841

Private Hospital

For Mental and Nervous Diseases

Comfortable, homelike surroundings; modern methods of treatment; competent nurses. 15 acres of lawn, park, flower and vegetable gardens. Food the best. Write for booklet.

Sanford Hall Flushing New York

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The Ideal Place for Sick People to Get Well  
Daylakes, Pa. An institution devoted to the personal study and specialized treatment of the invalid. Massage, Electricity, Hydrotherapy. Apply for circular to ROBERT LIPPINCOTT WALTER, M.D. (late of The Walter Sanitarium)

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**COUNTRY BOARD** During September and October Colonial home on hilltop. Delightful view of country and Lake Ontario. Electric lights, bathroom, excellent table. On State road, three miles from Oswego. Miss ALICE E. FERRY, Fruit Valley R. F. D., Oswego, N. Y.

**COUNTRY BOARD** New Jersey. Nurse's private home accommodates a few convalescents and elderly people requiring care. 65 Halsted St., East Orange, N. J.

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#### CONNECTICUT

**For Sale or Rent** Charming house in ideal Colonial home on hilltop. Delightful view of country and Lake Ontario. Electric lights, bathroom, excellent table. On State road, three miles from Oswego. Miss ALICE E. FERRY, Fruit Valley R. F. D., Oswego, N. Y.

#### MASSACHUSETTS

#### A New England Homestead IN A COLLEGE TOWN

For Rent, Furnished or Unfurnished Built by a college professor 55 years ago. 10 rooms, 2 bathrooms, barn available as garage; 1/2 acres of well-kept grounds, old trees, wooded ravine, and running brook. Within five minutes' walk of the College Chapel or the village post office. 667, Outlook.

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### FOR SALE

Site and Buildings of Successful Camp Beautiful, safe, secluded. On well-known New Hampshire lake. Price moderate. Address Camp, P. O. Box 1,062, Philadelphia, Pa.

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TWO FAMILY, Fourteen Room Dwelling. Nice residential section, suburbs of New York City. Half hour Grand Central; also near subway. Hot water heat, gas, etc. Plot 50 x 100. Garages. Price \$3,500. Full particulars from owner, 9,515, Outlook.

#### NEW YORK

#### Shelter Island Heights, L. I. FOR SALE—10-Room House

Two bathrooms. All modern improvements. Well furnished throughout. In perfect order. Large porches. R. FECHTER.

**Money-making farms.** 17 States. \$10 to \$100 acre. Stock, tools, crops often included to settle quickly. Write for big illustrated catalogue. A. B. Frost Farm Agency, 2028 B. M., Sun Bldg., New York.

#### VERMONT

**FOR SALE—Maple Park Farm.** Unequaled for situation in Vermont. 160 acres fertile land. Meadow, pasture, bearing and young orchard. House a fine old colonial inn, on high elevation commanding wonderful view of mountains, field and forest. Modern plumbing; supplied with pure spring water. On five road from White River Junction to Woodstock, Vt. 3 miles from former, 9 miles from latter town. Price \$6,000. William Bradley, Administrator, Hartford, Vt.

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**WANTED—450 Outlook** readers to represent this publication this summer—and all through the year, if you like. You can easily earn \$10 a week and more, simply by using an hour or two a day of your spare time. If you want extra spending money—and everybody does—write us for details of the Outlook's co-operative profit plan. Simply address Representatives' Division, Desk K, The Outlook, 381 Fourth Ave., New York City.

### HELP WANTED

#### Business Situations

**CLERK** wanted, September 1, in Protestant orphanage near New York. Reflected, intelligent, pleasant woman between 25 and 45, to attend to mail, parcels, phone, children's visitors, typing menus, various lists, etc. Permanent resident position, delightful location, refined, homelike atmosphere. 7,193, Outlook.

**WANTED—Young, educated, unmarried woman, not nurse or matron, to help entertain and do shopping for women patients at small private hospital for mild mental and nervous affections. Wages \$40 monthly and maintenance. State age, education, and give references. Address: George H. Torney, 300 South Street, Brookline, Mass.**

**RAILWAY traffic inspector, \$110 a month to start and expenses. Travel if desired. Unlimited advancement. No age limit. Three months' home study. Situation arranged. Prepare for permanent position. Write for booklet CM27 Standard Business Training Institute, Buffalo, N. Y.**

**WANTED—Bright, active, well educated young woman, preferably college woman, to act as private secretary. Need not have much business experience, but able to take dictation rapidly, though not necessarily rapid typewriter. In answering give full information as to business experience and where educated. 7,203, Outlook.**

### Companions and Domestic Helpers

**DIETITIANS, cafeteria managers, governesses, matrons, housekeepers.** Miss Richards, Box 3, East Side Station, Providence, R. I.

### HELP WANTED

#### Companions and Domestic Helpers

**ATTRACTIVE** and pleasant home offered in return for companionship, reading aloud, etc. Piano, flowers, books. One of the best sections within 30 miles of New York. 7,183, Outlook.

**WANTED—Capable, strong woman of refinement as assistant housekeeper, able to superintend the serving of meals. Write: Homecroft Inn, Scarsdale, N. Y. Telephone 690 Scarsdale.**

**YOUNG** woman of refinement wanted in the capacity of mother's helper, care of two little girls two and four years of age, at the seashore. Previous experience not necessary. Must be fond of children. Write Mrs. A. W. Moffatt, Bay Shore, Long Island, for appointment in New York. Good salary; references required. 7,203, Outlook.

**WANTED, September 1, housekeeper to take entire care of house except dining-room and kitchen in small, exclusive inn near New York. State references and experience. 7,214, Outlook.**

**WANTED—Superior for small girls.** Beautiful endowed home in Virginia. Must be good disciplinarian. Protestant, cultured. Prefer good housekeeper fond of children to trained institutional worker. 7,215, Outlook.

**WORK—White woman, Protestant, refined, to take charge of kitchen in modern girls' home in Virginia. One big girl to help. Greatest consideration, good room. Spacious home for woman alone. 7,215, Outlook.**

#### Teachers and Governesses

**WANTED—Competent teachers for public and private schools. Calls coming every day. Send for circulars. Albany Teachers' Agency, Albany, N. Y.**

**WANTED, August 24, governess for child four years old, American, Protestant. One who can speak French preferred. Permanent position if satisfactory. 7,179, Outlook.**

**WANTED by September 15 tutor for three boys, ages 6, 9, and 13. Winter months spent in California. Must be experienced, unmarried, fond of athletics, and of Protestant faith, and having first-class recommendations. H. H. Tinker, Canton, Ohio.**

**WANTED—COMPETENT governess for three children, ages 6, 7, 10 years. DESIRE an experienced teacher who will give thorough physical training. MUST live in CUBA during winter. PREFER CATHOLIC woman from 25 to 35 years. EXCELLENT home and salary. BEST references given and required. ADDRESS 7,184, Outlook.**

### SITUATIONS WANTED

#### Business Situations

**EDUCATED** gentleman, 24 years old, desires position. 1 or 2 years. Would travel. Can typewrite, stenography or tutor young children. Experience. Best references from large school. 7,206, Outlook.

**STENOGRAPHER-SECRETARY** (Scottish) desires position, preferably with literary man, where refinement and intelligent, conscientious work will be appreciated. References. \$25 weekly. 7,217, Outlook.

#### Companions and Domestic Helpers

**LADY** desires to place her excellent English nurse with family going to England or France in early fall. Will take charge of children or invalid in return for passage. Absolutely reliable. Write Mrs. Theodore Lilley, Toland, Mass.

**MANAGING** housekeeper for widower. Educated; careful accounting. Connections with help and children. Salary not under \$50. 7,198, Outlook.

**COMPANION, preferably traveling. References. 7,204, Outlook.**

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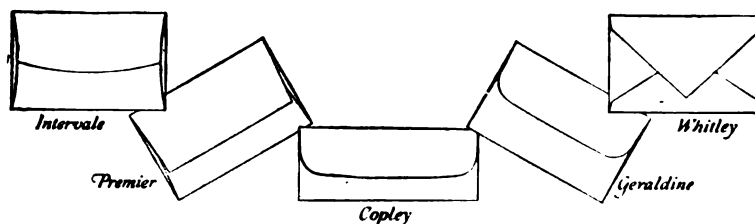
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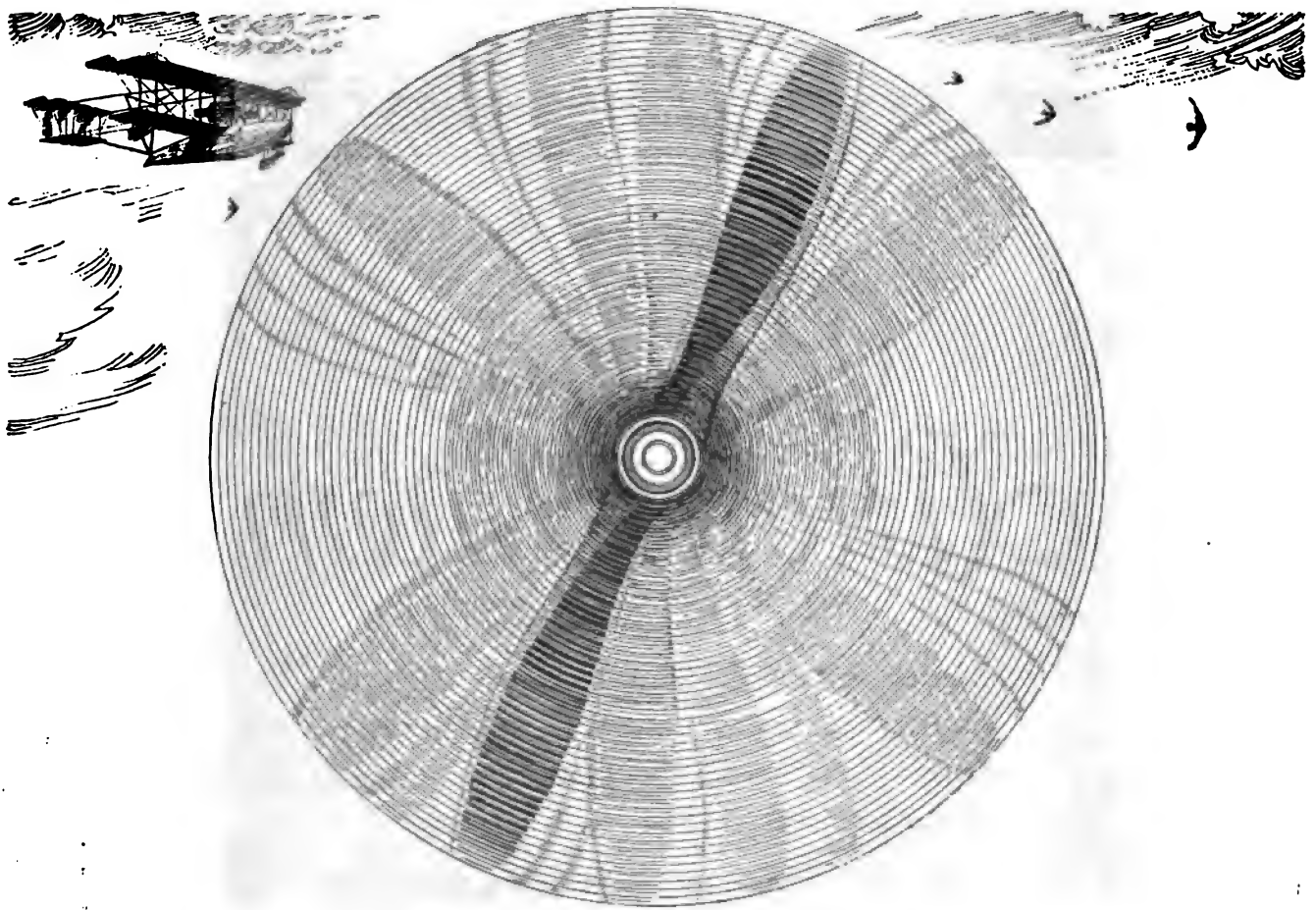
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# The Outlook

AUGUST 13, 1919

## THE LEAGUE OF NATIONS

AS this issue of The Outlook goes to press, acute interest in the Senate in debating the League of Nations has been switched to surprise and consternation at the official notification of the organized employees of railways that they are for Federal ownership—a pronouncement upon which we comment in following paragraphs.

Nevertheless the Peace Treaty and the Covenant of the League of Nations still constitute a burning question. A few weeks ago there was a not unimportant group of both political leaders and citizens who felt that the plan for a League of Nations should be wholly rejected. That view has now, we think, been very generally abandoned, and the question has resolved itself into this: Shall the Treaty be ratified as it stands or shall it be accompanied by a statement from the Senate of reservations or interpretations? Moreover, the sentiment in the Senate seems to be growing against reservations which would act as amendments. The view of ex-Justice Hughes that amendments, or new matter added to the Covenant of the League of Nations, would require its resubmission to the contracting parties, has made a distinct impression. Our own view of the situation may be expressed in this way:

If we were members of the Senate, we should not vote for any amendments which we thought would be likely to imperil the Treaty; we should vote for any interpretative reservations which we thought would not imperil the Treaty and which would probably help to secure votes for it when it came up for final action; and when the Treaty came up for final action we would vote for it with whatever reservations had been carried, or would also vote for it without reservations if none had been adopted. In other words, we think that the adoption of the Treaty and the League is so important and that the refusal of the Senate to adopt them would be so disadvantageous and perhaps disastrous that we should be determined in our voting by this one consideration: What vote will be most likely in the end to secure the adoption of the Treaty and the League?

## SECRETARY LANE'S OPINION OF THE LEAGUE

Another interesting contribution to the general discussion has been made by Mr. Franklin K. Lane, Secretary of the Interior, in a speech which he delivered

on July 30 to a mass-meeting of Government employees in Washington. Mr. Lane is an accomplished lawyer, and, while he is a member of the Administration, his speech is refreshing because of its freedom from prejudice, personalities, or partisanship. For example, he says:

There is much bitterness of feeling over the proposed League. Some would have the Treaty rejected because of its presence therein. Others would have the Treaty and the League separated. Now I believe that every one would have preferred that the League of Nations should have been born in a different way and at a different time. But was that possible? And were not the nations committed to it at this time?

Secretary Lane takes the position which John Jay took with regard to the American Constitution. The Covenant is not a perfect document, but it is the product of a great crisis. It has been written after careful and, on the whole, unselfish deliberation. It is the first step forward that can be taken at this time towards the employment of judicial procedure instead of war in the settlement of international disputes. Can we afford not to avail ourselves of this opportunity? Can we run the risk of hoping for a better document if we decline to take this one? Secretary Lane's answer to these questions, like John Jay's to similar questions regarding the Constitution, is, No. Secretary Lane believes that the Covenant of the League does not impair the essential sovereignty of the United States, does not affect adversely the Monroe Doctrine, and does not invade the Constitutional right of Congress "to alone declare war." He rightly, we think, says that the utility of the League depends almost wholly upon its operation after ratification. His summary of its potential character deserves to be quoted:

"Perhaps it may fairly be said that with less power the League would be a scrap of paper, a generous gesture toward peace; while with more power the League would open itself to the charge that it was a super nation, an international state, and, so far as America is concerned, would be of doubtful constitutionality. As it is, the League may be described as a watchful eye, a warning voice, and a gloved hand. It is a bit of rather simple machinery by which the opinion of the world can be brought to bear upon the governments of the world. It will live if it is useful, otherwise it will die. It can be made useful if it does those things which appeal to the people as conservative, sensible, and wholly devoid of parti-

sanship as between nations. It cannot be useful if it does not strictly construe its own powers when in doubt as against itself and in favor of the nations which comprise it. It is to be an agent and not a master, an agent of the nations. Its ultimate fortune rests in the confidence which the peoples show in each other. It will fail if it cannot stimulate this. For the nations can destroy it by mutual distrust. On the other hand, they can make it greatly serve mankind by gaining and developing the sentiment that we, the united democracies of the world, are bent upon preserving peace by persevering regard for each other's national rights."

## THE PRONOUNCEMENT OF THE RAILWAY BROTHERHOODS

Far and away the most important event of the past ten days has been the statement of the organized employees of the steam railways of the country calling for Government ownership under a plan by which the railway workers shall have both a voice in the management of the roads and a share in the profits. This statement, signed by Warren S. Stone, Grand Chief of the Brotherhood of Locomotive Engineers; W. G. Lee, President Brotherhood of Railway Trainmen; Timothy Shea, Acting Chief Brotherhood of Locomotive Firemen and Enginemen; L. E. Sheppard, President Order of Railway Conductors; and B. M. Jewell, Acting President Railway Employees' Department, American Federation of Labor, is so pregnant with possible results for the economic and social life of the country that we print it in full, as follows:

Labor faces a persistently serious situation due to the cost of living and the impossibility of wages keeping pace with the depreciation of money. No fundamental changes are being advanced to save workers from continual defeat in the economic struggle of life. The railroad employees are in no mood to brook the return of the lines to their former control, since all the plans suggested for this settlement of the problems leave labor essentially where it has stood and where it is determined not to stand.

We realize that in the strife for wage increases we cannot win any permanent victory. It is not money but value which counts. The vicious circle is infinite; increased wages are overcapitalized, for inflated profits and the cost of goods mount faster than the wage level. A few grow wealthy and the multitude is impoverished.

Any basic change must begin with the railroads. We believe the interests of

labor and the public to be identical in the railroad question. The properties have been operated for the profit of the few, not for the service of the many. Not only have we suffered from inadequate wages, but the public has paid an extortionate tax for transportation, a tax based on inflated values and collected from every person buying the necessities of life.

Our proposal is to operate the railroads democratically, applying the principles to industry for which in international affairs the Nation has participated in a world war. President Wilson declared in his Message of May 20, 1919, for the "genuine democratization of industry, based upon a full recognition of the right of those who work, in whatever rank, to participate in some organic way in every decision which directly affects their welfare in the part they are to play in industry." He spoke plainly in behalf of a "genuine co-operation and partnership based upon real community of interest and participation in control."

It has been argued that labor is merely asking the public to let the workers become the railroad profiteers in place of Wall Street. This argument cannot survive a scrutiny of our proposal.

We do ask for a share of the surplus at the end of each year, after operating costs are met and fixed charges are paid; but we also provide an automatic reduction in rates when this surplus comes to a given level. To restore the surplus the employees of the railroads must increase the efficiency of their management and they must invite new business. What we ask is to share the savings from economics we ourselves introduce and to share the surplus from new business our efficiency makes possible. We should not profit from the railroads as financiers have done; we should participate in the increased earnings from our increased production. We could not earn dividends unless industry as a whole were stimulated by improved transportation service.

In our bill the rights of the public are protected. The rate-fixing power, which is the final check upon railroad management, remains with the Inter-State Commerce Commission. If the new corporation should attempt to pay itself excessive returns, and produce a deficit, the lease is forfeitable.

As to the danger of collusion between the directors of labor and the directors of management to vote to absorb the surplus by raising wages and thus destroy the incentive of dividends, the bill makes a sound provision. We believe that the dividend system is essential if service is to be the motive and not profits. We arrange to give to management twice the rate of dividend the classified employees receive. So management's dividend is always double what its increase of wages would be, and management would never vote to use the surplus for a wage increase at the sacrifice of half of its own gains. To obtain a wage increase the classified employees would have to win the vote of the public directors.

We assure the public immediate savings. The cost of capital would be reduced from the present six to seven per cent paid to Wall Street to four per cent paid upon Government securities. The savings assured under a unified

system are enormous. The savings through efficiency rendered possible only by democratic operation are even greater, for the increased production resulting from harmonious relations between employees and their managers is incalculable. We believe our plan will reduce transportation charges in surprising measure, and that it is the first and the most important step in any constructive effort to lower the cost of living.

#### PRESIDENT WILSON AND THE RAILWAY PROBLEM

The day before the Brotherhood had issued the foregoing statement President Wilson gave his approval in a letter to the Chairman of the House Committee on Inter-State and Foreign Commerce to a plan proposed by Mr. Hines, Director-General of the Railroads, for a settlement of the railway problem. In brief, Mr. Hines's proposal is that a Federal commission be created to investigate and decide upon all questions regarding the wages of railway employees, and that the decisions of such a Federal commission should be mandatory. In a supplementary statement, issued a day or two after their original announcement, the Railway Brotherhoods implied, although they did not explicitly state, that the proposal of Director-General Hines and President Wilson is unsatisfactory to them. They say that increasing wages is only a temporary, and therefore an unsatisfactory, method of dealing with the problem, and they insist that the only way in which the rights of the owners and the employees of the railways, together with those of the general public who use the railways, can be protected is by the method outlined in their statement, already quoted.

#### THE PLUMB PLAN

This statement, the dignity and temperate language of which has made an impression all over the country, is based on what is known as the Plumb Plan. Mr. Glenn E. Plumb, of Chicago, is counsel for the Railroad Brotherhoods. He outlined his plan in a remarkable and effective speech at the Reconstruction Convention, held in Atlantic City in the early part of last June.

Briefly summarized, the plan is as follows:

The Government shall buy all existing railways with bonds bearing a fixed interest; it shall create a corporation to be controlled by a Board of Directors, "one-third of this Board to be named by the President of the United States with the approval of the Senate, one-third to be elected by the employees in Class A [executives and managers], and one-third to be elected by employees in Class B

[wage-earning employees who carry into execution the direction of the executive employees]; the Government shall lease to this corporation all of the railways which it has bought; the profits, if any, shall be equally divided between the Government and the operating corporation—that is to say, the men who manage and do the work of the railways; the public is to get its share of profits by a reduction of rates "whenever in one year the amount of any profits received by the Government shall equal or exceed five per cent of the gross operating revenues;" extensions of the railway system shall be paid for by assessment against the property benefited; a sinking fund shall be provided to redeem the bonds which the Government has issued to purchase the railways.

Mr. Plumb believes that a provision in his plan which will enable Class A, or the managers, to receive extra profits only by maintaining the wages of Class B at a reasonable level will prevent collusion between the two classes to take all the earnings in the form of wages, thus depriving the consumer of the benefit of reduced rates and perhaps even producing a deficit. The advantages of this plan are stated by Mr. Plumb in the following language:

Under this plan we provide a sure method for the ultimate reduction of transportation charges to actual cost. Under this plan every increase in surplus earnings tends to a reduction in rates. Every expenditure out of earnings for improvements increases the actual investment and earning power without any increase in fixed charges. Every improvement made upon the properties and paid for by local taxation brings about the same result. Every application of surplus earnings and sinking fund accumulations secures a reduction of outstanding capital and a diminution of fixed charges, again securing a further reduction in rates. We insure the public against constantly increasing rates and the wage-earner against the ever-present threat of a reduction in wages. We guarantee to the holder of the securities the protection of the integrity of his investment and the receipt of adequate returns. We give to the community, to the wage-earner, and to the management an equal voice of authority in the direction of the industry. These benefits no other plans can promise. No plan presented by the present owners attempts to procure these results.

#### TWO OBJECTIONS TO THE PLUMB PLAN

Whatever social and economic advantages there may be in this plan, there is one fundamental defect. It is based upon the assumption that under Government ownership and workers' management there will always be profits and never a deficit. If this were true, the plan would



# CARTOONS OF THE WEEK

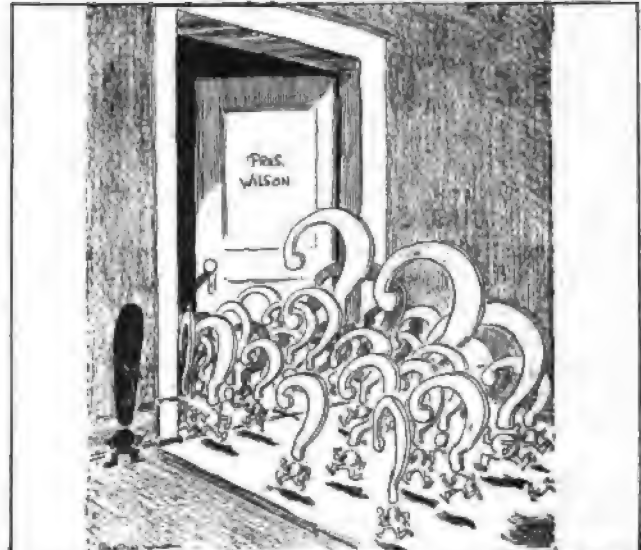
*Darling in the New York Tribune*



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**A SUBJECT FOR IMMEDIATE CONSIDERATION**

*Chapin in the St. Louis Republic*



**THE OPEN DOOR**

*Pease in the Newark Evening News*



**"DRIVE ON!"**

*Knott in the Dallas News*



**HIS FORMER MASTER'S VOICE**

*Satterfield, Newspaper Enterprise Association*



**OUR DAILY BREAD**

*From Blighty (London)*



**"How is your cold, Donald?" "Oh, very obstinate."  
"And how's the wife?" "About the same."**

be alluring. The present owners would rather have a four per cent Government bond than a five or six per cent private bond often threatened with the danger of defaulted interest, and the public would be glad to be assured of the novel experience of having their rates reduced whenever they were prosperous enough to do a large business with the railways. But human history shows that "the best-laid schemes o' mice and men gang aft agley." With the best intentions in the world, the workers' corporation might be confronted with some catastrophe, such as forest fires, the failure of a wheat crop, floods, unprovided for in their budget of fixed wages and they might in some lean year face a deficit. Who is to pay this deficit? That is the question. In a private business when a corporation faces a deficit the stockholders have to put their hands into their pockets and pay it if the corporation is to go on. Will Classes A and B of the new managing owners consent to a reduction of wages to meet the deficit? There is no mention of such a contingency in Mr. Plumb's plan. A plan which gives the managers and workers of a corporation one-half the profits, but makes the outside consumer or taxpayer pay all the deficits, is clearly subject to the criticism of being inequitable. It is only fair to say that some remedy for this apparent injustice might possibly be worked out.

Another defect in the plan is that it gives the workers absolute control of the railways. They are to elect two-thirds of the directors. Now the public is as opposed to absolutism on the part of the wage-worker as on the part of the capitalist. The American people will not consent to any plan which takes from them the ultimate power over the railways.

But it will not do to treat the Brotherhoods' plan in an antagonistic spirit. It is a serious proposal; it deals with a problem so complicated and so vital that no preponderating body of men have as yet united upon a solution, and it deserves respectful study.

#### MAKING OVER THE ARMY

At the end of the world war the century-old problem of properly organizing our National means of defense is still with us. Shall we depend on the old system which thrust the burden which belonged to the many upon the shoulders of the few, waiting until war is at our gate before we begin to prepare? Do we wish to run the risk of that system again, when perhaps we may not be fortunate enough to find allies to defend us until we are ready to defend ourselves?

Shall we try something new? If so, what? There are many plans in the air, and The Outlook hopes to keep its read-

ers informed concerning these plans as they develop. One such plan is outlined in this week's issue of The Outlook. At the instance of the Military Training Camps Association, a bill covering another solution has been introduced in the Senate by Senator Wadsworth, of New York, and in the House by Congressman Julius Kahn, of California. The War Department has also prepared and presented to Congress a detailed plan for a new military establishment. The details of these two very important plans will be given in later issues of The Outlook.

In celebration of the introduction of the bill prepared by the Military Training Camps Association (the association which is both father and child of the Plattsburg idea), that organization recently entertained in Washington the Congressional sponsors of its bill. Senator Chamberlain, whose service to the cause of military preparedness can hardly be overestimated, and many distinguished officers of the Army, including Lieutenant-General Bullard, were also present. Almost all the members of the Military Training Camps Association at the dinner were either in uniform or had recently been discharged from the Army, for practically all the able-bodied members of the Military Training Camps Association were in the Service in some capacity during the war. The record of this Association, both in the number of the members which it gave to the Service and in the aid which it gave to the Government in the selection of candidates for the various officers' training camps, is one which forms one of the brightest chapters in the history of our preparation for the war.

In discussing the problem of military preparedness at the Association's dinner, both Senator Wadsworth and Congressman Kahn pointed out the immensity of the task which now confronts the country in the formation of an after-the-war military policy for our democracy. Congressman Kahn rightly said that the problem could not be solved without the complete, active, and unselfish cooperation of all the agencies concerned, including the various branches of the United States Regular Army, Reserve officers, and members of the National Guard, Congressmen and Senators, and associations both of veterans and civilians.

The Outlook believes that this solution must be found in some plan which involves not only the principle of universal military training, but also in a plan which will unify both in form and ideals the various and sometimes antagonistic elements in our present machinery of defense.

#### SAVING BABIES BY MOTOR TRUCK

Announcement has been made by the Children's Bureau of the Department

of Labor that the first automobile Child Welfare Special ever to be operated by the Government is now making its maiden trip in the State of Illinois. It is a large gray auto truck, with a body especially constructed to house the traveling equipment used by the Bureau specialist in examining and rating the babies of rural parents.

The "Special" was purchased for the purposes of demonstrating how advice on child care and professional examination of the babies of a community could be carried to the front door of the rural mother. During the war it was found that the rural child had more chances of death and poorer health than the city-bred child because the mother of the latter could attend health centers and get scientific information about how to keep her baby well. As the rural mothers are usually completely out of touch with such health centers, the Government has decided to make an experiment in the automobile clinic. It is especially hoped by the Children's Bureau that the automobile clinic will show its usefulness for those regions where the trained nurse and the resident physician do not exist.

Dr. Ruth McGuire, of the Children's Bureau, is in charge of the Special, with a trained nurse and a masculine driver as her staff. A "log" is to be kept of the clinic's expenses, its reception, and approximate amount of rural childhood which it can touch in its journeyings.

#### THE FIRST TO RATIFY

On July 31 King George's assent was given to the German Peace Treaty and to the treaty which guarantees the protection of France by Great Britain and the United States against an unprovoked attack by Germany. They thus became law throughout the British Empire.

On July 21 the House of Commons voted to approve these treaties, as did the House of Lords on the following day. But this was not necessary. As in Japan, so in Great Britain, a treaty may be proclaimed by the Crown without the approval of either house of Parliament. France and Italy require the approval of both houses; the United States requires the approval of the Senate only.

The act of the British Parliament is historic in British annals. The two houses, it is true, did vote on the Prize Court Bill to give effect to the Declaration of London concerning the rules of sea warfare. It passed the Commons, although it was rejected by the Lords. But that was not a treaty, but an act of legislation.

Mr. Lloyd George, the British Prime Minister, is a thoroughgoing democrat. He has always striven to strengthen the power of Parliament. Voluntarily he has

created a new democratic precedent in England's unwritten Constitution, and has, through his triumph in Parliament, put his country "on the map" as the first of any to ratify the most epoch-making treaties of our time.

The submission of the Treaty for ratification to the British Parliament increases, we think, the danger of radical modifications by the American Senate. For if the Senate should add to or subtract from the Treaty by amendments, would not the British Parliament insist, as a result of the new power conferred upon it, that it should have the right of considering and approving or rejecting those amendments?

## KULTUR AGAIN

WHEN several hundred men and women cheered the statement, made in the hall of the Deutsche Liederkranz in New York City a few weeks ago, that "the German spirit is not dead and never will die," and when the same speaker who made this statement further said that all men and women of German descent must do all in their power to bring "the German spirit, *Kultur*, and education to the American people and to the people of the whole world," America received notice that the war is not yet won. Nominally held to promote plans for helping starving people in Germany, this meeting was in fact a means for disseminating ideas against which this country has fought. It was one of many signs that what we have known as German propaganda is still a menace in America.

It seems easy for Americans to forget. Sometimes good nature is a vice, and good nature is an American characteristic. It was good nature that made our people slow to believe the reports of what the Germans were doing in Belgium in 1914. It was good nature that made our people dismiss as incredible the threats of the Germans to murder civilians and neutrals at sea. It was good nature that inclined our people to ignore as a fantastic dream the outspoken ambitions of the Germans to secure at the cost of their neighbors world trade and world domination. It is good nature now that tempts our people to forget these things, to treat the beaten foe as if he were nothing but a beaten foe, to take what is called a sportsmanlike attitude, to go more than half way—to be ready to go all the way—in getting back to the old relation of friendliness with the German and to let the German resume his old ways if he wants to.

The vice in all this is the vice of carelessness about truth and principle. If German *Kultur* was an evil thing last year when we were at war, it has not become a good thing now just because

we have stopped fighting. If hyphenism was bad then, it is bad to-day.

America was not furious with things German because she was at war with Germany; she went to war with Germany because she had reason to be furious with things German. The German ideal set forth by Germany's leaders, defended by Germany's apologists, and acquiesced in by the German people, was the ideal of a state above all law, both international law and moral law. According to this ideal, murder, rape, torture, violation of the pledged word, treachery, disregard of the rights of men and women and children—in fact, anything to which Germans might resort to further the interests of their "old Fatherland"—was justified. According to this ideal, men who were citizens of the United States but who had German blood in their veins were justified in using their privileges as American citizens for Germany's profit. As long as any vestige of this ideal remains in America the victory which America sought in this war will not be complete.

German *Kultur* did not become extinct when Wilhelm went to Amerongen. The evil thing we call double allegiance or hyphenism did not cease to be evil with the signing of the armistice.

## BABIES AND BOREDOM

THE signal failure of Adam and Eve to live up to the advantages of their maturity is a fact that should have been remembered by Mr. Samuel Butler before he wrote two books with the clear purpose of proving to Providence that he, Samuel Butler, would have been a better man if he could have been born grown up.

Samuel Butler's contention that the ignominy of an enforced childhood gives a bitter bias to a nascent soul otherwise sweet and upspringing is, however, not the worst charge to be made against the conventional processes of propagation; the real difficulty with having parents is that it is so hard to attain genial intercourse with any person whose baby you have been. Both parties to the transaction may do their valiant best to ignore the compulsory nature of their compact, but the resultant *gaucherie* often persists through life. That under the circumstances there should ever be any genuine comradeship should surprise us more than that the tendency, as shown by our own observation and by the past history of parenthood, is undoubtedly in the direction of shyness rather than of spontaneity.

As one studies the tendencies of parentage, both present and past, one observes that always opposing the comradeship possibility has been the ownership theory. Babies are born so small and helpless

that it is natural for us to believe we own them, and perhaps we do, but the contention here made is that owning a child, and likewise owning a parent, is no way at all to enjoy him. A chattel cannot, in the nature of things, be companionable. Against the specious reasonableness of the ownership theory should be remembered the plain fact that human character is so skittish and incalculable that utter irresponsibility toward one's offspring seems sometimes to bring as good results as the most conscientious proprietorship.

Historical precedent, it must be admitted, pronounces in favor of the possessive attitude so emphatically that in the instances of Jephthah, Abraham, and Agamemnon the pity of the public has actually been solicited for the father rather than for the victim. The sentiment "it hurts me more than it hurts you" is of ancient origin. It is noteworthy that the mothers were never party to these famous sacrifices. Abraham had to slip away from Sarah, and Agamemnon had his own little after score to settle with Clytemnestra. The ownership theory has eaten so deep into the general conscience that parents of the past have been sanctioned in exercising authority even from the grave. Not to mention the whimsical will of Portia's papa, Hamlet and Orestes furnish conspicuous examples of paternal autocracy—pleasant, personable youngsters both, whose lives were ruined by the demands of dead fathers.

The real trouble with the ownership theory is that any ownership prevents intimacy. The business of being born entails so much after awkwardness that saddling the parent-child relationship with property rights in addition is more than companionship can survive. So long as birth continues to be the sole price of admission to this universe, not all the panaceas for moderating the penalties of propagation are so promising as simple forgetting. What vistas of joyous intercourse are instantly opened by the mere suggestion of ceasing to reform our parents and ceasing to bring up our children! Any other suggestions for ameliorating the parental relation are fallacious because, little as they are aware of it, both parents and children are infected by the traditional property principle. Nothing on earth is so burdened with obligation as the owning of anything, and yet solving parental troubles by eugenics implies a sense of responsibility that blackens the future with joylessness. Eugenics makes such a bugbear of a baby that it is impossible ever afterward to be friends with a person who once loomed so portentous in prospect. The roseate slogan "fewer and better babies" is fallacious; the fact is, the fewer babies people have, the more

they worry about them. Perhaps our grandparents, who had no slogan, but whose theory and practice were more and merrier babies, got better results. The theory of fewer and better babies runs the risk of perpetuating the worst evils of ownership, for the fewer children you have, the more you will dominate them, thus making them boresome replicas of yourself; but if you have a dozen the chances are that some of them, at least, will have opportunity to do their own growing and develop into men and women whom any parent might find entertaining.

As the chief peril of democracy is mediocrity, so the chief peril of parenthood is boredom, and the most promising

protection against both evils is letting a child be himself. It is strange that while there is nothing people dread so much as *ennui*, there is nothing they set about accomplishing so industriously. The best method by which parents may enjoy their children or children enjoy their parents is a genial and irresponsible letting alone.

After all, why should friendship have been so difficult to secure between parents and children? Perhaps because so few people have the bravery needed for comradeship. There is nothing that takes so much sheer intrepidity as letting people alone. Since every mother's son of us has had to suffer from all the awkwardness entailed by once having had to enter life more pitifully helpless than a blind kit-

ten, the battle to attain individuality after such initial ignominy should enlist the utmost assistance of grown-ups rather than their too often active opposition. One agrees here with the contention of Mr. Samuel Butler, earlier mentioned; one dissents from him, however, in that he argues parental indifference for the sake of the child, whereas it is the parent who is benefited, being liberated from all the shackles of ownership and of *ennui*.

Of course there are children so obdurately dull that not all the letting alone in the world can make them amusing, but still parents who courageously refrain from bringing up their children may reasonably expect to produce blessings rather than bores.

## RACE RIOTS IN CHICAGO

SPECIAL CORRESPONDENCE FROM CHICAGO BY CHARLES W. HOLMAN

In last week's Outlook a special correspondent described the race riots of Washington, and here another correspondent describes the race riots of Chicago.

After reading the record of these two riots, particularly of the bloody affair in Chicago, it will be a bold Northerner who ventures to assume a "holier than thou" attitude towards the South.

The lessons to be drawn from these tragedies are easier to state than to apply. These lessons may be put in a few words.

One: It is the duty of the Government—city, State, and National—to prevent private war and punish the ringleaders of such riots as took place in Washington and Chicago without regard to race.

Two: We need a clearer understanding of the fundamental rights of citizenship. Chief among these is the right of the Negro equally with the white man to have his person, property, and family protected from every form of lawless violence. It must be clearly understood that this fundamental right of citizenship does not include a right to demand social fellowship. The right of choosing our own associates and of refusing companionship to those with whom we do not choose to foregather is as fundamentally a part of our democracy as the guarantee of personal protection.—THE EDITORS.

CHICAGO has just finished her first week of rioting between whites and Negroes. Already thirty-three people have lost their lives and more than three hundred have been injured. The death toll was slightly greater among the blacks, on Tuesday there being fifteen of them dead as against eleven whites. During this wild week mobs of whites pursued and beat and killed Negroes. Other mobs of Negroes pursued and beat and killed whites. From the upper windows of tenements, when darkness came, snipers picked off pedestrians or fired into squads of police and soldiers sent to bring order to the Black Belt. Armed bands in motor trucks dashed wildly up and down the streets, firing into houses. It required the combined efforts of three thousand regular policemen and six thousand State militia to bring the people back to the verge of common sense and establish a condition even remotely resembling order.

Even then, if rain had not come, it is doubtful if the armed forces could have stemmed the emotional tide that was inflaming Chicago's citizens. The week ended with a wholesale attempt to fire the city, more than one hundred dwellings being burned and three thousand people rendered homeless.

Complications, such as refusal of the icemen's union and the milk-drivers' union to deliver their commodities into the Black Belt and fear of delivery-men moving groceries that they would be assaulted and robbed, quickly reduced

the Negro population to the verge of starvation and produced a ghastly condition in respect to infant feeding.

It became necessary to establish a dead line around the Black Belt, where 125,000 Negroes live, and prohibit movements in and out of either race, except under guard. Even then patrolling was unable to prevent mob action from breaking out, and at times the Loop, Chicago's main business district, was the scene of actions that disgraced the community. A mob of five hundred white men stormed the Palmer House, the oldest first-class hotel in the city, where Negroes have been employed for generations; Negroes going about their work were beaten and killed, and it finally became necessary for the owners of buildings either to discontinue elevator service or arrange for the quartering of their attendants under guard in the Loop.

The trouble broke out, as all such troubles do, with an incident of minor importance. It began at the Twenty-sixth Street bathing beach which until two years ago was patronized almost entirely by white people. With the advent of a great Negro population, brought in by the packers and other large producers, the Negro, in seeking recreation, began to flock to some of the South Side swimming places. At this particular beach there is a rope which extends into the water for some distance, and by common consent the whites bathed on one side of the rope while the Negroes bathed on the other. Yet it was only an agree-

ment made effective by the fact that it might become unhealthy for a Negro to wander across the line.

On Sunday afternoon, July 27, a Negro boy swam beyond the line and climbed upon a raft from which the whites were accustomed to dive. A white man threw a stone which knocked the Negro off the raft, and he drowned. It is said that a policeman in the neighborhood of the scene failed to do his duty and make an immediate arrest of the white man. The occurrence made a profound impression upon the blacks, who went away to their own neighborhoods and a few hours later began retaliating by attacking individual whites. The situation quickly took on the aspect of armed mobs fighting each other in the open streets, and soon got beyond police control.

On Monday rioting reached its height, and before noon twenty-four known dead had been taken to the morgue. On Tuesday a mob of four thousand Negroes at Fifty-first and Federal Streets attacked small groups or individuals until dispersed. That same day the bodies of four Negroes were taken from "Bubbly Creek," the refuse canal of the stockyards, made famous by Upton Sinclair in his novel "The Jungle."

In their rioting neither whites nor blacks discriminated between women and men or youth and age. To each any person of the opposite color was hateful and must die.

The confusion of the city as a whole



was heightened by a strike of surface and elevated street car employees which paralyzed traffic, not a single car being in operation from midnight Sunday until the early hours of the following Saturday. During this time the people adopted any method of conveyance possible, and many of them got into trouble by being forced to walk through the districts where rioting was in progress.

The trouble in Chicago in no way resembled outbreaks which have taken place in other cities, such as those in Washington and St. Louis. The Chicago situation arose primarily out of the housing situation and racial antipathy. There was no question of the Negroes taking white men's jobs, as the Negroes were brought up to Chicago to fill positions in which there was a great scarcity of available labor. The packers were primarily responsible for importing them, and it became necessary for the Negroes to live within walking or short traveling distance of their work. Accordingly, they filled up the South Side between Forty-third Street and Seventeenth Street, taking over almost entirely the section formerly occupied by Chicago's notorious "red light" district. The high wages which they received produced an immediate reaction upon them and made them ambitious to improve their standards of living. Accordingly, they began to spread out into the more select residential districts and produced consternation among the white people.

Troubled relations were first noticed two years ago, when the Negroes began

to compose an important part of the street car and elevated railway traffic. It was noticed that they strung themselves through the trains or cars in such a way that it appeared to the white people as if they did it on purpose to force the whites to sit down beside them. This was the cause of much resentment, and it became apparent that trouble was not far distant. It is also said that many apartments were rented to Negroes by whites for "spite reasons."

It has been remarked time and again that certain classes of white people have not hesitated to grant the Negroes absolute social equality. In the Negro section white girls walked with Negro men and white men paraded the streets with Negro women. They even intermarried. There were a few notorious dance-halls operated by Negroes to which white men and women came and where mixed dancing was the rule. Also, for the first time in the Negroes' lives, they were catered to in a political way, and they became a powerful element in municipal politics. They elected to the City Council two of their own race.

This treatment gave the Negro population of Chicago an extraordinary opinion of its own importance and led it to claim more than the Northern people were willing to give.

Since the rioting, Negroes have been fleeing the city. Many have bought tickets for their old homes in the South; others have gone to Wisconsin and near-by cities to wait until the trouble blows over. Real estate dealers and rental

agents have also reported that hundreds of cancellations by Negroes in select residential districts have been made, and that the blacks are recongregating within the Black Belt. Refusal of packing-house white operatives to work with the colored people has brought about a serious labor situation which Governor Frank O. Lowden and the packers have been trying to solve. Curtailment of packing-house operations, as the result of quarantining of the Negroes in their homes, has had an important bearing on the local market and made it necessary to restrict receipts of live stock at the yards.

Meantime a committee of forty-eight civic organizations, headed by Dr. Graham Taylor, has asked Governor Lowden to appoint a committee to make a comprehensive survey of the situation with a view to proposing a constructive plan for whites and blacks to dwell together in amity.

The problem is far from solved in Chicago, as the question of Negro re-employment is before the people of the city, and the matter of adjusting the dwelling areas and recreational space has not yet been met. A strong faction of whites are now clamoring for the institution of "Jim Crow" cars on the South Side elevated trains and reserved spaces for colored people on the surface lines.

It is a problem which must be solved, and in education lies the remedy. There must come tolerance and recognition on the part of both races that the Negro is entitled to all political and economic rights, but that social recognition is a personal matter.

## MAKING OVER OUR ARMY

BY HAROLD T. PULSIFER

**T**WO things the United States should have learned from the great war:

1. The need of unifying our military service.

2. The need of basing that unification upon the broad foundation of universal military training.

We fought the Revolution largely with raw militia backed by a comparatively few long-term "Continental" and assisted by professional troops from France. We fought the War of 1812 with raw militia, regulars, and volunteers, and the military history of much of that war is not pleasant reading. We fought the Mexican War with regulars and a goodly number of volunteers, handicapped, however, by a characteristically American short-term enlistment law which cost the Nation, according to Upton, some six thousand lives. We fought the war between the States with regulars and a vast army of volunteers and drafted men who learned the business of soldiering at untold cost upon the bloody field of battle. We fought the Spanish War with regulars and volunteers hastily raised and badly cared for. We fought the last round of the great war with regulars, a Federal-

ized National Guard, and a multitude of selected men. These men (to our good fortune, but not our credit) received their training in modern warfare at the expense of thousands of lives and billions of treasure to those of our allies who had been holding the German horde since 1914. To those who are familiar with American military history little more than the names of our wars is needed to call to mind a long and painful story of unpreparedness, mistaken policy, and inefficient management.

May there never be another war, but if there is, may we be prepared to enter it with an American Army—an Army which knows no wide distinctions between militiamen and volunteers and professional soldiers, and which is adequately prepared in advance to perform the tasks with which it is confronted. If we ever enter any war with such an Army, it will be for the first time in our history as a Nation. It is the belief of many that the establishment of such an Army will usher in the longest period of righteous peace which the United States has yet enjoyed. As General Wood has so frequently pointed out, the captain of a ship when

he puts to sea does not prepare his lifeboats to overcome the power of any particular storm. But if he is a wise captain he does prepare his lifeboats against all storms, which his experience as a seaman has taught him to expect as a contingent possibility of ocean travel.

Of what elements, then, should this unified and National Army be created? At the least it should contain the following:

1. A professional staff trained by practical experience in the handling of large bodies of troops and the technical problems of modern war.

2. A mobile force, constantly under arms, sufficient for police work within the United States, the garrisoning of our dependencies and such mandatories as may be assigned to the United States by the League of Nations, the protection of our harbor fortifications, and the formation of a nucleus of highly trained soldiers for the more technical branches of the service.

3. A large and highly organized First Reserve force of trained officers and men, capable of rapid mobilization in time of emergency.

4. A Second Reserve, organized in ter-

ritorial units, of privates, non-commissioned officers, and officers, to be used as an immediate support of the First Reserve and as replacement troops in time of war.

"Well," asks the reader, "didn't we have most of this equipment before the present war? We had a professional staff, a mobile Army, the organized National Guard—with only the Second Reserve lacking to complete the picture."

Part of which is true and part of which is very far from the truth. We did not have a unified Army in any sense of the word. Our professional staff and our mobile army existed apart from the life of the Nation. Our National Guard was at its basis a State volunteer organization. The organized Second Reserve was, indeed, non-existent. Military service and the average citizen were strangers of the deepest dye.

"Well," asks the reader again (it is astonishing what convenient questions readers can be made to ask if properly egged on to their duty by a not too bashful author), "how are you going to create professional officers who are not part of an officer class, a professional army which is also a citizen army, and establish an organized reserve out of the remnants of the old National Guard and our untrained citizenry?"

The first step in such a process is the adoption of universal military training as a basis for the development of all the rest of our military establishment. Permit no soldier to enter the mobile army, the Reserve, or to secure any kind of a commission in any branch of the military service, who has not passed through the mill of universal military training. Once having passed through that mill, let every position in the military service be open to the qualified applicant. Working up from such a basis, the Army would be unified, made a part of the vital everyday life of the Nation, and both narrow, unprogressive military cliques and equally disastrous civilian indifference to the welfare of the service and its responsibilities would vanish like dew before a July sun.

This is not a "Be it enacted by the Congress of the United States" kind of article, all ready to turn over to the Legislature for embodiment in the law of the land, but perhaps the broad outline of the plan proposed can be given here with sufficient clearness. Like the soldiers in the proposed Army, let us start at the bottom and work our way up.

We will require, first, that every able-bodied male shall some time between the ages of seventeen and twenty-one receive six months' military training. Within the above age limits permit every potential soldier to choose whether he will serve his time in two camps of three months each in consecutive years or in two consecutive camps in one year. Upon receiving an honorable discharge after six months' service, turn over to this partially trained soldier his uniform and personal equipment and enroll him in the Second Reserve as a private, subject for ten years

to an annual medical examination and an annual inspection of his equipment. At the time of his annual inspection he should be paid a sum which would probably not exceed five dollars. During his six months' active service he should of course receive the pay of a private in the Army of the United States. Let us see what further opportunities for service and development might exist for our citizen soldier under such a plan as is here proposed.

With an honorable discharge and a furlough to the Reserve in his pocket, three paths would be open to the more ambitious citizen and to the man desirous of further military duty.

The paths immediately open for the six months' soldier can be briefly enumerated as follows:

1. Enlistment at any time as a private in the mobile army for a term of not less than one year, promotion therein to the grade of sergeant to be made in accordance with ordinary military procedure.

2. Enlistment at any time as a private in the First Reserve for a term of not less than three years, promotion therein to the grade of sergeant to be made in accordance with ordinary military procedure. To stimulate enlistment every soldier in the First Reserve might be given an initial bonus, probably not exceeding one hundred dollars, together with full pay for the actual time spent at drill and during an annual training period of at least two weeks. The First Reserve would correspond in function with the National Guard as it existed before the war. In organization and responsibility, however, it would be entirely Federalized.

3. Further service in the National training camps would be accessible to any six months' soldier upon certain conditions. Upon the recommendation of his company commander, any man would be permitted to serve through one additional training-camp period of three months as an acting corporal, with the full pay of that grade. Upon the satisfactory completion of a total of nine months' training the graduated corporal would be again permitted, upon the recommendation of his company commander, to serve for an additional three months as an acting sergeant. At the end of nine and twelve months, respectively, the soldier would enter the Second Reserve as a corporal or a sergeant, receiving a proportionately larger bonus at the time of the annual inspection.

We have provided so far for the enlisted and non-commissioned personnel of an active mobile army and of a First and Second Reserve. But an officerless army is no army at all. A way must be found for the development of officers for all three branches of the citizen army which at the same time will be efficient and democratic as well as still further serving to unify the structure of the new Army. In the plan as already outlined provision is made for the selection of non-commissioned officers. The logical conclusion of such a plan is the selection of the com-

missioned personnel, both for the active and the Reserve army, from the non-commissioned personnel.

Let sergeants, who have, of course, already served as corporals and privates, be recommended by their company commanders for the privilege of attending training schools of various kinds for terms of not less than six months. Entrance even to West Point would be made conditional upon the candidate having won a sergeant's stripes in some branch of the service. Let commissions as lieutenants be granted only to soldiers who have fulfilled the requirements of these schools. And just as these schools would be open alike to sergeants of the active army or the First and Second Reserves, the graduates of these schools would in turn be eligible to receive commissions in any branch of the service. The officers of the Reserve and the active army would by this means discover a common basis of experience which would weld the entire Army into a unified instrument for warfare and protection. Moreover, officers developed by such a process would possess an appreciation of the mental attitude of the enlisted man which they could not otherwise gain, nor would there be any cleavage in ideas or ideals between the officers of the active army, as chosen under this system, and the great civilian population of the country. It is probable that some modification of the general rule might be advisable in the case of medical officers and reserve engineers; but aside from these two classes, the plan seems to the writer both feasible and just.

One thing remains which is necessary to the absolute unification of the system proposed. Measures should be taken to facilitate the transfer of both officers and men from the active to the Reserve armies and *vice versa*. An officer resigning from the active army should automatically become an officer of the Second Reserve, or should be enabled to continue his military duties by part-time service with the First Reserve. Enlisted men should be enabled to pass from the Second Reserve to the First Reserve or to the active army with a minimum of red tape.

In the system as suggested it is supposed that beyond the grade of second lieutenant, promotions would be made on the basis of seniority, plus drastic tests for efficiency. The officers of the new Army (both active and Reserve) should be given every opportunity to attend schools constantly throughout their military career as well as to command bodies of troops commensurate, at the very least, with the commission held. Brigadiers who have never commanded more than a depleted regiment must be unknown in our new Army, and captains and colonels must have more than infrequent opportunity to try themselves out in command of units larger than are usually assigned to their respective ranks. The creation of a Nation-wide training-camp system would certainly give to officers of the active army and also of the Reserve opportunities for self-training and devel-

opment which have never existed in time of peace within the United States. The testimony of officers who developed the early Plattsburg training camps as to the professional benefit to themselves of the training work to which they were assigned is an earnest of what might be expected from the adoption of a system of universal training.

This present article makes no claim to be an exhaustive and detailed plan for an American military establishment, nor does it make any great claim for originality. It is a plea for the recognition of a general principle, and not a brief for the adoption of any particular plan. Nothing has been attempted but the presentation in the simplest possible form of one possi-

ble method for the development of our military man power in accordance with a system in which shall be incorporated the best elements of our present organization, certain features of the Swiss and other systems; and some of the lessons of experience for which our Nation has paid in full upon a thousand bloody battlefields of the past.

## WILL HAYS AND THE HUMAN SPIRIT IN POLITICAL LEADERSHIP

BY FREDERICK M. DAVENPORT

In 1915 Senator Davenport, during a trip across the continent, wrote for *The Outlook* an article entitled "The Light Breaking Over Standpat Indiana." Mr. Davenport had come upon the plans, full of inspiring promise, which were then in process of being worked out for the political reconstruction of Indiana. The human personality at the center of the plans was one Will H. Hays, the present highly efficient Republican National Chairman. In 1916 Mr. Hays fulfilled his plans for Indiana in a campaign which amounted to a political revolution in the State. In 1917 he was made Republican National Chairman as the result of extraordinary merit.—THE EDITORS.

**WILL HAYS** is one of the men you simply cannot write about unsympathetically, and I do not know that I can write about him impartially. He is such a lovable personality. Every one who comes in contact with him seems to be his friend. If this is so, it is largely because he has led both politically and humanly an unusually unselfish life. Certainly no one in the political history of his own State has ever been able to bring to his aid more supporters and whole-hearted lieutenants than this slight-statured genuine gentleman from Indiana. Unselfishness and a disposition generously to proffer credit where credit to others is due are largely responsible for the political success which has made him famous.

But his cordial nature does not prevent him from being canny and practical. He has come up through the school of experience. Law and politics have from the beginning been with him indefatigably intermingled. He was admitted to the bar on the day he was twenty-one years of age, having practiced previously with the consent of the Court. He was elected Republican precinct committeeman before he was twenty-one, and from 1904 to 1908 was chairman of the Republican committee of his county and a member of the Indiana Republican Advisory Committee.

During the campaign of 1908 he was chairman of the Speakers' Bureau of the State Committee. This was the Taft campaign, and Hays corralled so efficiently all of the party's leading orators for "time" in Indiana during the closing month that when October came the National leaders found, to their consternation, that Indiana had effected a corner on all Republican oratorical talent of National caliber. The result was that men of great political prominence were under the necessity of making pilgrimages to Indianapolis to plead with young Hays to let go some of his corralled orators in the interest of the salvation of the elect in other commonwealths.

Early in 1914 he was chosen Chairman of the Republican State Central Committee of Indiana, at a time when the fortunes of his party were at an exceedingly low ebb. In 1912 the Republicans had finished a very poor third in the commonwealth of Indiana. In 1914 Hays pulled them through almost to victory. In 1916 he was re-elected State Chairman, and conducted the most brilliant campaign in the country. Indiana at that time was Democratic from top to bottom; the local government, the State Capitol, both houses of Congress, were manned by Democrats under the notorious Taggart régime. And Taggart himself was United States Senator. The Republicans failed in the Nation, but there was never any doubt about Indiana. The organized prearrangement of Republican victory there produced a result as certain as the precession of the equinoxes. The political situation in Indiana was exactly reversed by the election. Everything became Republican from top to bottom—State ticket, United States Senators, nine out of thirteen Congressmen, all of whom had been Democratic.

In June, 1896, young Hays was a mere lad. As a reward for excellent preliminary academic studies which he had just completed, Hays's father took him to the Republican National Convention at St. Louis to see McKinley nominated for the Presidency. The boy in short trousers manifested marked interest in the proceedings of the Convention. A friend of Hays told me the other day that not long ago, when cleaning out an old desk in the law office of himself and his now lamented father, at the home in Sullivan, Indiana, Hays found an envelope filled with clippings from St. Louis papers describing the incidents of the McKinley Convention. Across the envelope in his father's handwriting was this inscription: "To Master Willie Hays, with the hope that he will always take a citizen's interest in politics." Twenty-two years after the inscription was written, in the same hotel in St. Louis where

he and his father had watched the maneuvers surrounding the proceedings of the McKinley Convention, Will Hays, by unanimous vote of the Republican National Committee, was selected as the undisputed National organizer and mentor and guide of his party.

He is generally regarded as the best practical leader of organization that the Republican party has ever had. I do not think any party ever had a better one in this country. Or ever needed one more. When the ruling Republican dynasty in 1910 and 1912 trampled under foot the sensible idealists, the men with feet on the ground but faces to the future, the Republican party lost the human touch. This blind dynasty could see in the mighty Dolliver only a cantankerous "insurgent," in Roosevelt only a lover of self and power. And the masses of Americans, especially of young Americans, who had truer vision and knew better, would have none of such leadership.

The Old Guard of Republicanism entirely failed to understand and conciliate the younger generation of America, especially failed to understand and conciliate the young and daring spirit of the West.

Even the North American Indians had junior councils of young men, whose new and ingenious ideas were eagerly listened to and deliberated upon by the councils of the old men of the tribes. But the Old Guard in the 1910-12 days checked even this sound aboriginal instinct, and affronted again and again the younger generation of Republicanism and the great younger section of America bounded by the Pacific and the Mississippi.

Hays is bringing Republicanism slowly back into touch with common men. He is even mellowing measurably many Old Guardsmen. He has such extraordinary tact that he can do it without using a club. But the task of unifying and revivifying Republicanism has been no easy one. And it remains to be seen if the crest of difficulty is yet passed.



WILL H. HAYS

Chairman of the Republican National Committee

But the delicate touch of Hays's master hand has been felt in many a complicated State tangle—in California, in Michigan, in Wisconsin, and in many another. Always quiet, never offending, never dominating, but always winning.

And in Washington what a depressing maze to travel through! But Gillett is Speaker, and that is something. And the Republicans will ratify, most of them with and perhaps some of them without reservation! But there will be no hopeless recalcitrancy, no abysmal asininity! No doubt Hays deserves some credit for that. And Root some also.

Hays's success in welding the broken fragments of his party into unity and fighting strength has been remarkable, and the secret of it is that neither faction has doubted his utter sincerity. To the liberals Hays seems a liberal. The best the Old Guard had to offer after the revolution of 1912 was "a light in the window for thee, brother," a pat on the shoulder, and kind words pending the election returns; at least no harsh words. But the Old Guardsmen never

understood what 1912 was all about, anyway. Hays understands. And so he keeps still about it, except to say: "Assimilation, and not elimination, is the policy of the Republican party, and there are no yesterdays in Republican politics. We have work to do for the good of the country, and it takes us all to do it. And I insist that all who are engaged in this work are entitled to the same consideration—the man who has not always voted with us and the man who has always voted with us because he may not have had any reason for doing otherwise."

To the conservative Hays seems a conservative. And I think he has both qualities—liberal and conservative—living and working in him side by side. He is eager to step forward, but not too fast. A favorite quotation of his is a statement which former President Benjamin Harrison, of Indiana, once made in a lawsuit that was being tried in Hays's home town of Sullivan: "The length of the step is not so important as the direction in which it is taken." But when you put him to the test, in the inner chamber with party

associates, in determining plans or expressions of party policy, Hays's only question is, "Is it right?" If after full discussion the answer is, "Yes," then momentary expediency never troubles Hays. He has never hesitated to take advanced ground if the position squared with what was determined to be right. He has been outspoken in word and indefatigable in deed for the effective prosecution of the war. And now that the war is over he is as eager for his party not only to look forward, but to step forward. He is no reactionary. He does not intend to wait for the torch of the Bolshevik to illumine darkly for him the pathway of human progress. He is sound about the safeguarding of production and the wise protection of property right and of men of initiative and management in America; but he has declared also for broader social legislation, for the welfare of labor and the representation of labor in the councils of the Nation.

All men seem to look alike to Hays. From the beginning of his career he has been able to approach greatness with the same ease with which he is able to approach the less highly circumstanced. In a conversation with a friend of the Republican National Chairman, Hays's father once said that he himself had been handicapped in his career by an abashment that at times was embarrassing. "I early determined, if possible," said the elder Mr. Hays, "so to train my boys that they would not be handicapped in this respect, as I have been." Hays's friends are of the opinion that his father, in his case at least, succeeded admirably. And without sacrificing genuine modesty either.

Hays is a graduate of Wabash College, a Mason, a Knight of Pythias, an Elk, and a Presbyterian. He is still under forty, with a working quality and an enthusiasm that are contagious and boundless, although where physically these qualities have such deep rootage no man knoweth. In his native State they say that it is not recorded that he has made a speech since entering public life without using somewhere in his discourse these words: "Things do not happen, they are brought about." He first attracted attention in Indiana when he acquired the reputation of being the only man in the State who could dictate to two stenographers and talk over two telephones at the same time. His achievements to date indicate that he holds the belief that nothing is impossible; that energy, enthusiasm, intelligence, and resourcefulness are capable of moving mountains.

He has the unique and enviable and difficult distinction of being able to be at once thoroughly loyal both to a political party and to his country. He is another illustration of the profound truth that human nature is the core of politics; that true courtesy and a practical sense of right are political assets of great importance; and, above all, that even in politics it is gentleness which maketh great.



# THE NEW NATION OF ASIA<sup>1</sup>

## SIBERIA'S ASPIRATIONS FOR INDEPENDENCE—KOLCHAK AND THE OMSK GOVERNMENT—THE PEOPLE AND POSSIBILITIES OF THE NEW NATION

BY CHARLES W. HOLMAN

### WHY SIBERIA WAS AN EASY VICTIM TO THE BOLSHEVIKI

THERE may be some who cannot understand how, when the majority of Russian people in Siberia did not desire Bolshevism, it was possible for the Red Guard to take the country without any notable resistance. They will also marvel that the Lenine forces were also swept back with almost as much ease, while the body of the people did not participate in the struggle one way or another. It is just as inexplicable to understand why large numbers of our people took no fighting interest in our Revolutionary War against England and at all times a certain group traded both with the enemy and the American forces. When we ask why it is that the Russians in Siberia did not to a man rise up and form a voluntary army, we must remember that when the colonies had nearly three million population the largest army General Washington was ever able to muster was less than twenty thousand men.

The Siberian position is perhaps easier to explain. The country was sparsely settled, and fully eighty per cent of its settlers consisted of an unlettered farming population. There were large numbers of poorly paid, unskilled workmen in towns and cities, and thousands of homeless soldiers doing nothing at all. German, Austrian, and Magyar war prisoners were numerous, poorly guarded, mixing with the people, imbibing and imbuing radical doctrines, ready to join any insurrectionary movement that would tear down their ancient enemy Russia.

With the principal towns and cities along the railway, we can see how easy it was for the Red Guard to bring in arms, machine guns, and munitions and take possession of them, thus dominating the country.

A large percentage of the working classes in the cities rallied to the cause of the extremists and a certain percentage of political and criminal prisoners formed nuclei within the country. We also know that many Russian Jews, long persecuted by the Russian upper classes, joined in the movement either from personal motives of revenge or in pursuit of fanatical theories for reconstructing Russia in harmony with Semitic dreams. Among them were a number of returned Jews who had lived in America and become impregnated with I. W. W. philosophy. Then, lastly, we must admit into the explanation the peculiar Russian temperament—a temperament partly racial, partly the result of environmental conditions.

Nine-tenths of the Russian people were just up from virtual slavery; they had been freed in the same year that the Negroes of America were liberated. But liberation did not mean that they received new characters, or that the upper classes changed their attitude toward them, or that democracy would spring forth full-fledged among them. It did mean that they were no longer attached to the soil to be sold as chattels with it; but they were still attached to the soil by virtue of their occupation. They still received directions from overhead, and they still had the police among them to suppress free speech, to prevent their forming popular organizations, and to keep them intellectually submerged. The Russians in Siberia reflected some of this, naturally; for peoples do not change all their attitudes when they emigrate. But they possessed it in lesser degree than their brethren of European Russia.

Repression from above had its effect on the Russian character. We must also consider the climatic effects of too much darkness for wholesome thinking, too much cold for fresh-air types of living, too little recreation for the body, too much of house living, conversation, solitude, and brooding, and too little opportunity for action. The environment produced in the "intelligentsia" an intensely subjective type of mind capable of high imaginative flights but with a paralyzed will. In the lower classes it produced merely indifference and much drinking of vodka.

Then the Revolution of 1917 threw the Czar's dominions into a popular Government. We all know what happened in Russia; but few know what happened in Siberia. The same wind that blew the Imperial Government away swept over Siberia to produce principally uneasiness and fear. With but few exceptions, every Russian in the Asiatic domain was glad—glad beyond expression; and everybody, finding himself now free to talk, did nothing else but that for a while. Nobody knew what to do, and very few people did anything. The peasants and the workmen for a time interpreted this freedom as an invitation not to work.

All recognized the right of the Kerensky Government to rule; for somebody had to rule, according to the way the Russian had been brought up to view life. Then matters adjusted themselves somewhat, and Siberia went forward in a most promising way, taking advantage of certain opportunities, like that given in the Kerensky co-operative law, to strengthen local institutions. Then the turn of time threw the Provisional Government into the discard and raised Lenine and Trotsky on high.

The first reaction of the common people in Siberia, as nearly as I could get it, was to regard Lenine and Trotsky as twin Moses who could strike the rock of society and produce drink, or wave their staffs and manna would grow. Of course such things don't happen; but tall promises had been extended, and there were many who believed in the promises with all their hearts.

Ardent ones joined the Bolsheviki, indifferent ones went out and tilled their fields, and the comfortable ones barred their doors and buried their valuables. Only a few bucked up to resist; they were principally officers who had served their country against the Germans and felt that their lives were worth giving in an effort to save their country from the acts of ignorance.

The Bolsheviki pressed in and took Siberia in a very short time. While in power the heralded acts of violence and the usual acts of pathetic ignorance took place. How much can be attributed to the Bolsheviki and how much to the hoodlums who joined them will probably never be known. This much is certain, that, before they undertook to operate the machinery of wealth production they had seized, the Bolshevik leaders considered it necessary as the first step in their programme to "divide up" all the wealth in sight and live upon it as long as the dividing was good. They looted the state treasury, conscripted deposits, requisitioned stocks from merchants, demanded provisions of peasants, and placed their own leaders in all the salaried offices of the Government.

As one reviews the drama enacted in Siberia, it becomes apparent that the Revolution did not affect that country as it did Russia, for the institutions subject to change were not at all similar. The acts described were about the worst, aside from certain acts of extreme personal violence and the depredations of footpads, due to the letting loose of criminals from jails and the release of restraint surrounding a certain type that always hovers on the borderland of criminality.

They turned over to the workers the few productive industrial plants, but could not turn over to the peasants the land, because the peasants already had their land for life, and in Siberia the peasants consider that lifetime occupancy without having to pay for it is much better than ownership. Bolshevism over there meant simply this: that the Red Guard took possession of the offices and the good things of life; terrorized the other classes into submission; kept them in submission by refusing the right of

<sup>1</sup>See Mr. Holman's first article on Siberia in *The Outlook* for August 6.—THE EDITORS.

franchise; and repeated their acts until commercial ruin fell upon the country and the wheels of industry stopped.

During this epoch the Bolsheviks in Siberia did not pay much attention to the rights of the Bolsheviks in Russia. They did not hesitate to rob the railways of shipments bound for Moscow. They refused to let persons passing out of Siberia, where there was a surplus of food, carry enough food with them to sustain them on their journeys into Russia. They armed the war prisoners who would join their colors, employed Chinese mercenaries to keep their forces strong, and were making themselves thoroughly obnoxious when the Czechoslovak army and the assisting White Guard Russian forces swept down from Vladivostok, fell upon them, and cleared them out of the cities and towns. In every city there were additions to the White Guards, and great rejoicing that the liberators brought with them the news that the people could once more form and conduct their own local governments.

#### READJUSTMENT FOLLOWING BOLSHEVISM

In most of the recaptured cities the Czechs left small garrisons to serve as a moral stimulus to the people. But the people themselves needed very little stimulus to get busy and try to readjust themselves and their institutions to a new period of living in which good government and work were to be their ideals. How small a force to maintain order was needed may be seen in the case of Krasnoyarsk, which I visited in October and November of 1918. This city of about sixty-three thousand inhabitants is located in what was thought to be a danger spot of Bolshevism. Yet a garrison of twelve Czechoslovaks, approximately fifty English soldiers, and a Russian garrison of less than three hundred Cossacks were sufficient to maintain order. The city was going full blast as to motion pictures, although almost every store was shut because there was nothing to sell. The stores that opened closed early, and about the only business being done was by little sausage shops, drug stores, and the municipal and co-operative stores. Tailors, however, were more than three weeks behind in their orders—remaking old clothes in most cases.

The municipal government had undertaken to bring in foodstuffs and was experiencing great difficulty on account of the irregular deliveries of the railway and the handicaps brought about by the currency situation. The ruble had declined to one-fifth its former purchasing power and nobody knew whether the old money would ever be worth anything, because about seventy billion rubles of Siberian paper money had been put into circulation in European Russia. Prices of commodities had risen to painful heights,<sup>1</sup> and such commodities as could be had were few indeed. I paid \$1.70 per pound for

sugar and \$2 per pound for tea in that city. Bread grains had risen from 12 cents per pood (36 pounds) to 97.5 cents plus freight and other charges at wholesale. Rubber overshoes sold for \$12 per pair new and \$3.50 per pair second hand. Sleigh and carriage drivers asked from 50 cents to \$1.50 for short-distance drives, but in Omsk they were asking as high as \$2 to take one a two-mile drive, while meals in hotels averaged from \$2 to \$3 if one felt satisfactorily fed. Such prices represented an unprecedented advance in the cost of living in a country where food had always been cheap.

The peasants had long since gotten over their love of "dividing up" on the Bolshevik plan, or on any plan, for that matter, and were refusing to sell freely of their stocks which were in abundance in that particular province. They preferred to make a moonshine type of vodka which would bring to them six or seven times the price that their wheat or rye would net when sold for foodstuffs. They had, it was said, more paper money than they knew what to do with, and would no longer part with grain unless they were assured at least a part payment in kind. The peasants desired more agricultural implements, stoves, wagons, harness, machinery of many types, woolen materials, shot and powder for hunting. None of these things could the people in Krasnoyarsk give to them for local supplies. So the municipality was forced to send into Altai Province, where peasants were more willing to sell from their larger stores.

Such troubles the Russians met with a stoicism and a certain degree of optimism. In the same way they viewed their dilapidated railway, their wrecked bank accounts, and many another predicament of which the stranger would not hear. They set about rebuilding with strong hearts that won the sympathy and admiration of those who were sent among them to study or to help in their work of reconstruction.

#### HOW KOLCHAK BECAME DICTATOR

Matters made progress during the summer and fall. Meantime various factions were claiming leadership and governmental authority. For a time there was much confusion of authority and jealousy of cliques. The country was too big and too unacquainted with itself to hold a popular election; the situation was too critical to trust to a ballot when eighty per cent of the people could not have read and would not have known how to mark one. But it was not too big for them to select delegates to represent them. And then there was a certain tacit acceptance of various persons known to be public-spirited and men of capacity—just as in America certain public men have always been molders of public opinion even to the time of their death. So, with a speed that was notable and a reversal of policies that was humorous, just as the early efforts of the factions in the State of Oklahoma had in them elements of humor, governments arose and gov-

ernments fell; leaders arose and leaders were rejected.

Finally the situation sifted down to two rival factions in the west. One faction, calling itself the All Siberian Government, consisted of a committee of five. Annexed to that committee was a more or less representative parliamentary body called the Siberian Duma. This Duma, or Parliament, met at Tomsk and passed many resolutions, and its members drew some salary. Also in Omsk there was a group calling themselves the All Russian Government. The latter group did some fine-fingered work and succeeded in getting the All Siberian Government to cede over its rights and powers. It also persuaded the Duma to go out of existence. It then called Admiral Kolchak to the job of "Governor-in-Chief of Russia and Commander-in-Chief of the Army and Navy."

#### KOLCHAK'S INTERESTING CAREER

At this moment Admiral Aleksel Vasilietch Kolchak is the central figure around whom the Siberians build their hopes of establishing a stable government. He is forty-seven years of age, a man of great personal magnetism, a brilliant talker, and a convincing orator. After the Russo-Japanese War Kolchak, with the rank of a captain, built himself into a prominent position in the public eye by work accomplished at the headquarters of the Naval Ministry. His bravery and excellent use of his head in outwitting the Germans both in Baltic and Black Sea operations earned for him a name in naval history. He has traveled extensively and knows the United States and its institutions very well. He is said to be a great admirer of American methods; certainly his policy in connection with the railway has shown him to be a man capable of utilizing many agencies to achieve the re-establishment of a government in Russian territory.

#### KOLCHAK'S GOVERNMENTAL POLICY

As will be seen by the title conferred upon its chief, the Kolchak Government of Omsk has been aspiring to solve the entire Russian problem. Perhaps it will be able to do so, but it seems hardly probable that the Admiral can gather, from among fifteen million people who are reluctant to respond to military service but welcome all manner of peaceful trade development, an army of sufficient magnitude to wipe out Bolshevism in Russia, where there are one hundred and sixty million people under the shadow of Lenine.

It does seem reasonable that the Admiral may succeed in taking and holding all of the mineral territory in the Ural Mountains, and thus insure to the Siberian side the immense platinum and gold and precious stone wealth that those mountains contain. It does also seem probable that the Kolchak Government, by continuing its present policy of encouraging trade development and farm production, not touching the personal liberty question very strongly, will grow in strength, win the confidence of the

<sup>1</sup> Prices in general rose 700 to 1,000 per cent on the par value of the ruble; but the ruble fell to one-fifth its pre-war value. Metallic money had long since disappeared from circulation.

Allies, and succeed eventually in putting Siberia, at least temporarily, into the family of autonomous nations.

One of Kolchak's first acts was to abolish food regulations and Government monopolies of food. He has also authorized the re-establishment of the vodka industry by the Government as a means of reducing the waste now general in country districts from illicit distilling, and because it is thought that the sale of good vodka at reasonable prices to the people will cause them to buy it instead of buying from the peasants. This will automatically do away with illicit distilling except for home use.

The policy of the Kolchak Government is to encourage the re-establishment of all forms of private trade and to aid the development of the nation's resources. Its success in doing some of these things, particularly in securing aid from the French and English in military preparations and from the Americans in guard duty and railway operation, has promoted a general confidence in that Government.

Up to the present Kolchak's policy in regard to personal liberty has been lenient, except as to armed disturbers of the peace and a few deportations of political rivals, such as Akseptiev and his three confrères in the All Siberian Government, who were arrested four days after the group appointed the Admiral Dictator.

The body of the Russians in Siberia are beginning to experience the fruits of a few months' peace and a fairly strong, liberal Government. They do not want to go back to the way of managing things under Bolshevism; neither do they care for a resumption of monarchical power. Kolchak will succeed in knitting together his countrymen in Asia if he remembers and caters to the psychology of the situation.

#### AMERICAN OPERATION OF SIBERIAN RAILWAYS

Kolchak's Minister of Transportation, Mr. Ostrouff, has served his country well in putting through Russian consent and approval for Allied operation of the railway. By the terms of the agreement, Minister Ostrouff heads the commission which decides general policy matters; but the active management of the road has been given to John F. Stevens, a celebrated American railway engineer, who headed the American Railway Mission to Russia two years ago, and has remained in Manchuria and eastern Siberia since then as the director of a corps of American railway experts instructing the Russians of the Chinese Eastern Railroad.

Assisting Mr. Stevens is Colonel George H. Emerson, who until he went to the Orient was the active manager of the Great Northern Railway system. These experts will serve as the nucleus of a great organization that will be necessary in putting the Trans-Siberian line on a sound footing. They face no easy task; the rolling stock is in bad condition,

more than fifty per cent of the engines are disabled, and the roadbed needs considerable work done. Discipline also will vex them; for the spirit of the men has been killed somewhat by the inability of the Siberian Government to meet the payroll and the general disorder that has prevailed.

The present arrangement will give precedence, of course, to the movement of military supplies needed by the Omsk Government, but transportation facilities will improve very rapidly, and all look forward to a freer movement into the country of requirements and greater movement outward of raw materials. Mr. Stevens's first act preliminary to taking over the road was to send a train-load of needed foodstuffs into eastern Siberia for free distribution to the needy loyal workers on the line.

#### OUR BIG BROTHER POLICY IN SIBERIA

In other ways America has put into operation the Big Brother policy of friendly assistance. We have set up in Vladivostok a Siberian branch of the War Trade Board. This Board was badly needed, both as a relief agency and as a stabilizer of trade between America and the Russians in Siberia. It has been gathering considerable information about the reliability of Siberian trading concerns, and it acts as a friendly agent between American and Russian trading interests. Lately deals in commodities involving over \$20,000,000 have been consummated with Siberian co-operative societies and sanctioned by our Government officials.

The Red Cross has done a splendid work in connection with relief, and has extended its functions to include providing municipal governments with needed hospital supplies and medicines. Its head in Siberia, Dr. R. B. Jeusles, of Tokyo, is now in this country asking for greatly enlarged appropriations to expand the work being done in territory recaptured from the Bolsheviks. Agents of the Y. M. C. A. have carried out plans for relieving refugees, distributing money and goods among them. The Committee on Public Information has had representatives who distributed telegraphic news of the outside world to the Siberian papers and supplied lecturers and literature in Russian on American institutions.

Our consular officials, especially stationed or assigned to traveling positions there, have been in close touch with the local and general officials and many times have been approached for advice; their policy has always been one of refraining from interfering with internal matters, but of giving information whenever requested.

The United States Army is guarding the railway line to preserve the only avenue of relief. Our troops in Siberia are carrying out a policy of non-interference with internal questions; but their presence serves to give the Russians a feeling of confidence in the stability of civil life and encourages them to go

about building up a law-abiding commonwealth in the new country. In time all Allied assistance can be abandoned; but until then occupation is desired by the thinking Russians.

#### BUILDING FOR A GREATER FUTURE

During the war Siberian methods of doing business changed radically with the growth of municipal supply stores and the rapid development of the co-operative movement, whose stores sprang up as the stores of private merchants went out of business. Each city now operates several food stores, and almost every village has its co-operative society. The co-operatives have availed themselves of an opportunity and spread with great rapidity, forming into provincial federations which deal through central national organizations. In Siberia there are three great strings of co-operatives, each having a distinct field, but all overlapping somewhat with the others. The Union of Siberian Co-operative Unions is typically a consumers' organization. It has headquarters in Novonikolaievsk and claims to be the central purchasing agency for 2,381,000 members and about 1,100,000 additional patrons. This organization is modeled after the co-operative societies of England, and the Novonikolaievsk office is worked on a plan very similar to that by which the Co-operative Wholesale Society of Great Britain is conducted. It now buys in wholesale quantities for its membership and acts as national sales agent for the sale of certain products.

Likewise the Association on Shares of the Siberian Co-operative Credit Societies, which also has headquarters in Novonikolaievsk, has built up a tremendous business in purchasing agricultural requirements for its membership and in furnishing short-time credit. The third member of the string is the Union of Siberian Creamery Artels, mentioned last week; the artels embrace a half million farm families.

To combat the growth of the co-operatives, a number of trade associations have formed, and in some cases merchants plan to establish their own co-operative wholesales in order to get the benefit of large purchasing power.

Both private and co-operative organizations have got in touch with the American War Trade Board at Vladivostok and will welcome the establishment of business relations with American concerns.

There is something inspiring in the spectacle of a people joining hands to lift themselves from ruin and desolation into a newer, finer civilization. The fight to come back and come up brings out the essential qualities of manhood and womanhood in a people. It was so in the rebuilding of a new South from the ruins of the old South; it will be so in France and Belgium and in far-away Siberia, where the white torch of civilization is burning bright.

Now their cities show ruin and stagnation and the people wear threadbare

garments. But their hearts are strong and their hopes high. They know that relief is soon to come. What does it matter to them if bread is high and sugar

scarce and tea hard to secure? Their forebears faced hardships and they also have known what it was to suffer worse things. Every day brings them news on

the brighter side, and their needs will soon be met.

So they are preparing for the battle with the future.

## THE REUNION OF RUMANIANS

AN AUTHORIZED INTERVIEW WITH M. BRATIANO, RUMANIAN PREMIER  
AND FIRST DELEGATE TO THE PEACE CONFERENCE, AND M. VAÏDA,  
TRANSYLVANIAN MINISTER IN THE RUMANIAN GOVERNMENT AND  
ONE OF THE DELEGATES TO THE PEACE CONFERENCE, BY  
GREGORY MASON, STAFF CORRESPONDENT OF THE OUTLOOK

**A**LTHOUGH Germany was a much more formidable foe than Austria-Hungary, the task of making peace with the latter country is in some ways more difficult than arranging a settlement with Germany. The disruption of the vast Austro-Hungarian Empire has meant the appearance of a number of heretofore inconspicuous national groups clamoring for independence or other privileges before the Peace Conference. Of all the Allied nations, none perhaps is more affected by this centrifugal movement from old Austria-Hungary than Rumania. Rumania comes before the Peace Conference not only on behalf of the inhabitants of Rumania, but also in the interests of the populations of Moldavia, ravished by Austria one hundred and fifty years ago, and renamed Bukowina; of the region along the Danube west of Rumania and north of Serbia, called the Banat; and of Transylvania and of the regions of Maramouresh and of Crishana. The Rumanian delegates are also speaking for Bessarabia, taken from Rumania by Russia in 1878.

Of all these newly found children Rumania is perhaps most interested in the Transylvanians, by virtue of her close racial and historical connection with them. It was not surprising, therefore, when I went the other day to the headquarters of the Rumanian Peace Delegation at 77 Avenue des Champs Élysées, Paris, to find the Minister from Transylvania, M. Vaïda, by the side of the Chief of the Rumanian Mission and Premier of Rumania, M. Bratiano, who had given me an appointment for an interview. Madame Bratiano was there, and also M. Nicolas Misu, Rumanian Minister to London and at present a member of the Rumanian Peace Delegation. M. Bratiano is a big dark man with the polished air of a man whose life has been spent in diplomatic circles. Both Madame Bratiano and M. Vaïda are above medium size. Neither of them are notably large, however, and M. Misu is a bit smaller than M. Vaïda. Yet the whole four exhaled an atmosphere of bigness. Bigness and self-reliance. Polished bigness and polished self-reliance. They had in a noteworthy degree the healthy, vigorous alertness commonly found in people who have lived much out of doors, combined with the

restraint and polish which come from long familiarity with the *salons* of society. "If these are typical Rumanians, I want to go to Rumania," I said to myself.

"I want you to talk with M. Vaïda," said M. Bratiano, when we had all sat down. "He speaks for Transylvania. You know we feel about our union with Transylvania in the way you Americans must have felt when Texas joined your Union after her war with Mexico."

"We Transylvanians," M. Vaïda began, "are a very old people. Our racial stock is identical with that of the Rumanians. In the fifteen hundred Hungarian administrative divisions of Transylvania, properly so called, and in the seven Hungarian *comitats*, which are properly included with it, there are altogether, even by the Hungarian statistics, 2,505,958 Rumanians, or 54 per cent of the whole, and 1,092,719 Magyars, or 23½ per cent of the whole. But there is no doubt that these statistics underestimate the relative strength of the Rumanian element. The right figures are: for Rumanians, 2,990,000, or 62½ per cent, and for the Hungarians 700,000, or 15 per cent, if we do not count the Szeklers, who are of Magyar origin and who live in the southeast angle of Transylvania. They number about 450,000, but are completely surrounded by Rumanians, on whom the Szeklers are completely dependent.

"So the dominating element in Transylvania has remained genuinely Rumanian in spite of all invasions of Magyars, Germans, and minor tribes. These Rumanian Transylvanians have never abandoned the struggle for national liberty. At the beginning of the recent war many thousands of them refused to fight under the Austro-Hungarian flag and fled to Rumania, where they formed Transylvanian regiments in the Rumanian army. As soon as the Austro-Hungarian Government collapsed deputations of Rumanians from all the *comitats* of Transylvania and the Banat, a gathering altogether of more than a hundred thousand persons, came together in a National Assembly on the first day of last December and demanded the union of all the Rumanians of Transylvania and other parts of Hungary with Rumania.

"I have come to Paris to plead for

these people, these countrymen of mine, before the leaders of the great Allied Powers. What we want is local autonomy and union with Rumania."

When M. Vaïda had ceased speaking, M. Bratiano said:

"I hope you appreciate the significance of what my colleague has just said about the Banat. Rumanians were the first settlers in that country, where they have lived for many centuries. They are there to-day to the number of 600,000. The Germans there, who are mere colonists who arrived in the eighteenth century or later, number only 400,000, and there are about 300,000 Serbs who emigrated there in the fifteenth and eighteenth centuries. It has been suggested that the Banat could be divided so as to unite the eastern part with Rumania and to give the western part to Serbia. But this could not be done. The Banat is not a mere geographical expression. It cannot be cut up like a beefsteak. The mountainous eastern part, which the Serbians are willing to let us have, and the flat western part, which they claim for themselves, are dependent on each other. The plain feeds the mountaineers and gives them a refuge in winter. On the other hand, the mountains supply the people of the plains with timber and minerals. By rivers and canals through the plain go the products of the eastern mountains to the Theiss and the Danube. The division of the Banat would leave the Rumanians with the upper part of the rivers only, while depriving them of free access to the Danube and the Theiss.

"But, above all, it is unwise to cut up the Banat because of the way in which the different racial elements are closely mixed. To divide the Banat would only be to make new irredentisms. The natural line of frontier is the Danube. If you would ignore the mark which nature has drawn, would you not be opening the way for an unending controversy over boundaries?

"Serbia and Rumania are old friends. There is no reason for one of them to fear the other, particularly now that we are all living in the common League of Nations. But, at any rate—if Serbia should still dread Rumanian proximity by our occupation of the Banat—let it be remembered that in our Treaty of 1916



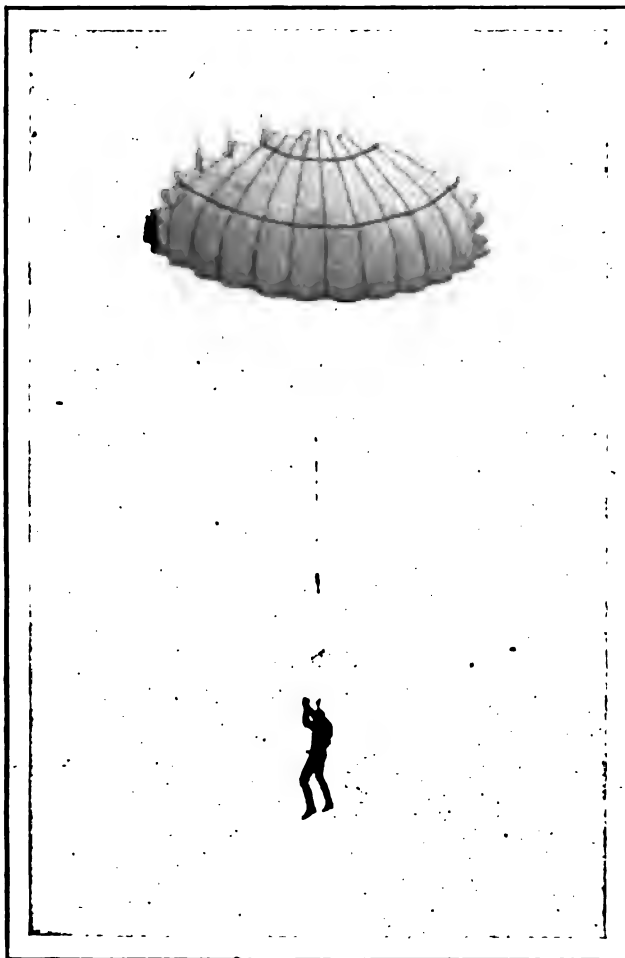
# CURRENT EVENTS ILLUSTRATED



International Film Service

## "LAND ARMY" GIRLS HELPING THE FARMER

These girls belong to a section of the New York State Woman's Land Army which has its headquarters at Marlborough-on-the-Hudson, the center of an important small fruit district. Here they are seen gathering currants



(C) Western Newspaper Union

#### A THRILLING LEAP

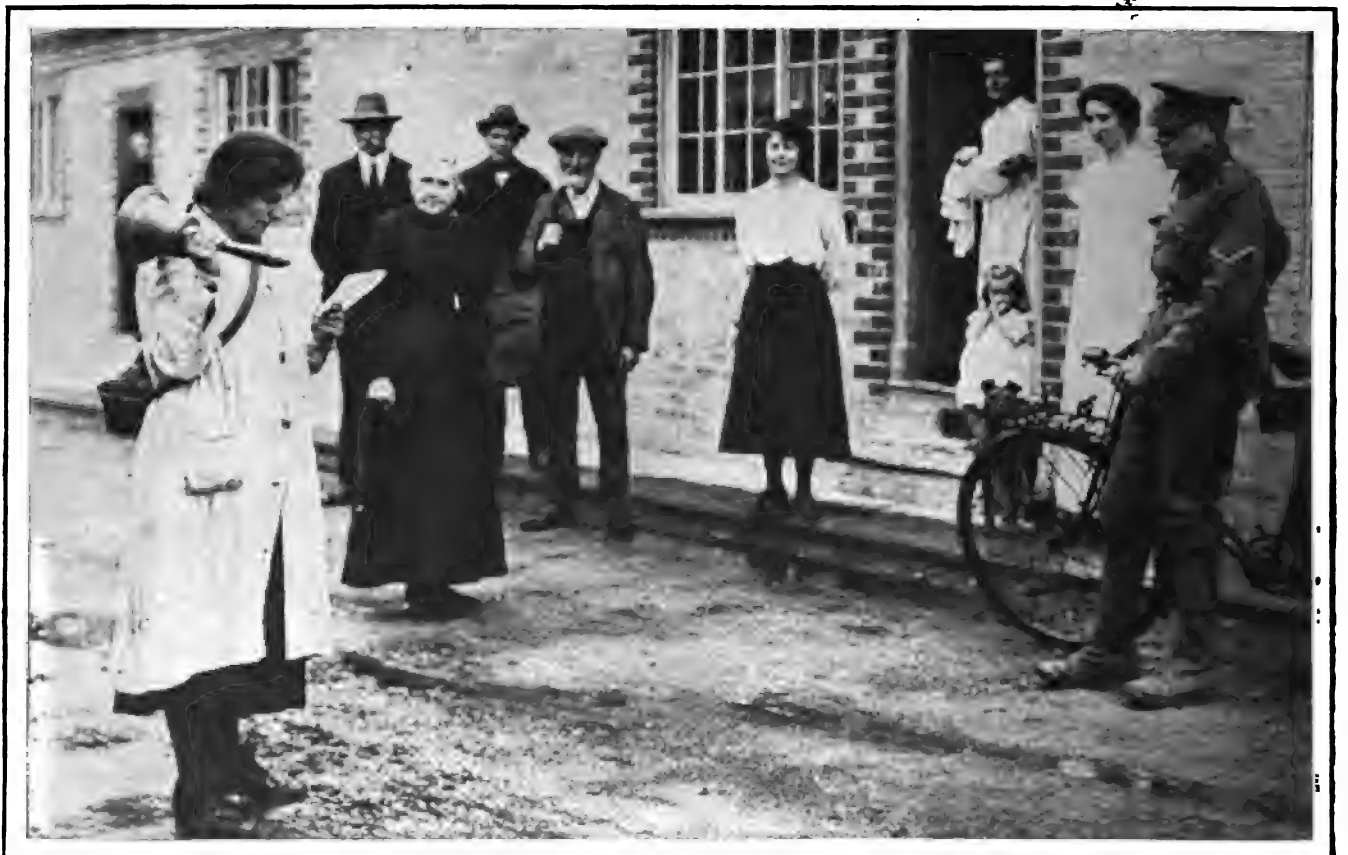
At the New York Police Games the other day Lieutenant H. W. Sheridan leaped with his parachute from the tip of a moving airplane 2,000 feet up in the air. To make the feat more sensational, Sheridan was handcuffed



Central News Photo Service

#### THE SULTAN PLAYS

The present Sultan of Turkey disowns the atrocious acts of his predecessor. He makes a daily visit to a mosque, and is seen leaving the mosque after prayer.



Gilliams Service

#### A GIRL TOWN CRIER

In some villages and rural towns in England the bellman is still in existence. In Thetford the bellman in war time was a bellwoman, and proclaimed news or town orders as shown above

Digitized by Google



(C) International Film Service

#### THE BASTILLE DAY PARADE IN PARIS

Last week the great parade of July 14 in Paris was described by a staff correspondent. This picture shows the leaders of the parade after they had passed the Arc de Triomphe. It will be noticed that Marshal Joffre and Marshal Foch are riding almost side by side with the latter just a trifle behind his senior Marshal, as described by our correspondent in last week's Outlook



International Film Service

#### AIRPLANE WRECKAGE

One of the results of the recent sudden gale and thunder-storms on July 28 about New York was the wrecking of several large airplanes at Mineola, on Long Island, as shown above. One of them was the bombing plane that was about to attempt a one-stop flight from New York to San Francisco

with France, Great Britain, Italy, and Russia we pledged our word to leave opposite the Serbian capital of Belgrade a zone unfortified and ungarrisoned.

"As for the other items in our programme of redemption," said the Premier of the Rumanians, "Bukowina is a piece of old Moldavia stolen by Austria in 1775, when you Americans were too busy with your own affairs to protest against this piece of international brigandage." (M. Bratiano chuckled.) "Moldavia and Bukowina have never stopped clamoring for their reunion. A National Assembly attended by delegates of all the elements in the population of Bukowina except the Ruthenians on November 28 last demanded that Bukowina and all its historic boundaries be joined to Rumania. Even the bitterest critic of Rumania," M. Bratiano continued, "could not criticise her for wanting to get back Bessarabia. Bessarabia was stolen from us by old imperialistic Russia as a stepping-stone toward Constantinople. Now that Russia has given up her imperialism, there is not even a selfish reason why any one should object to the natural reunion of Rumania and Bessarabia. Seventy-two per cent of the population of that province is Rumanian. And the reunion which we hope will soon be an accomplished fact was advocated by the National Council of Bessarabia on April 9, 1918, by a vote of eighty-six to three."

At this point I asked M. Bratiano a question which I like to ask every statesman I meet nowadays—that is, a question in regard to his opinion of Bolshevism and its progress both within his country and without it.

"Ha, ha!" said M. Bratiano, with a smile. "We are as familiar with Bolshevism as a Norwegian is familiar with the sea. Rumania is a peninsula of law and order jutting into a sea of Bolshevism. Only a fool would affect unconcern in regard to the career of these social extremists. How many governments can you point out in Europe which have been in power as long as the government of Lenine and Trotsky? But we who are so close to Bolshevism are perhaps not so much afraid of it as you who are farther away. We see the joints in its armor. The

greatest weapon to use against it is food. You Americans can do perhaps more than any other country in saving Europe from Bolshevism. Just flood the Black Sea and Baltic and far eastern coasts of Russia with food and you will see Bolshevism recede like fire before water. That would be a noble task for the United States, and I am sure they could perform it."

When I asked M. Bratiano for his opinion on the controversy between the Italians and the Yugoslavs in regard to the possession of Fiume and Dalmatia, at first he would say only:

"They are both allies of ours, and we hope they will quickly come to an amicable settlement."

But when I alluded to President Wilson's statement in regard to Fiume, that it "must serve as the outlet and inlet of the commerce, not of Italy, but of the lands to the north and northeast of that port—Hungary, Bohemia, Rumania, and the states of the new Yugoslavic group"—the Rumanian Premier said:

"I was surprised at that reference of President Wilson to Rumania. We would use Fiume very little. The Black Sea and the Danube are the outlet and inlet for nearly all of our commerce."

In regard to the proposal for a union of the Balkan States M. Bratiano seems less enthusiastic than the great sponsor of that idea, M. Venizelos, Premier of Greece. It is a matter of comparative emphasis with M. Bratiano. "A Balkan union," said he, "would be an excellent thing if it were a real union, a close alliance to guard justice on the Balkan Peninsula and protect common interests against outside invasion. But a union on paper is of no value. And if the League of Nations becomes a vital, working organization, as we all hope it will, the need for a Balkan union will be much less than it otherwise would be. The world is growing smaller every day. A movement which recognizes the close interdependence of all nations in this day and aims at ameliorating and smoothing out those relations should be supported in preference to a movement which concerns itself primarily with the local interests of a small group of nations. However, there is no reason why the latter

cannot flourish within the former and perhaps be of assistance to it. And so I believe both in the Balkan union and in the League of Nations.

"If there had been a well-organized Balkan union, Austria would never have dared attack Serbia. If the Balkan States hang together, neither the Germans nor the Russians will ever dare attack them again."

"Even if Germany becomes strong again, then, you think she will not renew the *Drang nach Osten* through the Balkans?"

"I think not. It seems very likely that Germany will soon be strong again, but I do not think she will try to expand to the southeast. Of course the Hungarians may show themselves ready to be her tools again if they think they can regain any of their lost plunder by so doing, and we must keep our eye on those fellows. But Germany's expansion, I believe, will follow the line of least resistance. She will find too solid a barrier in the tier of reconstructed states to the southeast—Czechoslovakia, Rumania, Yugoslavia, and Greece. And, although Bulgaria may always be ready to stick a knife into our backs for a price, Bulgaria alone is not much. Turkey will never again be strong enough to be of any use to Germany."

"In which direction do you think Germany will try to expand, then, your Excellency?"

"I believe she will follow the line of least resistance," repeated the Rumanian Premier, "and that she will move due east through Poland and Russia. About all that the rest of us can do is to help Russia in every way possible to be independent of Germany. Perhaps you Americans can do more than any of us in this way."

M. Bratiano's opinion that Germany is still dangerous is the opinion of every other Balkan statesman that I have met. They all express the hope that in withdrawing her army America will not withdraw her watchful attention from Europe nor her willingness to help put down Germany or any other bully who may run amuck again.

Paris, France.

## A MOTHER AND HER BROOD

BY HELEN JOHNSON KEYES

FIVE hours before the next train! The news fell upon me in a tiny country depot in the State of Utah. I was unfed, unwashed, and very hot. My expectation had been to have only ten minutes in this miserable shanty, and then in a couple of hours to arrive at hot water, food, and a soft bed.

I waited alone for half an hour. Nothing stirred except the telegraph keys, which chattered garrulously, although the station-master had abandoned his post

and wandered off into the misty spaces of the hot noon hour. Presently the slow tread of a horse sounded along the road. I went out on the platform, and saw approaching a wagon containing crates of poultry and eggs. It was driven by a woman, and as she came near I saw that she was pretty, with the pale-blue eyes of a thinker and crinkling brown hair. We looked at each other questioningly.

"The train is five hours late," I ventured. "I wonder if you know of any one

who would let me rest in her home and give me a glass of milk? I am absurdly tired and hungry."

"Will you come home with me?" she responded, briskly. "I am going back just as soon as I have unloaded these crates."

A few minutes later I climbed up beside her on the board which was her seat.

"You must have a chicken farm?" I queried.

"I have more than a hundred birds."



she replied, "and am doing fairly well with them. It was the best way to take care of my four children after my husband died two years ago. Mr. Marvin was a telegraph operator and the station-master here."

"How did you happen to take up poultry?" I asked, interested because I have sometimes thought of trying to raise squabs myself.

"It was the home demonstration agent," she answered. "Here we are."

We dismounted in front of a very poor, unpainted house. The room we entered served as kitchen, dining-room, and living-room. Out of it opened a bedchamber, and that was all the house there was.

"I have only goat's milk," she apologized, "but I can make you some coffee and an omelet."

"That would be good," I acceded with the eagerness of real hunger.

She set to work silently. The two younger children, girls three and four years old, tumbled in at the door during these preparations, and were at once assigned tasks, such as drawing water and fetching dishes.

"You are a scientific cook," I said, as I watched my hostess.

"The home demonstration agent has taught me a few things. My oldest girl, ten years old, cooks better than I do. She made fifty dollars this year from canning. You see, we have a Farm Bureau in the county and an agent who works with us. We've had two projects this year—meal-planning and canning."

"I am very much interested in that kind of work," I confessed, "because I am connected with the Department of Agriculture in Washington, and know a great deal about the office there which has it in charge."

She turned from the stove, and her lovely eyes looked at me almost reverently. "It's a pleasure to know you," she said. Then, after a pause, she placed a fluffy omelet on the deal table in front of me, and continued, a little bashfully: "I hope you will tell me about the office. Women who belong to it sometimes come out into this State, but I have never seen any of them."

"There is a great deal I might tell you," I responded, "and it would all be worth while and about fine women. But what the Washington office wants to know about is *you* and your neighbors, and how much help you have received from the agents. I wish you would tell me about your poultry and how the agent helped you to get started."

"I will tell you," she said, "just as I always think of it myself." After placing bread and coffee beside me, she sent the children out to feed the chickens and then sat down and began her story.

"I always remember first coming home after the funeral. I had been sort of confused for the two days since he died. Neighbors had been staying with me, but they went back to their own homes. It seemed so queer to feel life beginning to get back to what it always had been. I recollect even being surprised

that my shoes which had trod the earth near the grave pinched me just exactly as they had done a month before at Lucy's party; and it didn't seem nice that the children should beg for their suppers. I fell to asking myself which was queerer, that everything was about the same as it had been, or that my big, jolly, noisy husband had just *gone out* like a candle flame or a bubble. I'm not talking about religion, but just about this life. Well, I kept wondering and wondering about life and death as I took off my widow's clothes and put the children's play frocks on them again. I recall that I felt sort of proud as I buttoned up those play frocks, thinking that I was now the only protector of my babies. Then as I gathered up some greasewood from my yard and put it in my stove and went out to draw water I began counting up what I had. I was just so silly that it seemed to me I had a good deal. This house was mine, with half an acre of greasewood for fuel. Then there was the goat which the home demonstration agent had coaxed us to buy, so as to have milk for the children. Besides, I had a purse with some savings in it—ten dollars and twenty-one cents. That was all, but there were no debts, for a fraternal organization took charge of the funeral and there was a policy to meet the cost of the sickness.

"Of course I did wonder, as we all ate supper, where food was to come from after ten dollars and twenty-one cents had bought all it would. But I felt that the home demonstration agent, Miss Wyngate, would help me find work. After the children were tucked in bed that evening a wind storm came up. It frightened me, and I lost all my courage. Ten dollars and twenty-one cents would not last us more than two weeks. What then? Miss Wyngate had taught us a lot of thrift—how to make dresses from the tops of stockings and from feed sacks, and how to choose foods that contain the most nourishment. But, after all, thrift won't support you. Money has got to be earned to be thrifty with. How was I to earn it—enough for five people?"

"I didn't sleep much that night, and the storm was awful. It seemed as if the house would blow down. The next morning I felt all sore and bruised and queer in my head from worry. Nothing seemed real and yet everything seemed terrible. About ten o'clock there was a rap on the door. When I saw Miss Wyngate's face, smiling, I just felt as if I was in the real world again. It was like waking up from a nightmare. She took both my hands and said: 'What a fine thing it is to be busy, isn't it, Mrs. Marvin? I'm sure it helps you to have the children always wanting something! Maybe I oughtn't to suggest anything more for you to do, but I was wondering if you'd care to go round to the culling demonstration this afternoon?'"

"I guess not," I said, not seeing the thought in her mind at all. "I haven't got any money to feed chickens with."

"Chickens are a pretty good invest-

ment,' she went on. 'There are many women making a profit of more than three hundred dollars a year with seventy or eighty birds. There is no excuse for failing with them in this part of the world, for the poultry specialist from the college is here, getting rid of the tubercular birds and culling the flocks. She can tell from examining a live hen whether she will lay enough eggs to earn her keep. Those which will not can be sold for eating. About twenty-eight per cent of the hens in most yards she finds to be non-productive. Besides culling she gives advice about feeding, so that eggs are laid the year round. She has shown the women, too, the value of producing infertile eggs for laying down in water-glass and using when the prices of fresh eggs are so high that it is worth while to sell every one that is laid. The profits from poultry have increased about seventy per cent in the counties where she has worked.'

"I hadn't listened very attentively at first, but little by little what she said got me. 'The Farm Bureau has been talking some about poultry projects, I know,' said I. 'I'd like right well to try my hand at it, but I haven't money enough to start in.' I told her just what I had."

"I think we can borrow,' she said, 'allowing you to pay back very slowly. Think it over, and I'll stop for you about three o'clock this afternoon, and if you do feel like going to the poultry culling we'll drive over together.'

"Of course I went, and it just made me feel as I'd got to raise poultry. Well, in a few days Miss Wyngate came in again, and what do you think she had in the back of her little car? Fifty Rhode Island Reds and one rooster as handsome as ever I did see. These birds had been given me by women all through the county who knew my story. As if that wasn't enough, Miss Wyngate said her sister wanted a layette, and would I make it? Would I! That gave me enough money to build a poultry house, and a neighbor put up a brooder for me like one he had invented for himself."

Mrs. Marvin turned her back upon me and frankly wiped her eyes while I frankly wiped mine. Just then the oldest child and her brother came in—fine, happy-looking children. Mrs. Marvin put her arms around them both. "We're laying up money every month to send them to the Agricultural College," she said. "Myrtle is going to be a home demonstration agent and Billy a scientific farmer." They nodded their small heads solemnly.

At that moment I understood more clearly than I ever had before the stuff out of which the new life of our countryside is forming. In the university without walls or class-rooms which the extension movement is building on our farms such fervid apostles of education are developed and trained. Boy and girl, man and woman, old man and old woman, are all matriculated. Each is a pupil and each is a teacher. Thus education becomes as large as work, and work as large and various as life.

# THE BOOK TABLE: DEVOTED TO BOOKS AND THEIR MAKERS

## THE REVIEWER COMMENTS ON HIS TRADE

THE book review table in an editorial office is a genuinely democratic institution. To find a place thereon a book needs only to be born. Like the fathers of the Republic, editors hold it to be a self-evident proposition that all books are created with a free and equal opportunity to pursue the happiness or unhappiness of being reviewed. But, like the previously mentioned fathers of the Republic, editors are also silent as to the fate that lies in store for their victims after the fact of their free and equal creation has been benevolently acknowledged.

It is indeed a strange medley that greets an editor's roving eye as it rambles along the table top dedicated to new books. Purples and greens, pale lavenders and scarlets, somber browns and demure and pious grays, tall books and fat, thin books and short—a true catalogue of their colors and outward shapes would closely resemble the catalogue of rodents in "The Pied Piper of Hamelin." And the confusion worse confounded of colors and shapes is as nothing to the confusion that lies within these various and variegated covers. Philosophy, history, poetry, science, fiction, and humor, or what authors and publishers have conspired to classify as such, jostle each other, like ill-mannered vendors in a public market, crying aloud for instant review. Like the porter in "Macbeth," the reviewer can say: "Here's a knocking indeed!" and if a reviewer "were porter of hell gate, he should have old turning the key."

A reviewer's table is, for certain books (as some one has said of Mayor Hylan's tenancy of the New York City Hall), only a brief stopping-place on the road between obscurity and oblivion. For others, more fortunate, it serves as a platform from which they may receive at least a momentary introduction to the not over-receptive world of letters. For still others, and these are all too few, it may perchance prove the open door to public recognition and a long life of prosperity and honor.

It is the task of the reviewer to sort and classify and describe the suppliants for his attention, to speed good books on their way with a blessing, catch bad books by the coat tails and pull them out of the light that beats upon the printed page, to administer paternal admonitions to volumes that are trying to pass for what they are not and never can be, and to fan judiciously the spark of life in those books that show signs of present vitality or the promise of future achievement.

Over the well-worn path that leads across the reviewer's table top passes continually the present generation of that eternal throng of books to the making of which there is no end. As a symbol of the reviewer's task and of the ever-present and overcrowded reality which daily confronts his eyes, "The Book Table" has been chosen as the heading under which comments upon books and their makers will be grouped hereafter in the pages of The Outlook.

## THE NEW BOOKS

### EDUCATIONAL

**Carnegie Pensions.** By J. McKeen Cattell. The Science Press, New York.

The Carnegie Foundation for the Advancement of Teaching was established in 1905 by the gift of ten million dollars as a fund for pensions to college professors retiring at a certain age or term of service. Subsequent gifts of the founder have increased it to \$125,000,000. Its management has not only been sharply criticised by its intended beneficiaries, but has been under fire by Congress and in the press as a centralized autocracy for the control of teachers. An overwhelming majority of the critics quoted by the author oppose its plans. In this volume Professor Cattell supports his arraignment of the Carnegie Foundation by extracts from letters of two hundred and fourteen college and university professors, a "history of ten years of the Carnegie Foundation" by Professor Jastrow, of the University of Wisconsin, and the reports of the Committee of the American Association of University Professors. On the other hand, he blends with his criticisms constructive suggestions for a more excellent way. The case is thus put before the court of intelligent public opinion.

### FICTION

**Born Fool (The).** By John Walter Byrd. The George H. Doran Company, New York.

There is good fiction material in this story, but it has been used without much care in planning or proportion. The young man whose life story is told is a born

naturalist and an engineer by education. Incidentally, there are some striking pen pictures of the hard, grinding life in a desolate English mining and milling country.

**Great Modern English Stories (The).** Compiled and Edited by Edward J. O'Brien. Boni & Liveright, New York.

Biographical sketches and bibliographies add to the interest of this collection. Many comparatively recent short stories, such as those by Walpole, Beresford, and Burke, balance the "classics" of Stevenson, Hardy, and Kipling. All the tales belong to the last forty years, and the average quality is excellent. "The Ghost Ship," by Richard Middleton, is delightful.

### HISTORY, POLITICAL ECONOMY, AND POLITICS

**British Empire and a League of Peace (The).** Together with an Analysis of Federal Government: Its Function and Its Method. By George Burton Adams, Litt.D. G. P. Putnam's Sons, New York.

**Fifty Years of Europe. 1870-1919.** By Charles Downer Hazen. Henry Holt & Co., New York.

**From Isolation to Leadership.** By John Holladay Latané, Ph.D., LL.D. Doubleday, Page & Co., Garden City.

In this volume the rise and developments of the Monroe Doctrine find clear and concise chronicle. Professor Latané contrasts the operations of the Doctrine with the European plans of power, on the one hand, and, on the other, traces what he calls its "imperialistic tendencies" as evident, he alleges, in the Canal Zone

and in the West Indies, for instance. Coming to the "late" war, the author refers to the Lusitania horror and to the President's "determination to stand by Russia." As to the first, Dr. Latané thinks that "some action would probably have been taken by the State Department regarding the dismissal of the German Ambassador had not the incident been overshadowed by . . . the actual destruction of the Lusitania." As if this were any excuse for delay! With regard to the second, he would have us believe that "the President's determination to stand by Russia has put a stop to the suggestions by those who . . . were willing to accept an inconclusive peace based on the sacrifice of Russian territory and independence."

**From Czar to Bolshevik.** By E. P. Stebbing. Illustrated. The John Lane Company, New York.

This is an interesting and valuable review of the events in Russia which ended with the fall of the Provisional Government in November, 1917, and the seizure of the power by the Bolsheviks. Mr. Stebbing does not spare the Allies in his conclusions. He says that "for reasons which to many, at least, appear inexplicable," Russia's allies "remained aloof from the new and struggling republic. . . . Why was the eastern front sacrificed when at least an attempt might have been made to save it?—an attempt which some qualified to speak think would have been certain to have met with success." To-day, even more than before, concludes the author, "the object before us is to save the Russian Empire from the German. If we fail in this, the war will have to be fought out again in the future."

**Isabel of Castile and the Making of the Spanish Nation, 1451-1504.** By Irene L. Plunket. Illustrated. (Heroes of the Nations.) G. P. Putnam's Sons, New York.

The transition of Spain from mediævalism to modernism, from a position of inferiority to one of primacy in the councils of Europe, under the guidance of Isabel, is succinctly described in this book. The picture it presents seems one of Spain itself rather than of a "Heroine of the Nations;" but the author doubtless had in mind a Spanish proverb, "He who says Spain has said everything," and put the emphasis on the sub-title of the work rather than on the personality of the Queen.

**Labor and Reconstruction in Europe.** By Elisha M. Friedman. E. P. Dutton & Co., New York.

The problems of reconstruction after the war are lucidly set forth in this book. It is a book of information, not of propaganda, and will be helpful to all earnest students of labor questions.

**President's Control of Foreign Relations (The).** By Edward S. Corwin, Ph.D. The Princeton University Press, Princeton, N. J.

The two main principles which continually recur in these pages are, first, that a transaction of business with foreign nations is an executive function, and, second, that Congress is not to be prejudiced in exercising its powers by what the Executive has done in exercising his. The net result, however, of a century and a quarter of contest for power between the executive and the legislative branches remains, in the author's opinion, "decisively and conspicuously in favor of the President." To him there has been accorded an unlimited dis-

cretion in the recognition of new governments and states, an undefined authority in sending special agents abroad (often of dubious diplomatic status) to negotiate treaties or for other purposes; a similarly undefined power to enter into contracts with their governments without the Senate's participation; the practically exclusive expression in the negotiation of treaties and exclusive initiative in the official formulation of the Nation's foreign policy. Then there are certain war-making powers which the President has gradually taken to himself. As a partial offset there are certain practices and principles safeguarding the discretion of Congress, such as its establishment of its practically exclusive right to abrogate treaties. In its historical and analytical study of all these powers the volume is certainly timely.

**Proposed Roads to Freedom: Socialism, Anarchism, and Syndicalism.** By Bertrand Russell, F.R.S. Henry Holt & Co., New York.

Bertrand Russell is a scholar infected with a passion for moral reform. The two temperaments it is difficult, if not impossible, to combine. The scholar's dominating passion is curiosity—he wants to know facts. The moral reformer's dominating passion is ambition—he wants to cure evils. Facts which illustrate the evils he wishes to cure or which furnish arguments for the remedy he proposes interest him; facts which mitigate the evils he wishes to cure or which tend to show that his proposed reform is impracticable he is apt either to deny or to disregard. He is rarely judicial, generally an advocate, often a partisan. Bertrand Russell's critical accounts of Socialism, Anarchism, and Syndicalism are well worth careful reading. He knows his subject and sees with clear vision the defects in these "Proposed Roads to Freedom." But his own proposed road to freedom, given in his last chapter, "The World as It Could be Made," while containing valuable suggestions—seed thoughts, we may call them—as a comprehensive social system strikes us as neither an ideal if it were practicable, nor practicable if it were an ideal. As a critical scholar he can be read with profit; as a constructive reformer he must be read with great caution.

**Resurrected Nations (The).** By Isaac Don Levine. The Frederick A. Stokes Company, New York.

A large part of Europe and a portion of Asia may now be described as a melting-pot out of which are to come new nations in the near future as a result of the great war. This book describes in a sympathetic spirit the peoples of eighteen of these embryo nations and tells something of their history. It will prove enlightening to such readers—and who is not among them?—as are puzzled at times by the racial complexities of the peoples liberated by the great conflict.

**Riddle of Nearer Asia (The).** By Basil Mathews. Preface by Viscount Bryce. Illustrated. The George H. Doran Company, New York.

**Traditions of British Statesmanship.** Some Comments on Passing Events. By the Hon. Arthur D. Elliot. Dodd, Mead & Co., New York.

#### RELIGION AND PHILOSOPHY

**Altruism: Its Nature and Varieties.** The Ely Lectures for 1917-18. By George Herbert Palmer. Charles Scribner's Sons, New York City.

Professor Palmer, in all his writings, which are too few, deals not with abstract theories but with the real problems of life. He is always vital and always practical, by

which we mean, not that he deals only with practices, but that he deals with intellectual problems as they affect practices, and so concern men and women. And he is always both clear and cogent, so that if you do not always agree with him you always find it necessary, in order to maintain your self-respect, to find some reason which you can give to yourself for your disagreement. We recommend this little volume as provocative to clear thinking and to all thoughtful persons who are interested in the problems of the moral life.

**Cyclopedia of Twentieth Century Illustrations (A).** New Pictures of Truth from Current Events and Recent Inventions and Discoveries, for the use of Preachers, Sunday-School Teachers and Christian Workers. By Amos R. Wells. The Fleming H. Revell Company, New York.

**Mind and Conduct.** Morse Lectures Delivered at the Union Theological Seminary in 1919. By Henry Rutgers Marshall, L.H.D., D.S. Charles Scribner's Sons, New York.

### IN A HALL BEDROOM

(From "Candles That Burn")

BY ALINE KILMER

"In the long border on the right  
I shall plant larkspur first," she  
thinks.

"Peonies and chrysanthemums  
And then sweet-scented maiden  
pinks.

"The border on the left shall hold  
Nothing but masses of white phlox.  
Forget-me-nots shall edge this one,  
The one across be edged with box.

"The sun-dial in the center stands.  
There morning-glories bright shall  
twine.

And in the strip at either end  
Shall grow great clumps of colum-  
bine.

"There is no garden in the world  
So beautiful as mine," she dreams.  
Rising, she walks the little space  
To where her narrow window  
gleams.

She gazes through the dingy pane  
To where the street is noisy still,  
And tends with pitiable care  
A tulip on the window-sill.

#### POETRY

**Candles That Burn.** By Aline Kilmer. The George H. Doran Company, New York.

Mrs. Kilmer's verses are vivid, poignant, and effective. Most of her poems are filled with the shadows of tragedy, but none of them lacks that dignity which inevitably springs from the high courage of a consecrated spirit. The simplicity, directness, and power of Mrs. Kilmer's verse are well illustrated in the selection from "Candles That Burn" which appears on this page.

**Harvest Home (The).** Collected Poems of James B. Kenyon. James T. White & Co., New York.

**New Morning (The).** Poems. By Alfred Noyes. The Frederick A. Stokes Company, New York.

#### WAR BOOKS

**Adventures in Propaganda.** By Heber Blankenhorn. Illustrated. Houghton Mifflin Company, Boston.

**All the World.** By Charles M. Sheldon. The George H. Doran Company, New York.

**Hatchet (The) of the United States Ship "George Washington."** Compiled by Captain Edwin T. Pollock, U. S. Navy, and Lieut. (J. G.) Paul F. Bloomhardt, Chaplain Corps, U. S. Navy. Illustrated. The Navy Relief Society, Washington.

There is a surprising amount of interest-

ing matter connected with the war-time voyages of the George Washington apart from its recent fame as the "President's ship." "The Hatchet" (cleverly named) was printed as a daily on board ship in the war zone and beyond, under the editorship of Captain Edwin T. Pollock and Chaplain Bloomhardt. Seven thousand copies were printed in all, we are told. As now presented in book form, it is admirably illustrated, contains, among other things, an interesting chart of the courses taken by the George Washington in its voyages from December, 1917, to December, 1918, includes a readable account of the incidents of the President's first voyage in the ship, and abounds in clever bits of fun, queer and notable incidents, and sound and patriotic editorials.

**Collapse and Reconstruction.** European Conditions and American Principles. By Sir Thomas Barclay. Little, Brown & Co., Boston.

**Fighting the Flying Circus.** By Captain Edward V. Rickenbacker. Maps and Foreword by Laurence La Tourette Driggs. The Frederick A. Stokes Company, New York.

**Night Bombing With the Bedouins.** By One of the Squadron, Robert H. Keese, Lieut. Illustrated. Houghton Mifflin Company, Boston.

**Our Common Conscience.** By Sir George Adam Smith, Kt., D.D., LL.D., Litt.D. The George H. Doran Company, New York.

Invited by the National Committee on the Churches and the Moral Aims of the War conjointly working with the Department of Public Information, the distinguished author of this volume toured our country last spring and summer. The title of this collection of his addresses felicitously incarnates the fundamental truth which pervades their message to America as associated with Great Britain and France in a common cause. For no formal compact, however sworn to, is so compelling, so deathless, as a common conscience.

Dr. Smith spoke from the Atlantic to the Pacific and from the Lakes to the Gulf in nearly forty centers, before thrice as many assemblies of various sorts and sizes; one of his audiences was mainly composed of United States soldiers. Twice before has he been invited hither to lecture—at Johns Hopkins in 1893 and at Yale in 1896. Through the glowing Epilogue to these addresses not only will his countrymen more fully understand and esteem us, but many of us may gain a larger knowledge of ourselves as a people. The volume is dedicated to his sons, "who fell fighting for the Cause," the one in France, the other in East Africa.

#### BOOKS FOR YOUNG FOLKS

**Adventures of Twinkly Eyes (The): The Little Black Bear.** By Allen Chaffee. Illustrated. The Milton Bradley Company, Springfield.

**Cornelia: The Story of a Benevolent Despot.** By Lucy Fitch Perkins. Illustrated. Houghton Mifflin Company, Boston.

**Dave Porter's War Honors; or, At the Front with the Fighting Engineers.** By Edward Stratemeyer. Illustrated. (Dave Porter Series.) The Lothrop, Lee & Shepard Company, Boston.

**Dormitory Days.** By Arthur Stanwood Pier. Illustrated. Houghton Mifflin Company, Boston.

**Good Old Stories for Boys and Girls.** Selected by Elva S. Smith. Illustrated. The Lothrop, Lee & Shepard Company, Boston.

**Good Sports.** By Olive Higgins Prouty. The Frederick A. Stokes Company, New York.

**Hidden Treasure.** The Story of a Chore Boy Who Made the Old Farm Pay. By John Thomas Simpson. Illustrated. The J. B. Lipincott Company, Philadelphia.

**Lad: A Dog.** By Albert Payson Terhune. E. P. Dutton & Co., New York.

# WEEKLY OUTLINE STUDY OF CURRENT HISTORY

BY J. MADISON GATHANY, A.M.

HEAD OF THE DEPARTMENT OF HISTORY AND AMERICAN CITIZENSHIP IN  
THE SCARBOROUGH SCHOOL, SCARBOROUGH-ON-HUDSON, NEW YORK

*Based on The Outlook of August 6, 1919*

Each week an Outline Study of Current History based on the preceding number of The Outlook will be printed for the benefit of current events classes, debating clubs, teachers of history and of English, and the like, and for use in the home and by such individual readers as may desire suggestions in the serious study of current history.—THE EDITORS.

[Those who are using the weekly outline should not attempt to cover the whole of an outline in any one lesson or study. Assign for one lesson selected questions, one or two propositions for discussion, and only such words as are found in the material assigned. Or distribute selected questions among different members of the class or group and have them report their findings to all when assembled. Then have all discuss the questions together.]

## I—INTERNATIONAL AFFAIRS

**A. Topic:** The Proposed Alliance with France.

**Reference:** Page 525.

### Questions:

1. Make a report on the following questions relative to treaties: How are treaties negotiated? How do they become law? Can Congress repeal a treaty? Suppose the terms of a treaty and a law of Congress should conflict, which would be considered law? What is the status of a treaty that is contrary to the Constitution? Can public money be appropriated by a treaty? Should the House of Representatives have any voice in treaty-making? Reasons. 2. Make as many comparisons as you can between international conditions and political ideals at the time of the American alliance with France in 1778 and at the present time. Compare also the provisions and purposes of that alliance with the provisions and purposes of the proposed alliance with France. What conclusions do you find yourself drawing? 3. What possible reasons can you think of for withholding assent from the French treaty? 4. The Outlook upholds President Wilson in signing the treaty with France. Give as many reasons as you can for agreeing with The Outlook. 5. Criticise the following statements: "Nobody much wants the alliance." "This alliance violates the Covenant [League of Nations] in a most fundamental way." "The object of this treaty is to create a clique within a clique." "The purpose of this treaty is not to protect France against a German invasion." 6. For outside material on this topic consult "American Government," by F. A. Magruder (Allyn & Bacon)—a most excellent text-book—and "The French War and the Revolution," by W. M. Sloane (Scribners).

**B. Topic:** Mr. Taft, Mr. Hughes, and the League of Nations; The Guide of the Nations; What the Pacific Northwest Thinks About the League and the Treaty.

**Reference:** Pages 530-532; 537-539.

### Questions:

1. Explain carefully the public stand taken by Mr. Taft and Mr. Hughes as to the League of Nations and reservations. 2. Discuss the importance of their stand. 3. Do you think the safety of the American people at the present time rests as truly in the Republican party as it did when the Republican party was formed? Think carefully and hard. 4. What does Dr. Abbott think of the League of Nations?

Upon what does his faith in the League rest? Tell what you think of his ideas and beliefs. 5. Discuss whether Dr. Abbott shows good judgment when he says that he is willing to accept any reservations which competent authority assures him will not imperil the acceptance of the League of Nations by other nations. 6. Does it seem to you that history shows that a successful civilization depends upon the hearty co-operation of individuals and nations in furthering the common good? Illustrate freely from National and international experiences. 7. Dr. Abbott believes that God is the guide of the nations. Are you of his opinion? Give several reasons. 8. According to Professor Davenport, what does the Pacific Northwest think of the League and the Treaty? Explain at some length. 9. How do you like the reported opinion of the Pacific Northwest? Discuss. 10. America has a high international moral leadership. Explain how she achieved such leadership. Has this been true of her only since 1917? 11. Write out a number of lessons you think the articles for this topic teach.

## II—NATIONAL AFFAIRS

**Topic:** Racial Tension and Race Riots.

**Reference:** Editorial, pages 532-534.

### Questions:

1. Describe as carefully as you can the race riots in Washington and Chicago. Are they a National disgrace? Reasons. 2. Who and what are responsible for these riots? How far back is responsibility to be traced? 3. Since 1890 most of the Southern States have framed constitutions containing clauses which practically disfranchise the Negro. The Outlook reports other conditions of the Negro in the South. Has the Southern treatment of the Negro any relation to the race riots in the North? 4. Should the Supreme Court and the American Government take steps in solving the Negro problem? If so, what steps? Discuss at length.

## III—PROPOSITIONS FOR DISCUSSION

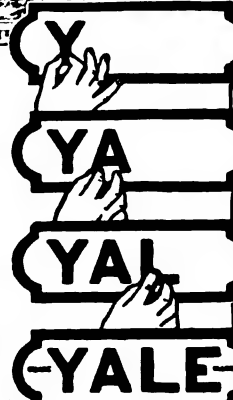
(These propositions are suggested directly or indirectly by the subject-matter of The Outlook, but not discussed in it.)

1. Democracy is more preached than practiced. 2. America should enter into an unending offensive and defensive alliance with Great Britain. 3. The United States has a race problem more serious than that of any other nation in the world.

## IV—VOCABULARY BUILDING

(All of the following words and expressions are found in The Outlook for August 6, 1919. Both before and after looking them up in the dictionary or elsewhere, give their meaning in your own words. The figures in parentheses refer to pages on which the words may be found.)

Alliance, purport (525); shibboleth (537); assiduity, pusillanimous, miasma, canny (538); bravado (532); provost guard, aftermath (533).



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Duluth  
Richmond  
Elizabeth

Milwaukee  
Latrobe  
New Orleans  
Montreal  
Halifax, N. S.

Dallas  
Bangor  
Bethlehem  
Salt Lake City  
Toronto

Atlanta  
Columbus  
Detroit  
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## FINANCIAL DEPARTMENT

The Financial Department is prepared to furnish information regarding standard investment securities, but cannot undertake to *advise* the purchase of any specific security. It will give to inquirers facts of record or information resulting from expert investigation, and a nominal charge of one dollar per inquiry will be made for this special service. All letters of inquiry should be addressed to THE OUTLOOK FINANCIAL DEPARTMENT, 381 Fourth Avenue, New York.

### COMMENT ON CURRENT FINANCIAL TOPICS

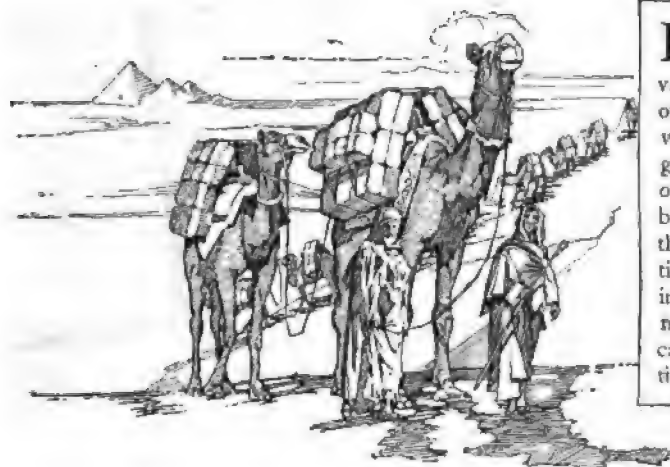
#### ESTABLISHING A TRADE BALANCE

It has been estimated that over a period of possibly three years at least \$3,000,000,000 will be required for European reconstruction, but this figure is not large in comparison to the \$10,000,000,000 already lent by this Government to Europe or to the \$25,000,000,000 raised by the Liberty Loan campaigns. However, these funds for reconstruction must be obtained from private capital, and various plans are under consideration for the financing of exports.

Europe needs our surplus products, particularly our basic materials, and we need their markets in order to keep production of labor at the maximum, and to accomplish this we must finance Europe by long-term credits, so that she may be able to meet the payments upon our exports to her with as little confusion and

difficulty as possible. America must face this condition with equanimity, as happiness, prosperity, and industry are directly contingent upon the productive enterprise and financial capability of the people of Europe. In exporting our surplus commodities to Europe we are therefore performing both an economic and an altruistic service.

However, the enthusiasm over the export possibilities has been so great that the majority overlook the question of imports. At the same time that we are endeavoring to build up our export trade we must also encourage imports; for otherwise, how may we expect Europe to meet her obligations to us, already enormous, but probably steadily increasing over the next two or three years of reconstruction? In the end, Europe can pay her debt only in



IN the Middle Ages, cotton came by caravan from India to Cairo or to Constantinople, where it was traded for goods of Europe. Ships of Venice or of Genoa bore it West. During all the tedious journey and time-consuming bartering of the traders and money changers the capital represented was tied up—useless.

### Modern Commercial Banking

THE commodities of modern commerce are carried, not over shifting trails and on crude, uncertain vessels, but over highways of steel and on great ships regularly plying the ocean lanes.

The complex organization which exists to bring the raw material to the manufacturer, and the finished product to the user, depends, for its proper functioning, upon the assistance supplied by modern commercial banking.

For example, at no time in the progress from seed to cloth does cotton represent idle capital. It is the basis of banking credit for grower, buyer, mill, or seller.

Modern commercial banking multiplies productive capacity through the proper provision of credit. Its wise use lies at the foundation of commercial and industrial prosperity. Every service of commercial banking is available through this Company.

### Guaranty Trust Company of New York

New York	London	Liverpool	Paris	Brussels
Capital and Surplus	-	-	-	\$50,000,000
Resources more than	-	-	-	\$800,000,000



*Financial Department (Continued)*

commodities, and we must encourage their importation if a stable balance of trade is to be maintained and our export business is to become a permanent institution.

**THE SIXTH LOAN**

Probably the forerunner of another Government loan appeared a few days ago in a new series of Certificates of Indebtedness, dated August 1, bearing  $4\frac{1}{2}$  per cent interest and maturing January 2, 1920.

Secretary Glass has said that we should not witness another great loan floated by means of a popular campaign, such as we have experienced for five successive short periods. We may of course expect that this new loan will be offered to the public at an attractive yield and upon an easy-payment basis, although it is reasonable to believe that the banks will be called upon to subscribe for the largest part of it; but with the proper income return, the banks will stand ready to assume the obligation.

**PRIVATE OWNERSHIP OF RAILWAYS**

The Inter-State Commerce Committee of the Senate is reported to be working on the proposed legislation for the return of the railways to private ownership. It is anticipated that this event will take place, as promised, on January 1, 1920. A great deal may be accomplished in five months with the proper procedure and intelligence, and this five months' period is indeed a most perilous time for the carriers. Upon the nature of the legislation enacted depends the future of this country's transportation problems for many years to come.

The foregoing paragraph was written before the announcement of the Railway Unions which alters the whole complexion of the railway problem and makes it one of the most serious and acute that the country has to face.

**AMERICAN TELEPHONE DIVIDEND**


The physical condition of the American Telephone and Telegraph Company's property is reported to be in splendid shape, and with labor conditions improving and a probable continuation of present rates there is no reason to question the ability of the Company to pay uninterruptedly the present \$2 quarterly dividend; and it is thought by many able financiers that a pessimistic apprehension in this regard is unwarranted.

**SOUTHERN PACIFIC**

The Southern Pacific Company shows in its balance-sheet as of December 31 last a book value of \$317 a share—disregarding the value of its proven oil lands, which may be added to an amount possibly of an additional \$30 or \$35 per share.

**A LOAN TO GERMANY**

Germany is confronted by the task of paying for the importation of foodstuffs and raw materials, the immediate need for which is most imperative. As it is with the United States that Germany most desires trade relations, she is greatly handicapped by the embargo we have placed on such materials as she has available for export, such as potash and dyestuffs. Having practically nothing acceptable for payment except their much-depreciated bank notes, Berlin bankers have declared that their only hope of resuming trade with our country is to secure a loan against which they might draw in paying for imports. And it is in



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this endeavor that Martin Nordegg, a German capitalist, is now working. Nordegg, who has been in the United States since 1915, is said to enjoy the confidence of our Government as well as that of Canada's. During the war his conduct was unimpeachable, which resulted in his not being subjected to internment.

Germany's interests in this instance are being represented by the Deutsche Bank of Berlin, for which institution Nordegg, although admitted not to be an official representative, has conducted business transactions in the past. The amount of the loan desired is \$100,000,000 to \$250,000,000. The transaction will take the form of advances by American banks, and no attempt will be made to sell the securities publicly. Further details of the negotiations have

not been made public excepting for the fact that the banks to participate will not be German-American in character but out-and-out American institutions.

**STANDARD OIL OF NEW JERSEY, PFD.**

The issuance of \$100,000,000 7 per cent cumulative preferred stock by the Standard Oil Company of New Jersey, underwritten by J. P. Morgan & Co., and offered to shareholders of record on August 15, is a most interesting piece of financing for any company which shows earnings before taxes, of a sum slightly larger than the new capital asked for, or net after taxes of approximately 60 per cent of this new capital. This is the first financial statement made public by this company since the dissolution suit, and is



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### Financial Department (Continued)

a radical change of policy in increasing the capital instead of drawing upon current earnings for expansion requirements.

## BY THE WAY

Apropos of a recent rumor that proved groundless, some one recalls that George Ade, the author of "Fables in Slang," once told of a young man who was kicked in the head by a mule "and thereafter believed everything he read in the Sunday newspapers."

London tenants have trouble as well as those in New York. "Did all considerate landlords die on August 4, 1914?" is asked by an advertiser in the London "Times," who appeals to "noble survivors (if any)" to let a medium-sized house on the outskirts of London. Another advertiser offers to let a furnished railway carriage in a Surrey garden.

A friend throws doubt on the authenticity of the legend of St. Swithin's Day as retold in The Outlook. The prime thing about any legend is not that it is true but that it is interesting. Nevertheless we admit that Chambers's "Book of Days" (which is the authority on "days," and especially on saints' days) solemnly pronounces the legend "specious" and darkly hints that it arose in a modern newspaper clipping. The elaborate article on St. Swithin in "Chambers's" is good reading. It holds that Swithin was buried under the eaves of the Cathedral because he wanted to destroy a prejudice or superstition against that kind of burial; that he was reburied long after in the Cathedral on July 15, but that, instead of raining on that day, the weather was lovely and the ceremony beautiful. Whence the legend, then? This authority believes that it was in existence long before St. Swithin's time, that it related to July 15, and that in some way it simply became transferred to Swithin's account.

This kind of transference of heathen superstitions to modern festivals is well known. The most famous instance is the merging of the old Roman Saturnalia with Christmas Day on December 25. Readers of Charles Reade's "The Cloister and the Hearth" will remember how a somewhat skeptical pope enlarges with much wit on many such instances in the calendar of saints.

We sometimes think that our British friends are a little slow, but when it comes to making a Prince of Wales a member of the bar, England certainly can move quickly. On July 2, at the Middle Temple, the present Prince of Wales was called to the bar, as the New York "Evening Post" expresses it, "after a legal training lasting approximately three minutes." Incidentally, Lord Coleridge, in his humorous welcome of the Prince to the bench and bar, noted that the Prince had declared that his father had no profession, that he had no occupation, and that he had never engaged in trade. We note also that the Prince was called to the "utter bar," which seems to be an ancient form for the "outer bar," made up of junior barristers.

A Birmingham correspondent of a London paper furnishes an illuminating instance of the working of the English after-the-war out-of-work pay system. A general fitter was offered by him a job at £4 10s. per week, which, with overtime, could be turned into £5 10s. For various "reasons" the man put off taking up the job, and inquiry

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For Women, Misses and Children

### By the Way (Continued)

revealed the interesting fact that he was drawing 29s. out-of-work pay; children's allowance, 9s.; a military pension of 15s.; a club out-of-work pay, 20s.; while his wife was earning 50s. per week and her board. In these circumstances, asks the correspondent, why should the man work?

Queer points come up under Industrial Compensation Laws. One of the oddest was the loss by accident of a sixth toe; the ordinary five toes are specified and damage value stated in the law, but no value is placed on a sixth toe. The Commissioner, like a new Solomon, decided that the loss of a sixth toe did injure the foot and awarded \$20 compensation. The account ends: "Going out, Dieptro [the injured man] shook hands with the Commissioner, and then the latter learned that he has five fingers and a thumb on each hand, as well as six toes on each foot."

An East African paper describes a duel between a motor and a lioness. The affair, it says, happened at night near Nairobi. The chauffeur noted a commotion in the bush near the road, then the gleaming eyes of an enraged wild animal. He accelerated his speed at the instant the lioness leaped. She struck the hood and was thrown far in advance of the car, whose wheels then passed over her. The dead lioness was finally loaded into the car and taken back to the town in triumph.

The native West Indian is the greatest controversialist of the tropic world, according to George O. Miller, author of "Prowling About Panama." He illustrates: "A young West Indian woman on the train in Costa Rica left her seat to speak to a friend and another girl slipped in next to the window. When the visitor returned, claims, charges, and countercharges began as to the ownership of the seat. With indescribable scorn the usurper said, 'Do you want a seat in my lap?' which provoked, 'Ah, now I see how you was raised!' 'Indeed, and you have no manners at all.' Back and forth the duel rages until the first claimant finds another seat, saying, 'I certainly does respect myself too highly to sit by the likes of you.' All this with the wholly inimitable British-Jamaican accent."

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Changes  
from  
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## BUSINESS OPPORTUNITIES

WANTED—450 Outlook readers to represent this publication this summer—and all through the year, if you like. You can easily earn \$10 a week and more, simply by using an hour or two a day of your spare time. If you want extra spending money—and everybody does—write us for details of the Outlook's "part-time" plan. Simply address: Representatives, Division, Desk 2, The Outlook, 381 Fourth Ave., New York City.

WANTED—A party to buy a half interest in a blueberry tract in Washington County, Maine. \$6,000 required. Good interest on investment. Best of references given and references required. Inquire of Hillard C. Schoppe, 41 Fifth St., Bangor, Maine.

## FOR THE HOME

WILD blackberry jelly and other unusual delicacies. Alma Hibbard, Gansevoort, N. Y.

## HELP WANTED

## Business Situations

CLERK wanted, September 1, in Protestant orphanage near New York. Refused, intelligent, pleasant woman between 25 and 45, to attend to mail, parcels, phone, children's visitors, typing menus, various lists, etc. Permanent resident position, delightful location, refined, homelike atmosphere. 7,193, Outlook.

WANTED—Young, educated, unmarried woman, not nurse or matron, to help entertain and do shopping for women patients at small private hospital for mild mental and nervous affections. Wages \$40 monthly and maintenance. State age, education, and give references. Address George H. Torney, 300 South Street, Brookline, Mass.

RAILWAY traffic inspector, \$110 a month to start and expenses. Travel if desired. Unlimited advancement. No age limit. Three months' home study. Situation arranged. Prepare for permanent position. Write for booklet CM37 Standard Business Training Institute, Buffalo, N. Y.

WANTED—Bright, active, well educated young woman, preferably college woman, to act as private secretary. Need not have much business experience, but able to take dictation rapidly, though not necessarily rapid typewriter. In answering give full information as to business experience and where educated. 7,203, Outlook.

## Companions and Domestic Helpers

HOUSEMOTHER wanted in Episcopal boy's boarding school near New York. Duties include general oversight of minor ailments, outside trained nurse being engaged for special difficulties. Salary \$700 and living. Applications should give full details. 7,223, Outlook.

WANTED—Mother's helper to care for two children, one and five years. Light housework, assist with two older children. Good wages. Mrs. R. H. Sloan, 101 Clinton Ave., New Brighton, S. I.

KITCHEN EXECUTIVE for family of 30 to 50. Unmarried Protestant woman with good head for detail and a worker. Permanent position; liberal compensation; good home. Dr. Baright, Saratoga Springs, N. Y.

WANTED MOTHER'S HELPER or WORKING HOUSEKEEPER. No maids kept, but outside help is furnished. House has all modern conveniences. Reply to Mrs. Estabrook, Deerfield, Mass.

## HELP WANTED

## Companions and Domestic Helpers

DIETITIAN, cafeteria managers, governesses, matrons, housekeepers. Miss Richards, Box 5, East Side Station, Providence, R. I.

WANTED—Young woman (Protestant) attendant for little girls in boarding school. Sewing required. References. Address Box 315, Brattleboro, Vt.

WANTED—A reliable woman, good New England cook, for a family of four in a 10-ner cottage at Edgartown, Martha's Vineyard, Mass., for the remainder of the summer and to return to Cambridge, Mass., for the rest of the year. Please communicate with Mrs. C. W. C., Edgartown, Mass.

WANTED—Mother's assistants with children and household duties. Box 15, South Windsor, Conn.

WANTED—Couple, active, industrious, under 45 years, year round position, town 5 miles from New York. Wife cook and general houseworker, husband useful man in and about home. Best references required. Remuneration liberal for right persons. Replying, state nationality. 7,233, Outlook.

## Teachers and Governesses

WANTED—Competent teachers for public and private schools. Calls coming every day. Send for circulars. Albany Teachers' Agency, Albany, N. Y.

WANTED, August 24, governess for child four years old. American, Protestant. One who can speak French preferred. Permanent position if satisfactory. 7,179, Outlook.

WANTED by September 13 tutor for three boys, ages 6, 9, and 13. Winter months spent in California. Must be experienced, unmarried, fond of athletics, and of Protestant faith, and have first-class recommendations. H. H. Timken, Canton, Ohio.

WANTED—COMPETENT governess for three children, ages 6, 7, 10 years. DESIRE an experienced teacher who will give thorough physical training. MUST live in CUBA during winter. PREFER CATHOLIC woman from 25 to 35 years. EXCELLENT home and salary. BEST references given and required. ADDRESS 7,198, OUTLOOK.

SEWING teacher and supervisor. All day non-resident position New York City. 7,234, Outlook.

INQUIRIES already coming in for teachers in all subjects for 1919. International Manual and Educational Agency, Carnegie Hall N. Y.

## SITUATIONS WANTED

## Business Situations

CHAUFFEUR would like position with private family. Courteous and efficient. Seven years' experience with cars. References regarding character and ability. 7,240, Outlook.

LADY wishes position as manager of luncheon or apartment hotel. Would leave. 7,241, Outlook.

## Companions and Domestic Helpers

LADY desires to place her excellent English nurse with family going to England or France in early fall. Will take charge of children or invalid in return for passage. Absolutely reliable. Write Mrs. Theodore Lilley, Toland, Mass.

WIDOW desires supervising elderly gentleman's home. South winters. References. 7,200, Outlook.

REFINED and experienced widow desires position as matron in cottage at school or college. Best of references. 7,234, Outlook.

EXPERIENCED seamstress desires position in college. Darning and mending a specialty. Best of references. 7,233, Outlook.

EXPERIENCED traveler would chaperone young lady to China and India. Expenses paid and salary. References. 7,233, Outlook.

LADY desires position as mother's helper, companion, housekeeper, or any position of trust; fond of and accustomed to children. Experienced, capable and highly recommended. 7,247, Outlook.

HOUSEKEEPER-COMPANION. Position by lady of experience, capability, and refinement. 7,242, Outlook.

CULTURED woman, unencumbered, experienced foreign and home travel, desires position as companion, managing housekeeper, matron, or housemother. 7,244, Outlook.

MALE nurse desires chronic patient. References. 7,229, Outlook.

## Teachers and Governesses

TEACHER of mathematics and French wishes position. 7,163, Outlook.

LADY in New York will tutor and also coach socially younger woman of good character and natural refinement. Confidential. 7,221, Outlook.

YOUNG woman, college graduate, as tutor or companion at seaside or mountains. Immediately. Highest references. 7,225, Outlook.

EXPERIENCED teacher with normal domestic science diploma and some college training is open to engagement for the coming year. Address R. F. W., 129 Riverdale Drive, Northampton, Mass.

## MISCELLANEOUS

WANTED—Young women to take nine months' course in nursing. Francis Parker Memorial Home, New Brunswick, N. J.

WANTED, for young woman slightly abnormal, home where no others are taken, with trained or experienced woman. Address, giving experience and terms, 7,239, Outlook.

SUITE of rooms, modern home, in exchange to Christian couple for care of 2 children while mother is at business during summer. References exchanged. 35 minutes to Grand Central. Box 438, Harrison, N. Y.

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## AN APPEAL FOR ARMENIA

I have just finished reading "Ambassador Morgenthau's Story," and it has made such an impression upon me that I feel every American should do something to help definitely that long-suffering nation—Armenia.

Germany was responsible for Turkey's cruel endeavors to exterminate the Armenians. She alone could have prevented these crimes, which, Ambassador Morgenthau said, were crimes that cried to heaven.

The deportation of men, women, and children originated in Germany's brain, and is acknowledged as one of the most cruel inventions of this inhuman warfare. If Germany had won the war, a similar fate might have awaited our women and children.

As a thank-offering, can not the women of the United States send a petition to Washington asking that we, the United States, act as a mandatory Power for a term of years for Armenia, so that it will be impossible for Turkey to control that country again?

The few who have escaped massacre should surely have guarantees from the civilized nations of the world that they be allowed to form a nation, protected from future aggression and tyranny of Turkey.

It would involve great sacrifices on the part of the United States, but why should not we, the richest and most powerful Nation in the world, be willing to make this sacrifice? It is a wonderful opportunity for a great moral influence throughout the world.

H. A. P.

New Canaan, Conn.

## FAIRNESS TO NIETZSCHE

I must take issue with the communication in The Outlook of July 30 in which the principles of Jesus are lauded as perfect and as being victorious in the great war, and those of Nietzsche are regarded as evil and as being overthrown. Nietzsche, I know, was entirely in error on some questions; but on many he was largely in the right, and along these lines he has greatly benefited humanity. He revolted from the meekness that submits to oppression and dishonor, the sympathy that maintains degenerates and parasites, and the unselfishness that suppresses individuality and efficiency. He extolled the courage that fights and endures, the health that lives and enjoys, and the genius that creates and achieves. That he went too far in his doctrines no fair-minded person denies. But what other great teacher did not go too far? Even Jesus was no exception.

I read Nietzsche's principal books before the war and noticed no Pan-German views and do not believe such views were in his mind. He appeared rather to champion the superman characteristics in humanity in general, regardless of nationalities.

Some of Jesus' principles have been strengthened by the Allied victory, but the same must be said of some of Nietzsche's. The doctrine of love emerges stronger than that of ruthlessness; but, on the other hand, the doctrine of power and courage appears more admirable than that of non-resistance and submission.

My conclusion, reached before the war, was that rationalist religion must take its stand between the two extremes of self-assertion and self-suppression, and I have seen no reason during the war or since for changing my attitude. Let us have fairness to Nietzsche no less than to other teachers.

CYRUS H. ESHLEMAN.

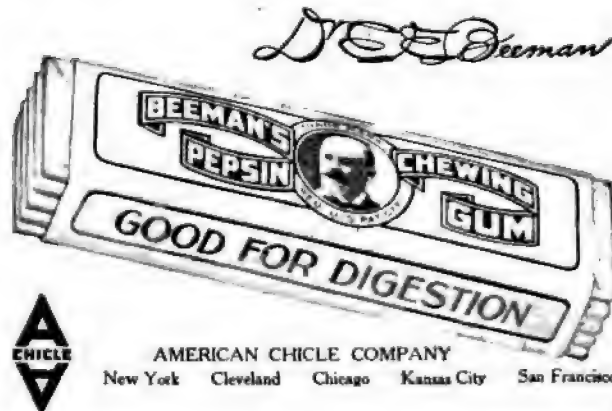
Ludington, Michigan, August 7, 1919.



## Indigestion a handicap to business success

A FEELING of heaviness after eating with the attendant annoyances that come with slight attacks of indigestion will sooner or later depress the most hopeful and optimistic. No person in business can do his or her best under these conditions.

In the great majority of cases, this type of indigestion is much less severe than its character and effects seem to indicate. Indeed, if men and women will eat more regularly, and less hurriedly, use greater care in selecting their food—especially at midday—and make a practice of chewing a stick of my original pepsin gum for ten to twenty minutes after each meal, they will be surprised and gratified at the prompt relief from their indigestion. And don't forget, removing the handicap of indigestion means a substantial gain in mental and business efficiency.







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# PISO'S

*for Coughs & Colds*

# The Outlook

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The waste in dollars per year per linear foot of pipe, coal at \$10.00 per ton, 1 lb. steam pressure—temperature of air around pipe 70° Fahrenheit.

Read the remedy to the right.

### If it is hot-air heat—

Size of hot-air pipe.	
8" ....	\$1.65
10" ....	1.85
12" ....	2.10
14" ....	2.45

The waste in dollars per year per linear foot of pipe, coal at \$10.00 per ton. Air in pipe 150° Fahrenheit—air around pipe 70°.

Read the remedy to the right.

### If it is hot-water heat—

Size of hot-water pipe.	
3" ....	\$ .67
4" ....	1.00
6" ....	1.25
8" ....	1.55
10" ....	1.85

The loss in dollars per year per linear foot of pipe, coal at \$10.00 per ton. Water in pipe 180° Fahrenheit. Air around pipe 70° Fahrenheit.

Read the remedy to the right.

**EVERY** hot surface radiates heat. If this heat goes where it is not required, it is wasted and so is the coal that was burned to produce it. Opposite are some actual figures on such wastes—based on average conditions in American homes like yours.

### The Remedy

Insulation correctly designed, manufactured and applied will reduce heat loss from hot surfaces as much as 90%. Efficient insulation must be made of material that does not conduct heat and that combines with this property the necessary strength and durability.

Johns-Manville Asbestocel Insulation has all these desirable characteristics. It is made for application to steam, hot-air and hot-water systems. Other Johns-Manville Materials: Sponge felt and 85% Magnesia for high pressure steam, Anti-Sweat and Zero for cold water, Combination Built-Up for Brine and Ammonia.

Inspect your heating plant for exposed hot surfaces on pipes, boilers and heaters, and for sections not properly insulated. Have your steamfitter apply Asbestocel to pipes, boilers or heaters, sealing all cracks and joints, finishing boiler and heater surfaces with Johns-Manville Insulating Cement. In this way you will save the added coal that must be burned when there is waste.

**H. W. JOHNS-MANVILLE CO., New York City**  
10 Factories—Branches in 63 Large Cities

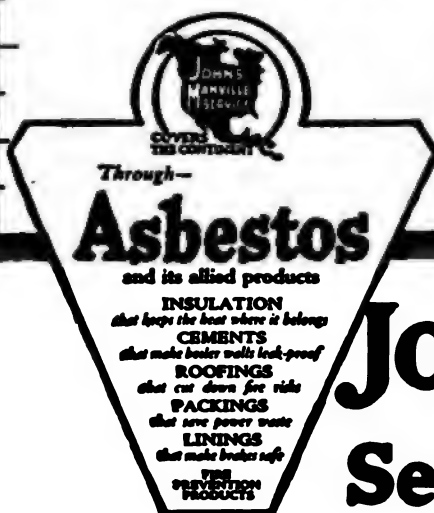
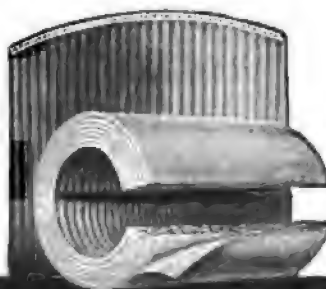
Unfortunately many materials used for "covering" pipes are not efficient heat insulations—not only because their constituent materials are inferior, but because their construction is incorrect or faulty.

To aid you in buying, Asbestocel is shown here in two forms:

In sectional form for fitting around steam and hot-water pipes.

In flexible roll form, for fitting around hot-air pipes, heaters, etc.

We recommend Asbestocel rather than air cell because of its construction, viz: the cells run around the pipe—not lengthwise, thus preventing circulation of air.



# JOHNS-MANVILLE

## Serves in Conservation

## *A Luxury Yesterday- A Necessity Today*

The generation of people who locked up their silverware in cupboards and cabinets has given way to the generation which understands that silverware is made to use as well as to admire.

At your jeweler's you will find new proof of the adage that the luxuries of yesterday are the necessities of today.

In your home, and your friends' homes, are objects of silverware that fit into daily life and increase the comfort and pleasure of every member of the family.

Make additions to the silverware you already possess; buy more silverware for utility, as well as for ornament.

*Buy it to use!*

Gorham Sterling Silverware is sold by leading jewelers everywhere and bears this trade-mark:



### THE GORHAM COMPANY

*Silversmiths and Goldsmiths*

New York

Works: Providence and New York

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# The Outlook

AUGUST 20, 1919

## LABOR TROUBLES

**L**ABOR unrest is a marked feature of post-war conditions.

As an instance of the fever spreading over the whole country, we have but to note that in New York City the workmen in at least a dozen industries are on strike and that in many other industries strikes are threatened.

The most picturesque of these movements in the metropolis is the Actors' Strike. The actors demand two things: (1) proper payment for overtime, and (2) recognition of the Actors' Equity Association. As to overtime, on holiday afternoons everywhere and on Sunday evenings in certain cities there are extra performances in addition to the normal number. For each such performance the striking actors demand payment proportionate to their normal weekly pay (this is surely modest as contrasted with the railway workers' slogan, "Time and a half for overtime"). As to recognition, the managers are also obdurate; they refuse to accept any system of arbitration. If they persist in this attitude, managers may possibly find their former employees competing with them, associations of actors running their own theaters. Meanwhile, though the movement has temporarily closed certain theaters, some popular actors and actresses have strengthened their hold upon the public by appearing in the streets in the new rôle of wage-earners on strike. The movement is not without its elements of humor.

## THE B. R. T. STRIKE

Theater-going is generally a luxury. But transportation is a necessity. Hence a much more serious strike affecting New York City has been that on the Brooklyn Rapid Transit system. It brought to mind the Brooklyn street-car strike of 1895, which was characterized by a period of lawlessness, violence, and bloodshed worse than any the recent strike has seen and which was not terminated until some seven thousand militiamen were called out. However, in this year's strike the city authorities did not do their whole duty; indeed, it was claimed that the strike would have ended quickly if employees who wanted to do a day's work and were loyal to the company had been protected by the police in sufficient force. The strike was called to obtain seventy-five cents an hour for carmen and proportionate increases for those in other departments, the reinstatement of employees discharged

for union activities, and especially the recognition of the Amalgamated Association, a general association of all the electric street-car employees in the country. The Brooklyn Rapid Transit system has been in the hands of a receiver, namely, ex-Secretary of War Garrison, who was appointed by United States Judge Julius Mayer. Mr. Garrison declined to recognize the Amalgamated Association or to confer with a committee representing it, on the ground that it did not represent a majority of the employees of the Brooklyn company. Judge Mayer upheld Mr. Garrison in this attitude. On the sensible theory that, whether we like it or not, we should confer with, although we may not knuckle down to, those with whom we disagree, Public Service Commissioner Lewis Nixon by the following plan brought the strike leaders to the point where they called off the strike:

1. A count of the B. R. T. employees, in the classification affected by the strike, to ascertain whether fifty per cent belong to the Amalgamated Association, the result to form the basis of future dealings between Receiver Garrison and the employees.
2. Receiver Garrison to receive a committee of employees.
3. In case of failure of the Receiver and the committee to reach an agreement, a Board of Arbitration to be called into being.
4. All parties to abide by the Board's decision.

## THE SHOPMEN'S STRIKE

Owing to its immense New York City suburban traffic from points in Connecticut and Westchester County, New York, the shopmen's strike on the New York, New Haven, and Hartford Railway system for a wage increase has severely affected the metropolis. The long-distance passenger service has also been crippled, for the company has been compelled to suspend about a hundred and fifty trains and to discontinue parlor-car and dining-car services. Of course, as a result, the Sound steamers have been crowded to their chair capacity. In addition to curtailing passenger service freight shipments have also been affected, and many New England towns are said to be facing a food shortage. The only goods accepted for shipment have been perishable foodstuffs, milk, and ice.

In the Middle West the shopmen's strike, involving several hundred thousand men in its ultimate analysis, is in process of settlement. In many shops and yards foremen, yardmasters, and officials

have "turned to," manning switch engines and attending to repair work. It will mean an expenditure of over two hundred million dollars to grant the shopmen's demand. Then there are the trackmen's demands, though fortunately no strike at present accentuates those demands any more than the demands of engineers, firemen, conductors, brakemen, train crews, and clerks. The total sum involved in granting all these demands would exceed eight hundred million dollars.

## PRESIDENT WILSON AND THE SHOPMEN

The reason why some shopmen have now returned to work is not difficult to discover. It is due to President Wilson. On August 17, in a letter from Mr. Wilson to Walker D. Hines, Director-General of Railroads, the President notes that the question of the wages of railway shopmen was submitted to the Wage Board last February, but was not reported upon until July 16, an unavoidable delay because the Board was continuously engaged in dealing with wage matters affecting classes of employees who had not previously received consideration. The Board having apprised the Director-General of its inability, at any rate for the time being, to agree upon a recommendation, the President authorized the Director-General to say to the shopmen that the question of wages would be taken up and considered in conference with the duly accredited representatives of those men, but—and this is a big but—any action which brings the authority of authorized representatives into question or discredits it must interfere with, if not prevent, action altogether. "The chief obstacle to a decision," justly declared Mr. Wilson, "has been created by the men themselves." He proceeded:

They have gone out on strike and repudiated the authority of their officers at the very moment when they were urging action. . . . Various strikes actually took place before there was opportunity to act in a satisfactory or conclusive way with respect to the wages. In the presence of these strikes . . . there can be no consideration of the matter in controversy. Until the employees return to work . . . the whole matter must be at a standstill. . . . This is a time when every employee of the railways should help to make the processes of transportation more easy and economical rather than less, and employees who are on strike are deliberately delaying a settlement of their

**Yes,  
we could give  
a lawn mower  
or something or other  
with every subscription  
to The Outlook.  
But we don't  
give a thing!  
And yet we have  
100,000 subscribers.  
Must be some reason.**

yes, you would have perhaps 200,000 subscribers and your advertising columns would treble were it not for the fact that we hyphens here pledged to remember your ~~written~~ Anti-German Campaign before we were at war with Germany and we are doing all we possibly can to touch you where it hurts most, namely at your pocket book.

Only the other day the writer's brother in law the advertising manager of a firm making national advertised goods was induced to keep their Adv. out of your publication and placed it in other magazines whose publishers had enough sense to keep quiet at that time.

There are 20 Million of us who have your number and we are aware of the fact that now is our turn to get even.

One of the 20,000,000

rotten

The Outlook has received an anonymous letter, posted in Chicago, of which the above is a photographic reproduction. It is a reply to an Outlook advertisement published in a Chicago paper and cut out and pasted at the head of the letter by its pro-German author. This communication is a pleasant example of that German *Kultur* upon which we commented editorially last week. Ordinarily anonymous letters deserve only to be thrown in the waste-basket. But we print this one because it is so typical of German methods and the German spirit during the Great War—a spirit which still seems to be unchastened in many quarters

wage problems. . . . They should promptly return to work, and I hope you will urge upon their representatives the immediate necessity for their doing so.

Mr. Hines at once complied and urged equal compliance upon Mr. Jewell, Acting President of the Railway Employees Department of the American Federation of Labor. Accordingly, on August 7 Mr. Jewell sent a message to the officers and members of all shopcraft affiliated with the Railway Employees Department of the Federation of Labor in which he asked them to return to their work, as requested by Mr. Wilson, adding these wise words: "Failure of the membership to comply with these instructions will, in our judgment, impair the usefulness of our organizations as

well as have a detrimental effect upon the entire labor movement."

#### THE THIRTEEN ORIGINAL SUFFRAGE STATES

With the ratification of the National Suffrage Amendment by the Legislatures of Arkansas and Montana, the suffragists' list of the "thirteen original States" was completed. To the mystic thirteen Nebraska has now been added for good measure.

The thirteen States on the roll are Wisconsin, Michigan, Illinois, New York, Kansas, Ohio, Massachusetts, Pennsylvania, Texas, Iowa, Missouri, Arkansas, and Montana. Wisconsin, Illinois, and Michigan contended for leading in ratification, all of them ratifying imme-

diately upon the passage of the Amendment by Congress. Wisconsin achieved this position through the initiative of the suffragists of the State in sending the certified statement of Wisconsin's ratification to Washington by a special messenger. In this way Wisconsin's ratification reached the State Department at Washington before that of any other State, and the State was thereupon given an official notice that it led the forty-eight States in ratification. Illinois was in point of time the first to ratify, but owing to an error in the text of the Amendment as received from the State Department at Washington her ratification was held invalid and a second vote had to be taken by the Legislature on the corrected text.

Of the States which have ratified, only four—Illinois, Wisconsin, Massachusetts, and Pennsylvania—did so at the regular session of the Legislature. Three States which have ratified—Michigan, Ohio, and Texas—did so at special sessions called for some other purpose than the consideration of suffrage. Five States—New York, Kansas, Iowa, Missouri, and Arkansas—ratified at sessions called especially for the suffrage ratification. One State, Montana, ratified at a special session called for the consideration of the Suffrage Amendment and the draft.

Since the Suffrage Amendment passed Congress there have been only six States whose Legislatures have met in regular session. All of these have acted on suffrage—favorably in the four cases already cited and unfavorably in the remaining two, Alabama and Georgia. Since the Amendment passed Congress there have been special sessions in nine States, some of which were called for suffrage and some for other purposes. Of these nine, all have acted favorably on the ratification.

While Democratic leaders have led the Republicans in the public profession of support of ratification, the only two States which have defeated ratification are solidly Democratic. Of the thirteen States which have ratified seven are preponderantly Republican, two are preponderantly Democratic, and four are divided between the two parties. As against the two solidly Democratic anti-suffrage States, Alabama and Georgia, which defeated ratification, the Republicans show two strongly Republican anti-suffrage States, Pennsylvania and Massachusetts, which both ratified.

#### THE ARCHDUKE JOSEPH

If Italy ever becomes a Republic, King Victor Emmanuel's ambition is to be its first President. He likes to think of himself, not as King, but as the first citizen of the state.

In the same way, for many years the



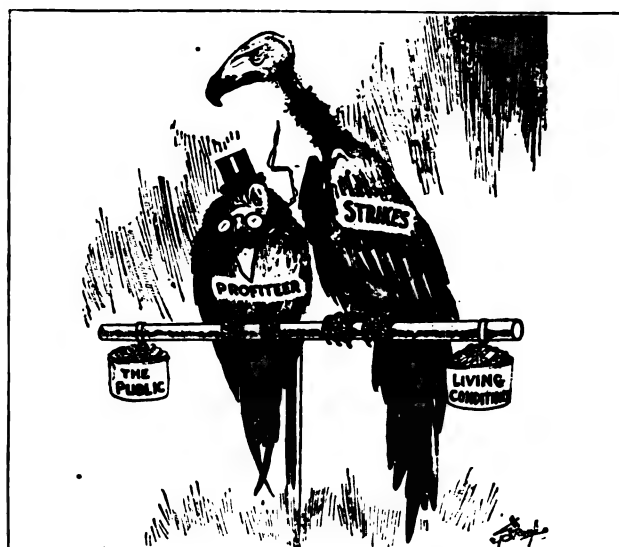
# CARTOONS OF THE WEEK

*Rehse in the New York World*



**KEEPING HIM AFTER SCHOOL**

*Greene in the New York Evening Telegram*



**BIRDS OF A FEATHER**

*Pease in the Newark Evening News*



**UNCLE SAM WILL FEEL SMALL IF HE HAS TO ASK THAT**

*Darling in the New York Tribune*



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**ONE AT A TIME, PLEASE, GENTLEMEN**

*Clubb in the Rochester Herald*



**AFTER WAR COMES PEACE**

*Thomas in the Detroit News*



**THEY NEVER COME BACK**

people of Hungary have regarded the Archduke Joseph. He is quite the opposite of our idea of a Hapsburg. He is the one member of that family who has always been a Hungarian. He has spent his life in work among the poor and unfortunate and in strengthening the power of labor. He holds the titles of doctor of laws and doctor of technical sciences at the University of Budapest, and the title of doctor of medicine at the University of Kolozsvár. He is a Field Marshal in the army. In 1918 he headed a movement looking toward securing independence for Hungary from Austria, and on the collapse of the Dual Empire he and his son renounced all rights as members of the house of Hapsburg and took the oath to submit unconditionally to the orders of the Hungarian National Council.

At first the new Government was headed by Count Karolyi. Then, as in Russia, the Bolsheviks got control and maintained it until the present month. They were led by one Bela Kun. He promised land to the peasants, only to frustrate their hopes; he imposed a sort of State Socialism on the city workmen; he oppressed the propertied and the professional classes; he formed an army largely out of Marshal von Mackensen's left-over German troops, and proceeded to attack the Czechoslovaks and the Rumanians. Little by little the Hungarians made their two wants felt—(1) food; (2) a really representative government.

The Allied Supreme Council at Paris promised food and recognition if the Hungarians would oust Bela—indeed, they sent some food as an earnest of good faith. But all efforts to overcome the Bolsheviks were unavailing until the Rumanians marched into Hungary. Then Bela fled, taking an enormous sum of money with him.

#### HUNGARY AND RUMANIA

The Hungarians set up a Moderate Socialist Government, but it lasted only a few days; it was seen to be not strong enough, and was succeeded by the present Liberal Government with the Archduke Joseph as Chief of State. A constituent assembly is to be held to decide definitely Hungary's future. The elections to it are to be conducted on the system of universal suffrage; every man and woman over twenty-four years of age is to have a vote. The Supreme Council at Paris, it is understood, glad to see Hungary at last under a government willing to execute the terms of last November's armistice, is disposed to recognize the Archduke and to invite him to send delegates to Paris to conclude a treaty of similar nature to that now under way with Austria. It has been rumored that, because the new head of state at Budapest is a Hapsburger,

Hungary will again become a monarchy, to be followed by Austria. Whether these countries have a republican or monarchical form of government is not in the Supreme Council's purview.

The Council, however, addressed a sharp protest to the Rumanians, who have now advanced to Budapest, inviting them to retire; otherwise the supply of food from the Entente would cease. It remains to be seen whether the Rumanians will pay any more attention to this than to the Council's previous order requesting them not to advance farther into Hungary than a certain distance from the capital. The only rejoinder has come from Nicholas Misu, the Rumanian delegate at Paris, who is reported as saying:

We feel that we have done the Peace Conference and the entire world a service by giving the Hungarians an opportunity to set up a representative government. Furthermore, we were forced to march against Budapest in self-defense. Hungary attacked us and the Bolsheviks threatened to overwhelm us from two sides.

It is true that Rumania has thus been doing the world's work. Yet it would not be human nature for her to refrain from indemnifying herself in Hungary for the live stock and locomotives captured by the Hungarians in Rumania, or not to regard her capture of Budapest as an offset for the Hungarian capture of Bucharest. But Rumania's greater rôle just now lies in acting as a balance for Hungary. The Rumanians are the real masters of the situation.

#### ANDREW CARNEGIE: THE WEALTH-MAKER

"What Mecca is to the Mohammedans, that is Dunfermline to me," Andrew Carnegie was wont to say. He was born in that Scottish town in 1835, two years before Queen Victoria came to the throne. In Dunfermline the famous Malcolm, the greater Robert Bruce, and other Scottish kings are buried. In such a place Andrew became full of enthusiasm for his country's history and its national heroes, such as Bruce, Wallace, and Burns. But there he also began to long for a wider democracy than any in Scotland. To that democracy, America, he was, of course, to take a Scotch thrift. Every morning his Dunfermline school was opened by religious exercises, when each boy had to repeat a proverb from the Bible. When it came to Andrew's turn, this eight-year-old proclaimed: "Take care of your pence, the pounds will take care of themselves."

Dunfermline's main industry was weaving. Andrew's father was a master weaver and an employer of apprentices. But when the steam loom was introduced with the factory system of labor, the hand

loom had to go and the Carnegie family too. Some of their relations were already prospering at Pittsburgh, Pennsylvania, and the family decided to follow their example. The Carnegies came to America on a sailing vessel—a seven weeks' voyage. Arriving at Pittsburgh, Mr. Carnegie obtained a position in a cotton factory, and the twelve-year-old Andrew began his business career then as a bobbin boy at \$1.20 a week.

Andrew's next job was to fire the boiler and run the steam-engine of a small factory—a heavy task for a boy of thirteen.

At fourteen Andrew became a telegraph boy with a salary of three dollars a week. Then he was promoted to the position of operator. Fortunately, one of those who came to the office was the late Thomas A. Scott, then superintendent of the Pittsburgh Division of the Pennsylvania Railroad (a position Andrew Carnegie was later to occupy). When the Civil War broke out, Mr. Scott was made Assistant Secretary of War and gave young Carnegie an immensely extended field of service.

Mr. Carnegie's fortune may be said to be due first to his foresight in recognizing what the future would bring—first, that the day of wooden railway bridges was over; he started the Keystone Bridge Works for the manufacture of iron bridges. Later he realized that iron would be displaced by steel in many directions, especially in rails. He erected a plant for the Bessemer process of steel manufacture. Then he saw that he must acquire vast tracts of new land containing mineral resources, and went 900 miles for it. He bought steamers to carry the ore across the Great Lakes and built his own railway to carry it thence to Pittsburgh. He was now indeed the "steel master."

#### THE POWER THAT COMES FROM KNOWING MEN

But in attaining that position he relied upon two other factors besides his foresight. One was his genius for organization; the other, his knowledge of human nature. The first quality was evident in the concerns he formed, which eventually became the chief factor in the United States Steel Corporation; the second is evident in his own words:

I do not believe that any one man can make a success of a business nowadays. I am sure I never could have done so without my partners. I know that every one of them would have smiled at the idea of my being his superior, though the principal stockholder. The way they differed from me and beat me many a time was delightful to behold. I never enjoyed anything more than to get a sound thrashing in an argument at the hands of these young geniuses.

Such was the friendly, smiling, sprightly

Andrew Carnegiewe have known; of short white hair and beard; of shrewd, keen eyes; of alert bearing; of restless manner; of buoyant temperament, which, with his quick sense of humor, gave a youthful touch-and-go to his talk.

#### THE WEALTH-GIVER

"The day is not far distant," Mr. Carnegie once said, "when the man who dies leaving behind him millions of available wealth which was free for him to administer during life will pass away unwept, unhonored, and unsung." So he began to give away money. Before his death he gave away over \$350,000,000, though his fortune at the time of his death was still huge.

His first benefactions took the form of Public Library Buildings. The thought of devoting his money to this purpose was suggested by his boyhood acquaintance with Colonel Anderson, of Pittsburgh, who had the praiseworthy habit of lending any of his four hundred books on Saturday afternoons. Young Andrew eagerly looked forward to these afternoons. He resolved then that if he ever became rich he would found free libraries. The results derived from the expenditure of the \$70,000,000 he gave would doubtless have been greater had the donation been made more definitely in accord with the spirit of Colonel Anderson's practice.

Then came the famous "Foundations;" the Pittsburgh Carnegie Institute; the Carnegie Institution, with its seat at Washington; the Hero Fund; the Foundation for the Advancement of Teaching; the Endowment for International Peace; and, finally, the Carnegie Corporation of New York, which was to act as a trustee for all future gifts.

It is noteworthy that Mr. Carnegie never contributed to the support of a church; he did, however, establish the so-called Church Peace Union, and gave generously towards the purchase of church organs. He would say of them:

I am a devoted lover of music. I give organs to churches because I am willing to be responsible for everything the organs say, but I could not be responsible for all that is said from the pulpit.

No matter how much people may criticize Mr. Carnegie's personal idiosyncrasies or his political and social theories, one thing is certain—the world gained much because he lived in it as a maker and as a distributor of wealth.

#### J. EDWARD ADDICKS

There died in New York on August 7 in obscurity and poverty a man who fifteen years ago was a notorious National figure—J. Edward Addicks. Having made very large sums of money out of

the manipulation of the stocks and property of gas companies in various parts of the country, he essayed to buy his way into the United States Senate through the State of Delaware. His attempt was as brazen and sordid a piece of political corruption as had ever been tried in this country. Indeed, it was so flagrant that The Outlook undertook to arouse a National protest against it. In 1903 The Outlook commissioned George Kennan, who had been the staff correspondent of The Outlook in many important undertakings, to go to Delaware, make a careful study of the situation, and a frank and fearless exposé of the Addicks case. This, with his characteristic and painstaking accuracy, Mr. Kennan did. He collected indisputable evidence and arranged and indexed it with the greatest care, so that if any member of the Addicks ring should sue The Outlook for libel we should have a clear-cut defense.

Mr. Kennan's story was told in three articles published in The Outlook in February, 1903. They not only aroused the attention of the country, but the vindictive ire of Addicks and his gang, so that Mr. Kennan was warned that he was in danger of personal violence if he even passed through Wilmington on the train in going from New York to Washington. Addicks did not succeed in buying a Senatorial seat, although he spent hundreds of thousands of dollars in his attempt, and we are proud to say that the investigations of Mr. Kennan and his articles in The Outlook were generally considered to be the most important factor in his defeat. In entering this fight against Addicks The Outlook said editorially:

We have done what we could by these articles to aid the small and heroic band who in Delaware are fighting a National battle against wholesale, flagrant, and scarcely concealed corruption. It is in vain for the politician or the editor to shrug his shoulders and say, It is incredible that the whole community should be bought. The answer is, The incredible is true.

As we look back to this degraded episode in American politics, it is a matter of satisfaction to know that, with the co-operation of The Outlook, George Kennan was able to deal the kind of a blow in defense of American political freedom that some years before he dealt, by his articles in the "Century Magazine," on the Siberian exile system, in behalf of Russian freedom.

#### THE FAMILY BUDGET AND WOMEN'S PAY

Organized-trade women at Washington have inaugurated a campaign for a new family budget to be considered by the Congressional Reclassification Commis-

sion now engaged in fixing the amount of compensation to be paid Government employees. The labor women seek to have the hitherto typical family budget of the husband, wife, and three children matched by the 1919 budget of the workingwoman, her adult dependents, and her children, that the woman in industry may be given the same minimum living-wage basis as the man engaged in gainful pursuits.

The women interested in the Reclassification Commission's operations are fearful that an effort will be made to allow men higher salaries, on the assumption that they have dependents to support. The Washington branch of the National Women's Trade Union League has made its first move to forestall this idea by holding meetings with the women of the Bureau of Engraving and Printing, where Uncle Sam's paper money is made. This place was chosen because here there are four thousand women employed, seventy per cent of whom have dependents ranging in number from one to seven persons, say the organized-trade women. These women have been urged by the organization to prepare data about their living costs for presentation to the Reclassification Commission to show that their expenses are as heavy as that of the average man.

One of the arguments to be used in the campaign to get a typical woman-in-industry budget recognized is that the woman's dependents are usually adult persons, and therefore more expensive than minor children. Parents, crippled brothers, or invalid sisters, declare the League, are common dependents upon the wages of the woman worker. They are also contending that the notion about women entering industry to earn "pin money" is done away with completely in these days, and they are making a strenuous effort to prove with statistics from many of the Government departments that this can be borne out by figures.

#### STRIKES

THE fact that the whole civilized world is now earnestly bent upon the construction of some plan to do away with political wars, while only a few far-seeing leaders appear deeply to realize that the English-speaking world is living in a continuous state of costly and dangerous labor warfare, is an illustration of the curious and inconsequential way in which the most intelligent people sometimes carry on the processes which they call thinking.

Since about the year 1800, when the factory system may be said to have begun in England, there has not been a single year in which men, women, and children

have not been killed, thousands upon thousands of dollars' worth of property destroyed, and millions more lost in enforced idleness and the interruption of productive activities as a result of strikes and lockouts.

The Encyclopædia Britannica defines a strike as "a stoppage of work by common agreement on the part of a body of work people for the purpose of obtaining or resisting a change in the conditions of employment." If this definition actually described a strike, nobody could object. But we venture the assertion that there has never been a strike, at least in the factory system, which was not accompanied by violence on the part of the employees and a fighting spirit on the part of the employers. This is warfare pure and simple. Is it not time for men to get together and ask themselves, Must tribal warfare go on forever in industry?

A newspaper article must necessarily be too brief for even a superficial survey of the development of the factory system with its trade unions on the one hand and its great impersonal corporations on the other. We must therefore content ourselves with pointing out that the responsibility for the present widespread and continuous industrial warfare does not attach to either of the belligerents exclusively, and with stating some of the directions in which Americans may hope to seek for a remedy for a condition that is growing as intolerable in social life as Kaiserism finally proved to be in political relations.

The principal belligerents are the trade unions and the corporations. The latter were the first to be organized and originally exercised almost autocratic power, which caused the workmen to form the trade unions for self-protection and self-defense. In the year 1800 in Great Britain it was a criminal act for workmen even to meet in an attempt to improve their wages and conditions of labor. For more than fifty years the employing class in Great Britain were able through their legislative power to attach to the trade unions the taint, if not of criminality, at least of lawlessness. There is scarcely an employer of labor in the English-speaking world to-day who does not regard such an attitude as unreasonable and unjust. But the workmen felt this injustice long before the employer came to see it, and, burning under a sense of injustice, they indulged in all sorts of criminal acts of retaliation. The situation in England fifty years ago is dramatically described in one of the most exciting of Charles Reade's novels, "Put Yourself in His Place." Although that novel was published half a century ago, some of the scenes and the actual spirit which it portrays were repeated a week ago in the

Brooklyn Rapid Transit strike, of which we give some account in another place in this issue. Unless we are to go on at the same slow rate of progress in the future that is recorded by the statistics and history of the last fifty years, both workmen and employers must get certain ideas more clearly defined in their own minds than seems to be the case at present. Among these ideas we should give a prominent place to the following:

*Violence.* Arson, murder, and wanton destruction of property are as much out of place in an industrial conflict as they were in Belgium during the world war. They must be suppressed with unswerving determination and unfaltering hand. The employing class, which formerly did use vicarious violence by hiring thugs and ruffians armed with rifles as strike-breakers, have been the first to give up their practice and now almost universally appeal to the recognized and lawful machinery for maintaining order and justice. The workmen must do the same. The first thing necessary is the suppression of violence.

*Collective Bargaining.* Under the present industrial system experience and history have conclusively shown that workmen cannot get their individual rights unless they take collective action in making their demands. Collective bargaining has therefore come into our industrial system by the natural process of evolution and must be accepted as a fact by employers. Indeed, most modern intelligent employers working upon a large scale prefer collective bargaining.

*Trade Unions.* It ought to be as plain as A B C that we cannot have collective bargaining without labor organizations. Labor organizations enable employers to deal with great bodies of men through representatives of the men's own choice. It is physically impossible for the president of a great railway to see every engineer on his road, but he can talk to each engineer through the representative that the engineers elect. This fact has been generally recognized by American employers, but there are still some who appear to make a distinction between labor organizations and trade unions. For example, Mr. Garrison, receiver of the Brooklyn Rapid Transit Company, says that he is perfectly willing to confer with the organization of his own employees, but is not willing to confer with the organization of the trade to which his employees belong. We think that his view is an archaic one and is not sustained by the history of organized industry. Capital is organized on the broadest possible foundation. We have Bankers' Associations, Manufacturers' Associations, Periodical Publishers' Associations, Bar

Associations, Medical Associations, Associations of Railway Presidents, Associations of Life Insurance Presidents, etc. Is there any logical or social reason why we should not have an amalgamated association of trolley-car conductors and motormen?

Nor is this all. The principle of amalgamation has been recognized and has worked successfully in many trades. The compositors of The Outlook are members of the Typographical Union. They are associated with the compositors of newspapers and periodicals in all parts of the country for protection and improvement. When The Outlook has a conference with the representative of the Typographical Union, it confers with the representative of employees of other corporations and other firms, and it is only fair to say that the Typographical Union has greatly improved the conditions and personnel in the printing trade and that most employing printers would regret to see it disintegrated.

To prefer to fight and to refuse to confer, in an endeavor to maintain a distinction between local organizations of labor and a general trade union, is not only to be behind the times, but is attempting the impossible. The line between local and general unions is an imaginary one. To try to maintain its existence is about as sensible as it would be to attempt to prove the visibility of the equator.

*High Cost of Living.* One of the greatest factors in the high cost of living is to be found in the waste, idleness, and destruction of property resulting from labor strikes and lockouts and the ensuing general unrest in industry. While the attempt of the Government to regulate prices and prevent profiteering is laudable in spirit, what these methods can accomplish is a mere bagatelle. The Governor of the Federal Reserve Board, Mr. W. P. G. Harding, rightly says:

The remedy for the present situation is to work and to save; work regularly and efficiently, in order to produce and distribute the largest possible volume of commodities, and to exercise economies in order that money, goods, and services may be devoted primarily to the liquidation of debt and to the satisfaction of the demand for necessities, rather than to indulgence in extravagance for the gratification of a desire for luxuries.

The high cost of living to the wage-worker, the employer, and the public has been made definitely higher by the strikes in Brooklyn and among the railway shopmen throughout the country. If the human energy expended in these strikes could have been devoted with the same enthusiasm to the production and transportation of necessary commodities, the gain, if stated in figures, would be startling in its magnitude.

*A Voice in the Management.* Finally,



the employers of the country must recognize and endeavor to meet what is really the fundamental demand of labor. The workman, it is true, wants as high a wage as he can possibly be paid. He wants that share in the profits which he thinks justly belongs to him. But that is not all. He wants to have some kind of a voice in determining the conditions under which he shall work. We believe that the American and Americanized workmen of this country are intelligent enough to be reasonable in their financial demands when they are told frankly and fully about the financial condition of the firm or corporation for which they work. But they will not be content with juggled or complicated reports. They want their own representatives on boards of management, and unless our entire industrial system is changed from top to bottom this demand will have to be recognized freely and cheerfully granted. How to do it is not so simple as to state it. Some way, however, must be worked out by which, first in our great public utilities and then perhaps in our private industries, the wage-worker may have something to say, through representatives in whom he has confidence, about the conditions and the product of his labor. Otherwise he is going to fight for all he can get, and perhaps even ultimately for all the present owners possess.

Just before the outbreak of the European war Sir Edward Grey, now Viscount

Grey, telegraphed the Kaiser imploring him to sit down at the conference table and discuss the Serbian assassination, its consequences and penalties, in the hope that a general war might be averted. The Kaiser replied that it would be beneath the dignity of his ally Austria to do so, and chose war. The awful result of this decision the world now knows. In the present industrial crisis shall we pursue the conference and conciliatory method of Sir Edward Grey or the combative and haughty method of the Kaiser?

## THE RACE PROBLEM AND THE SCHOOL

IN this week's issue The Outlook publishes an article by Mr. Leavell upon the Douglass High School, in Cincinnati. Mr. Leavell comes from the South. The Douglass High School is in a Northern State. His article, therefore, is National in outlook, just as the problem with which he deals—the problem of Negro education—is National. Until we stop considering that the Negro problem is a sectional problem and face the fact that it belongs almost as peculiarly to the North as to the South it will remain insoluble.

It is interesting and instructive to compare the conclusions reached by Mr. Leavell with those of the National Association for the Advancement of Colored People, one of the most active organiza-

tions in the country looking towards the improvement of conditions among our Negro citizens. In its last annual report the Association referred to says:

There are many branches that find they must be on the alert to prevent some form of segregation in the public schools. This reached even as far as north of Hartford, Connecticut, where the branch came into existence in a spirited and successful protest against the placing of colored children recently arrived from the South in classes by themselves. The same is true of Moline, Illinois. Ypsilanti, Michigan, wakes up to find that it has a separate school, forms a branch, and has an injunction issued to see that the school is closed.

Mr. Leavell believes that it has been demonstrated clearly that Negro children are happier and receive a better education when they are placed in schools devoted to their race. The N. A. A. C. P. regards this segregation as a violation of the fundamental rights of Negroes. The Outlook believes with Mr. Leavell that the real problem is not one of segregation but of the standard of education. Give the Negro child the privilege of attending such a school as the Douglass High School of Cincinnati, and the problem of segregation will solve itself. A separate school for Negroes offers an opportunity for self-development both for Negro teachers and Negro pupils which will be lost if friends of the Negro successfully insist upon the abolition of all educational segregation.

## RADICALISM IN THE MAKING

### SPECIAL CORRESPONDENCE OF THE OUTLOOK FROM FREDERICK M. DAVENPORT

Senator Davenport, as our readers know, is both Professor of Government at Hamilton College and a member of the upper house of the New York Legislature. This article is the result of a recent trip through the Northwest.—THE EDITORS.

THE trial of Farmer Townley last month in Jackson, Minnesota, brings forcibly to the mind of the country the persistence of extreme political and social radicalism among the prosperous and property-owning farmers of the Northwest. What was three years ago believed to be a passing rural phenomenon is revealed as still vital and probably increasingly powerful. I am not one of those who believe that the recent small popular majorities in North Dakota for the dubious measure of State Socialism indicate the "slipping" from power of the leaders of agrarian radicalism in the Northwest. Certain of these measures, like the bill for a "kept" press through a chain of officially subsidized Government newspapers, were so vicious that the Non-Partisan League leaders themselves fairly split over them, and the wonder is that the majorities for these measures were as great as they were. The vote, to my mind, reveals little of the power of the still existing violent antagonism of the Northwest to the

forces of trade and commerce which have long been regarded by the rural population as arrayed against them in the political and economic realm. Considering the Northwest as a whole—the States of Minnesota, North Dakota, Idaho, Montana, and Washington—I would say that the movement towards agrarian radicalism is still growing.

The Townley trial is a typical episode. Townley has a genius for the organization of the agricultural population against those whom the farmer of the Northwest believes to be his desperate and united foes in the railway, trading, and financial centers of that section of the country. Nobody doubts the sincerity of this farmer movement, whatever any one may think of the policies proposed or the inherent demagoguery of Townley himself. About the latter point there is a serious difference of opinion in the Northwest. Townley's recent trial on the charge of being a party to a conspiracy to make the draft difficult early in the war is more likely to make a martyr of him

than to check any demagoguery or menace which there may be about him. At least I formed this judgment from a discussion of the case on the ground in Minnesota with those who are his enemies.

The apparently impartial men whom I met regard Townley as having been strongly in opposition to the war in the early stages, and even for a brief period after our entrance into it. They regard him as a man so embittered against capitalistic control of Government that his ideas were twisted about the cause of the great conflict. To him it was a rich man's war, subject to the rich man's manipulation, as North Dakota so long had been. This view was also the line of least resistance for his own movement through the undoubtedly strong pacifist sentiment of the Northwest at this early period. It made it easy going for his movement in the Scandinavian and German counties of North Dakota. But after the first loan, and after Townley had been invited to Washington and had been

taken into conference with the Secretary of War and the President, he seems to have supported the country and the cause of the Allies. Certainly he supported the second loan, and thenceforward.

The effect of the conviction of Townley is already giving grave concern to those in the Northwest who believe in an orderly evolution out of our National troubles. The alleged atmosphere of prejudice in the county selected for the trial of the case; the earlier avowed hostility of the presiding judge to the leaders of the Non-Partisan farmers; the psychology of the jury, chosen from a venire of 144 men, who were previously picked from among the voters by the political county commissioners, every man on the panel being openly charged by the defense with an acknowledged bias against the farmers' movement; the accusation of conspiracy to obstruct the draft made, not by the United States Government, whose representatives had previously given the leaders a clean bill of health, but eight months after the armistice by the State of Minnesota, whose officers had recently fought a desperate political campaign with the Non-Partisan League; the refusal of the Court to admit much evidence of the support of the President and the war by the League as irrelevant to the particular case; the denying to Townley of his dramatic request to dismiss his lawyers and make his own plea to the jury—whatever may have been the right of it in any one of the particular items of this arraignment, taken together they have produced an unhappy and disquieting effect upon the mind of the Northwest. This is the martyrdom for which Townley was looking, say even his enemies in secret chagrin.

The impartial and conservative men with whom I talked were free to admit that the trial may turn out to be the latest chapter in the volume of vested stupidity. This modern flame of agrarian radicalism in North Dakota, which has now spread to a number of near-by States, has been fed from the beginning by the obtuseness of apprehension of men in the seats of the political and economic mighty. North Dakota was once controlled like a conquered province by the Northern Pacific Railroad. The State suffered long and severely at the hands of the railway, the grain, and the banking powers of the Northwest. The freight rates were unfair; there were evils in the marketing of grain, most of which are now corrected, but they long heightened the unrest. Interest rates were too high. These I remember to have heard described in the practical language of a Grand Forks banker: "The poor devil of a farmer used to come in to borrow \$75 for his seed in the springtime, and he was asked in some places to sign a note for \$90 and pay 15 per cent interest!" Suddenly the people of North Dakota woke up to the fact that their Legislature seemed in no way to represent their will. They would vote in referendums for projects which they wished to try, but the Legislature would not even pass an en-

abling act. Some hidden force of prevention was stronger than they were. If it was not raw bribery, it was astute lobbying; and when they saw it, then came the deluge. From that ancient extreme of protecting property by stupidity, the pendulum has swung to radicalism. And that is the story of North Dakota.

In my trip through the Northwest this summer I was impressed by nothing more than by the obvious undermining of the conservative and level-headed traits of the property-owning farmers by their mad indignation against those whom they regard as having long posed as the political and economic betters of that section of the country. And the farmers are now being joined by other radical elements. In the State of Washington the triple alliance of the Non-Partisan League of agriculturists, the strong I. W. W. sympathetic group of the cities, and the radical organized railway element together constitute a formidable opposition to the natural conservative liberalism of a democratic population. In the State of Minnesota the political situation, to my mind, is far worse. Minnesota has long been a great liberal-thinking State, with excellent influence upon surrounding commonwealths. It has been predominantly Republican in years gone by, indicating its trend towards progress by going strongly for Roosevelt in 1912. Hughes carried it by only 379 in 1916. The virus against Republican reaction had sunk deep into the population. Since 1916 matters have gone from bad to worse, from a Republican standpoint. In last year's gubernatorial election the Non-Partisan League candidate for Governor polled 150,000 votes, against the winning Republican candidate's 200,000. The Governor, Burnquist, proved himself during the war upstandingly American, but his administration has come into violent opposition with organized labor, from the ore mines in the north to the great cities in the south. It seems to be due to a complete misunderstanding and misapprehension of the drift of the genuine labor movement in the State. But the result of it is that the Minnesota State Federation met the other day at New Ulm and laid plans for the organization of a State-wide Labor party to join forces with the Non-Partisan League of farmers. And the platform is a radical programme of public ownership and operation of railways, steamships, banks, stockyards, packing plants, and grain elevators. Organized labor, which generally in the country is stemming the tide against radicalism, in Minnesota is leagued with it. At the by-election for Congressman on July 1 of this year in the city of St. Paul the Democratic candidate, who ran in the name of President Wilson and on a purely Wilson platform, received only 6,000 votes. The regular Republican candidate received 9,000, while the Independent Republican Labor candidate received 11,000 and won. The people of this district of St. Paul evidently had no wish to support the Democratic party under Wilsonian leadership, but they gave every evidence of a

radical Republican majority. St. Paul and Minneapolis are two radical cities, Minneapolis having recently had a Socialist Mayor, who was defeated at the last election only by the combination of the Democrats and Republicans in that municipality.

Here again is political material for a triple alliance which demands the wisest opposition on the part of the forces of conservative liberalism. But the Republican leadership of Minnesota seems at present to be totally unequal to the task. The same obtuseness of apprehension which brought on the farmer revolution in North Dakota seems to hang like a smoke cloud over Republicanism in Minnesota. Instead of an open admission of the wrongs which have existed and now exist, instead of a wise constructive programme of advance, the great manufacturing and commercial groups of the State seem to be stupefying Republican leadership into a condition of reaction, using in the Legislature the same disingenuous methods as those which I described a few weeks ago for The Outlook with respect to the conditions of politics in the State of New York.

There is a widespread opinion that the conditions in the country call for the leadership in Washington of a party of conservative liberalism. Certainly the conditions in the Northwest call for such leadership. But certainly the Republicans will not be able to furnish it if the party continues to follow the path of stupidity which has bred so much of our National radicalism of recent years. I was impressed in the Northwest by the fact that great numbers of the people seemed not to be trustful of either of the great parties. There is radicalism enough in embryo in that section of the country to make or break either party at the next Presidential election. There is a great body of opinion there which can easily go either way, and as it goes so may go the Nation. All the more obtuse, then, seems to me the view which I find among some of the Republican politicians who think the great thoughts in the East, that everything is to fall into the Republican lap, anyway; that there is no use in trying to make the country pro-Republican, it is sufficient to let it run in its present anti-Democratic channel. Let us drift into power, say these Republican sages of the political Sanhedrin. Somebody ought to impress upon these gentlemen that as long as the West is what it is, as long as growing radical thought in the Nation exists as it does exist, obtuse Republican leadership has no cinch, and in the method of drift there is no certainty. One of the chief impressions I received from a recent trip across the continent is that radicalism is growing in the country by what it feeds on, namely, the stupidity of the mere property politicians; and that, to meet the rash political ventures which are being proposed, there is need of a party of constructive liberalism, of an open and sincere mind, to curb National evils and avoid the rashness of radicalism.

# SHANTUNG

## SHOULD THE PEACE TREATY HAVE GIVEN JAPAN A FOOTHOLD THERE?

### A DISCUSSION PRO AND CON

BY EVERETT P. WHEELER AND ELIZABETH WASHBURN WRIGHT

One of the objections urged against the Peace Treaty is that it violates both the common laws of human equity and the principles upon which the League of Nations is supposed to be founded when it gives to Japan the large and valuable Chinese territory of Shantung. Nevertheless there are liberals who believe that the solution proposed by the Peace Treaty is the only workable and just one. These two views are presented in the following articles. Mrs. Wright, whose husband, the late Dr. Hamilton Wright, was the American Government's representative at the Anti-Opium International Conferences at Shanghai and The Hague, has had long experience in the Far East, having lived in China, Japan, and the Straits Settlements for several years. Mr. Wheeler is a well-known member of the New York bar, who has devoted special attention to questions of constitutional and international law. Associated during his entire active life with many political and social reforms, all his inclinations are towards the establishment of international relations upon a moral basis.—THE EDITORS.

### I—THE INJUSTICE TO CHINA

BY ELIZABETH WASHBURN WRIGHT

THE story of Shantung is very simple. In 1897, Germany, having decided that she would colonially expand in the Far East, decided upon Shantung as the seat of her activities. This was because of its situation, its minerals and raw materials, its excellent harbors, its soil and climate and its industrious people. A scouting expedition was despatched along the Chinese coast to select a suitable harbor and naval base. The commission sent for this purpose had just recommended the Bay of Kiaochau when a quarrel took place in the interior of Shantung between some natives and two German missionaries. The latter were killed. Whose the fault was never was known, but the occurrence was opportune and gave the German Government the pretext it had long been looking for. Its warships at once landed troops on the coast of Kiaochau Bay and announced their occupation of the territory.

China was powerless to protest, and without more ado a treaty was drawn up by which China was to lease to Germany for ninety-nine years the harbor of Kiaochau and certain adjacent territories. There were other demands, all of which China was obliged to grant. The treaty signed, Germany forthwith prepared to intrench herself in this north-eastern and valuable corner of China. She succeeded admirably in her venture and built up a model city on the lines of a German municipality. Her powers of organization and efficiency were never better demonstrated than in this distant corner of Asia. As a matter of fact, this was to be the nucleus about which her far-reaching Asiatic ambitions were to center. Still further privileges and concessions were wrung from China, and private German corporations received valuable mining and railway concessions. The railway grants were of special significance, as these potential lines were practically to cut the north from the south, and so dominate the political situation. Incidentally, the Bay of Kiaochau, which is one of the chief outlets for the products of North China, affords also the shortest approach to Peking from the sea. In fact, it would have been difficult anywhere in China to have seized upon a

more vital or strategic point—which in the hands of an enemy would prove of incalculable value.

China was unreconciled but powerless, and watched this rapid evolution of a German colony with a great deal of uneasiness. Still Germany was far distant. This fact China repeated to herself many times in her moments of apprehension and dissatisfaction. And the development of Shantung went on apace.

There are other facts about Shantung worth mentioning. Confucius, the great Chinese sage, was born in a little village in the heart of this province. The town of Chufu has been for generations the Mecca to which hundreds of thousands of Chinese pilgrims have journeyed yearly. It is the shrine of their faith, something to be set apart. The soil is sacred soil. The thoughts and inspiration which emanate from this spot are essentially intimate and Chinese—to be protected from the sacrilege of alien intrusion. The very heart of China beats here. It is dangerous always to tamper with the beliefs of a people, to intrude upon their holy places. And Shantung and its sacred shrine have been under the shadow of German domination. A very bad thing, tempered only by the consciousness that Germany herself lay thousands of miles distant.

No people in China are more intensely Chinese than the people of Shantung—perhaps because of their nearness to the front and beginning of things. In any event, there are no people in the whole country more proud or sensitive, more industrious and law-abiding, than these natives of Shantung. This province contributed to the war thousands of coolies, who took the long journey to France and whose business it was to sweep up and keep clean and do the heavy drudgery of the war. Shantung contributed her bit in no small degree.

Now these excellent people of China (38,000,000 of them, as many as the entire population of France) against their will and in great bitterness of spirit are to be handed over to the keeping of an alien people—to the Japanese—whom the Chinese, anyway, consider to be their enemy. The Powers in Paris, undoubtedly

sincere and working for peace, have committed an extraordinary act in thus placing in the hands of the Power which China most fears the virtual key to her citadel. There have been many explanations and excuses and ambiguities expressed on the subject, but the facts make easy reading.

Two weeks after the outbreak of the war Japan demanded the immediate withdrawal of German men-of-war from Chinese and Japanese waters and the delivery at a certain date of the entire leased territory of Kiaochau to the Japanese authorities, with a view to the eventual restoration of the same to China. This was categorically stated. China intimated her desire to join with Japan in the expulsion of Germany from her territory, but was discouraged by Japan from doing so. In November, 1914, the British and Japanese troops together forced the Germans to surrender the city of Tsingtao.

After this accomplishment Japan sent for further reinforcements and prepared to establish herself in a state of quasi-occupation. China protested and begged that the troops be removed, as their task had already been accomplished. Letters passed between the Chinese and Japanese Foreign Offices, but Japan and her troops remained on Chinese soil.

In 1915 Japan suddenly presented to China a convention composed of twenty-one points by which China was to virtually yield her independence to Japan. China vehemently protested, but the world was at war and China in no position to fight Japan, and under duress yielded rights which she bitterly resented.

Upon America's declaration of war against Germany in 1917, China, wishing to identify herself more closely with the policies of the United States, likewise declared war, notifying Germany that the treaty and grants forced from her in 1898 were abrogated, and must therefore automatically revert to China. To this declaration the Powers made no objection.

Ten days after China had thrown in her lot with the Allies to fight Germany Japan and Great Britain came to a secret understanding by which Japan was guaranteed that her claims in Shantung were to be upheld at the conclu-

of the war. Of this arrangement China of course knew nothing.

The war is over, and the Powers, sitting in conference, have agreed that this secret understanding is to be recognized and that Japan is to have as reward for her services the rights and privileges previously held by Germany in the province of Shantung. China declares emphatically that Japan has no right to these privileges, and further that the Powers have no authority to bestow them; that there was no question of any Power inheriting the grants forced from China by Germany, which Japan herself stated must eventually be returned to China. Also China insists that the railway concessions which the Powers would now transfer to Japan were not in the nature of Government transactions, but were entered into as individual enterprises—obligations which hitherto international law has invariably protected.

The Chinese authorities furthermore assert that Japan is not qualified to take into her keeping the destinies of millions of people who bitterly—and, they say, with reason—oppose her guardianship. They state that the province of Shantung with its enormous population is to be abandoned to a people who have sinister designs upon its welfare. They declare that during the period of the war Japanese traders, with or without the sanction of their Government, have flooded China with morphine to an enormous profit to themselves. This despite the fact that Japan was a signatory to the International Opium Convention drawn up at The Hague in 1912, by which the Powers of the world agreed to assist China in her fight against the opium curse and therefore to restrain the trade in drugs detrimental to the Chinese people.

Chinese statistics now go to prove that Tsingtao, the town which the Powers are unreservedly placing in the hands of the Japanese, is the place which has been chosen as the center of the trade. Through this gateway to northern China drugs are now pouring—seeping into the Yangtze Valley, and so into the very heart of China.

For a century and a half China has been handicapped and benumbed by this curse, and the wonder is that as a nation she still exists. Through the co-operation of the world and under the leadership of the United States a great campaign had been waged against opium and all but won. The third International Opium Conference, which met at The Hague in 1914, was about to put its seal upon the

accomplished work when the intervention of the war brought it to a sudden halt. This, with the activities of the Japanese drug traders during the war, has further endangered and canceled the good already achieved.

The Chinese contend that by allowing Japan this foothold in China not only will the Powers establish a permanent seat of irritation to the Chinese Government, but will seriously menace the great international movement which was on the verge of its fulfillment. It is true that the opium question has been inserted into the text of the Peace Treaty for further consideration, but the Chinese claim that, if the obligation imposed by an International Convention was not sufficient to restrict the activities of the Japanese, the League of Nations, which is to take this question under its administration, is not likely to be more successful, particularly in view of the great temptation which this trade presents to the Japanese.

These, in brief, are some of the objections which China raises against the turning over of her people to the jurisdiction of Japan. It would seem that the Powers in conceding this point are not paving the way for peace, but rather for inevitable and almost immediate strife.

There seems, in fact, but little difference between the question of Shantung and that of Alsace-Lorraine, which rankled for sixty years in the hearts of the French and was one of the indirect causes leading to the recent calamity. Chinese sentiment and psychology are not diametrically different from those of France, and the world need only wait long enough to see history repeat itself. And this will be when China has armed herself and recovered by force that which was her own and which was arbitrarily taken from her. No injustice can permanently remain if society is to progress. If the elimination of a wrong cannot be achieved through the offices of reason and justice, then it will inevitably be achieved through force. This is a law which no league or measures of men can affect.

But the result of this decision in Paris will reach far into the future. The knowledge of this injustice will spread to the farthest limits of China and seep into the minds of hundreds of millions of men. A common thought, a common resentment, can make prodigious strides towards solidifying a people. These millions of simple, plodding natives, tilling their soil, eating rice, and loving peace, rather despised by the rest of the world, are going to react against a common

wrong—three hundred millions of them. This is a thought to consider—the rousing into action of 300,000,000 of angry and resentful people.

The Shantung award hurts not only China but Japan—China very obviously and immediately. But its harm to Japan is infinitely more subtle and fundamental.

Japan is to-day at the turning of the ways and in sore need of wise and just direction. The foundations on which for thirty years she has laboriously built have suddenly given way. The whole theory of her modern development founded on the precepts of Germany has proved to be unsound. Therefore the Powers are doing her an ill turn when they urge her to pursue still further this sinister will-of-the-wisp and permit her to inaugurate the new and better era by an act not unworthy of Germany herself.

It must always be an extraordinary and regrettable fact that Japan, after centuries of striving for the high and beautiful, should upon contact with the West have abandoned her own traditions and aspirations for the ugliest and least convincing of all possessions—namely, blatant materialism. Japan has been great because of the tenor of her mind, because of her high conception of beauty and the strength and simplicity of her expression, because of her high patriotism and her grim adherence to principle. These are the attributes in which Japan excels, this is her contribution to the world, not her materialism and the ugly lessons the West has taught her.

If Japan has failed to see this lesson, and the subtle thought of German methods still persists, then come the danger and the menace to her national life—to all that has contributed to that life, to *bushido*, to Nogi, to men of like faith. To possess the world as Germany would have possessed it would mean the ultimate annihilation of her soul.

With her cleverness and industry, her initiative and power of assimilation, Japan need have no fear of honest competition. Her occupation of Shantung would be at best but a temporary thing, and at a price that she and the world could ill afford to pay. It is inconceivable that her friends should for a moment urge her to follow such a course, that the Powers in Paris should acquiesce in such a purpose. In it lies not only injustice to China, but unsound counsel to Japan and rank disloyalty to the millions of men who fought and gave their lives that such ideas and ideals should perish forever from off the earth.

Paris, June 21, 1919.

## II—THE CASE FOR JAPAN

BY EVERETT P. WHEELER

ONE of the articles in the Treaty of Peace now before the Senate which has been most severely censured is Section 8, Part IV, entitled "Shantung." By this section Germany renounces in favor of Japan all her right, title, and

privileges which she acquired under the treaty with China, March 6, 1898, in the province of Shantung, including railways, mines, and other appurtenances. The same treaty provides for the renunciation by Germany in favor of China of all

other German rights and concessions of property in that country and for the return of the Boxer spoils. It cannot, therefore, be said that the interests of China have been neglected. But China desires also to obtain the entire invest-



ments that the Germans have made in the province of Shantung. The facts of the case have been ignored in much of the debate that has taken place. It is necessary to understand them in order to come to an intelligent conclusion on the subject.

China is a country of great size, extending over most of the southeastern third of Asia. It has a population that has never been counted and extensive and undeveloped mineral resources, especially iron and coal, both anthracite and bituminous. The coal, however, has not been mined. This is partly due to the want of capital, engineering skill, and enterprise, and partly due to a superstitious regard for the ghosts of ancestors, whom it is supposed would be disquieted by mining. The consequence is that fuel in China is scarce. The forests have long since disappeared, and the people are driven to utilize every scrap of refuse that can produce a little heat. Notwithstanding this utilization, the suffering every winter from cold and all the year from lack of fuel for cooking and manufacturing is great. A recent letter from Shanghai gives the price of coal there at thirty dollars per ton.

Another great deficiency in China is transportation. Few railways have been built. The first, which was built in 1876, between Shanghai and Wusung, was much used, but was bought and destroyed by the authorities because of local prejudice against it. Others have been built since, mostly by foreign capital and in pursuance of concessions granted by the Chinese Government. "The Shantung Railroad was built with German capital, is 256 miles long, and began operation in 1904." Shantung, be it noted, is one of the provinces that are rich in coal.

The rights granted by the Chinese Government in 1898 to Germany in this province were not rights of sovereignty. They were similar to those granted in the United States whenever a corporation is formed. They authorized the grantees to do what it was greatly for the interest of China should be done—that is to say, to build railways, establish terminals, create a port with docks and other terminal facilities, mine coal, bring it to tidewater, and sell it. We have no definite information as to the amount invested by the Germans in these enterprises, but it must of necessity be many millions.

When Japan declared war against Germany, these properties were in the peaceable possession of Germany. It was essential to the cause of the Allies that these harbors, mines, railways, and other property should be taken from the Germans. The Japanese sent an army and captured them. Not a tael of Chinese money, not a drop of Chinese blood, was expended in the conquest. China was not at war with Germany. The extraordinary statement made in the Senate that by international law all the rights of Germany ceased at the beginning of the war is entirely unwarranted. It was the right

of a belligerent to seize them, and this was done, but after these rights had been conquered by Japan China had no right to revoke them, and never did.

What possible equity has China to deprive Japan of these fruits of the war, conquered by her own energy and courage, at the cost of Japanese lives and with the expenditure of Japanese money?

Is it in the interest of China that these concessions to Germany thus acquired by Japan and this property which is the result of intelligent expenditure of capital should be forfeited? To answer this question we must look a little into the history and conditions of China.

The great domain of China is divided into eighteen provinces. During the reign of the Manchu dynasty these provinces had a considerable measure of local independence. The extent of the country was such and the difficulty of transportation was so great that some local independence was essential. When the Manchu dynasty was dethroned and the Provisional Constitution was adopted, March 10, 1912, the power of the President of the new Republic was so limited by this instrument that the Government broke down. A new Provisional Constitution was adopted, May 1, 1914. This centralizes the powers of the General Government, which was undoubtedly wise. But, naturally, the governors of the provinces disliked any limitation of their powers. Some of these provinces are in revolt against the Central Government. In most of them the administration is corrupt and inefficient. It cannot be said that China has an orderly Government, or that investments in mines and railways are secure without other protection than that given by the Chinese police. Indeed, in all the foreign concessions, such as Shanghai, the police protection is given by foreign policemen. The tall Sikh in Shanghai is a familiar sight, and far more effective for the maintenance of order than any representative of the Chinese Government. The result of this is that which has always followed where government is inefficient, the means of transportation poor, and the natural resources not developed. The people suffer. The Chinese are industrious, thrifty, patient, and intelligent, but they live in a condition of poverty and cold that it is almost impossible for an American to conceive. I quote from the official report of the Secretary of the Maritime Commerce of China:

"To form an idea of what future prospects are, it is fair to make a comparison with India. The areas of the two empires are almost identical and their products very similar. But China has a larger, a more industrious and more intelligent population, while, on the whole, the country is probably more fertile and possesses greater mineral resources. In the former country trade is assisted by good roads, railways, and lightness or absence of taxation; in the latter, at present, it is hampered by directly opposite conditions. The result is that the exports from India are worth three times the exports from

China. With equal opportunities, which the building of railways and opening of mines will bring about, the discrepancy should disappear."

It is therefore obvious that what China needs for the comfort and happiness of its people is intelligent investment of foreign capital, directed by competent engineers and managed for the benefit not only of the investors but of the Chinese themselves. It is no new thing for railways and other public enterprises to be constructed in one country by the capital of another. The railway from Montreal to Portland, for example, which is now part of the Grand Trunk, was originally constructed by foreign capital, mostly British. It was never thought any derogation to the sovereignty of the United States or of the State of Maine that this railway should be built in American territory. The Chinese themselves granted to the Russian Government the right to build a section of the Trans-Siberian Railway across Manchuria. This has been operated for years to the mutual benefit of China and Russia. China had little foreign commerce until the ports occupied by Europeans were established in accordance with treaties made between European governments and that of China. All this has been of great mutual benefit. The Chinese people as a whole have been gainers to an extent that it is difficult to estimate by the foreign settlements and investments that have been established, and by the administration of their customs service under the direction of English and Americans. The prejudice which the Chinese had against foreigners, and which led them for a long while to shut up their country, is being dispelled in those parts of China where foreigners have made investments.

The conclusion is that the objections which have been taken to the Shantung section of the Treaty of Peace have not arisen so much from love of China as from jealousy of Japan. Nothing seems too bad to say of Japan, and yet there is no country in Asia which deserves such admiration. During the short period of seventy years which has elapsed since Commodore Perry, with American ships, landed in Japan, and Townsend Harris negotiated the treaty of commerce between the two countries, July 29, 1858, the Japanese have maintained an efficient government which has secured protection for the persons and property of its citizens and has enabled the people to make great advances in manufactures, in commerce, in transportation, in education, and in the administration of justice.

We are just at the close of the most bloody and destructive war recorded in history. The real cause of that war was national prejudice and hatred, which had been fomented for years. The writer traveled in Germany in 1902. In every important city, except Hamburg, the press continuously attacked England. The mixture of suspicion and vituperation that pervaded the German press at

that time continued down to the fatal month of August, 1914. In the light of the awful results of such persistent attacks, where peace "made war with words, edged more keen than ever were our foreign foemen's swords," the wickedness of the present attacks upon Japan becomes manifest. Who can maintain, when the facts already stated are considered, that the Japanese have not as much right to the railways and mines in Shantung, the right to make and operate which were granted to Germany by China, as America had to construct the Panama Railroad in 1850, and now has to operate the Panama Canal, the railway across the Isthmus used in connection with it, and the harbors at either end?

It may be said that the Chinese would prefer German to Japanese possession of the Shantung railways, harbors, and mines. Such a statement as this ignores the facts of history. When in 1900 the Boxer Rebellion cut off Peking from all communication with the outside world, and some of the foreign representatives there were murdered, foreign nations agreed to send troops to their relief. These were sent. The discipline of the Japanese troops was perfect; they treated

civilians with absolute consideration. On the other hand, the Germans, wherever they had opportunity, showed the same brutality that they did in Belgium and northern France. They looted some valuable Chinese possessions, which under this Treaty they are required to restore. There can be no question that it is far more to the interest of the Chinese that the railways and mines in Shantung should be managed by Japanese than by Germans.

But it may be said, and has been said: How can we be sure that Japan will recognize the sovereignty of China in the Shantung Peninsula? To this we reply: What reason is there to doubt it? The Japanese have been faithful to their treaty obligations in the past, and Japan has become a member of the League of Nations. Membership in this League has been offered to China, who will undoubtedly in the end accept such membership. One object of the Covenant of this League is stated to be "a scrupulous respect for all treaty obligations in the dealing of organized peoples with one another." "Disputes as to the interpretation of a treaty" are declared to be among those which "are generally suitable for submission to arbitration." "The

members of the League agree that they will carry out in full good faith any award that may be rendered." In our judgment, therefore, the attempt that China has been making to obtain possession of property of great value for which it pays no price, has expended no money, and, in a word, has done nothing to create, is not justified by the law of nations or by the fair dealing which should prevail between them, and constitutes no objection to the ratification of the Treaty now before the Senate.

It should never be forgotten that the present independence of China is due in a large measure to the success of the Japanese in their war with Russia. The condition before that war is justly described by Henry Adams:

"The vast force of inertia known as China was to be united with the huge bulk of Russia in a single mass, which no amount of new force could henceforward deflect."

When Chinese statesmen recall this deliverance, may we not hope that the present jealousy of Japan will disappear, and that both countries may become loyal members of the League?

July 23, 1919.

## WHAT DOES THE NEGRO WANT? THE ANSWER OF THE DOUGLASS PUBLIC SCHOOL

BY R. H. LEAVELL

"WHAT all dis wah in Europe about?"

The youth who shot this abrupt question at me was a slender mulatto with the fires of race hate smoldering in his eyes. The time was a day four months after America had entered the world war. The place was a Negro churchyard in Mississippi where five hundred colored people had met at a picnic held by their Sunday school association.

Only a few hours before the lad's father had been telling me how his son hated the Southern white man. And as the boy fixed his hostile gaze upon me I realized that, although I was a stranger, he had classed me already as an enemy. And yet my errand was the not unfriendly one of trying to find out for the United States Department of Labor why so many Negroes were leaving my own native State for Northern industries.

How to answer this sullen boy so as to be honest with myself without intensifying his bitter feeling toward white Americans perplexed me for a moment. Then I fell back upon an undefined word of many syllables.

"The object of this war," said I, "is to make the world safe for democracy—in Europe."

Now I doubt whether the lad would have taken in the meaning of my somewhat oracular remark, despite his migration through eight grades of some sort of a public school, had not my guide, a

Negro teacher of shrewd intelligence, promptly translated for him:

"That means we are fighting to get freedom for the people in Europe. You are willing to fight, aren't you, to help them get it?"

"Yaas," was the quick reply. "But while I'se fightin' I'd like to get a little mo' freedom fuh myself."

As he spoke a chuckling murmur of approval spread through the group of yellow and black and brown men that stood about us.

"A little more freedom for his own race here in America," said I to myself. "I wonder what he means by 'freedom'? What is it that the Negro really wants?" And for a dependable answer to these queries I have applied to many men in each race during the past two years.

Not long ago I put the question to a discerning man of affairs in one of the chief cities of the South. For more than a generation this man has stood in the front rank of those who are wrestling with the baffling problem of safeguarding the ideals of white civilization while at the same time insuring to the Negro "a man's chance" to become American.

"What does 'freedom' mean to the Negro?" this man of business repeated thoughtfully. "What does he want of the ruling race in this 'white man's country'?" Then, after a moment, he added: "From the standpoint of the white, there is another question which is still more

vital, and that is, Can we, with justice to our own children, provide the Negro with adequate opportunity to achieve democracy? But the correct solution of this problem hinges on our learning the true answer to that first inquiry, What does the Negro really want?"

In the pause that followed my friend gazed at me in the eager, searching way that with him is the sure sign of the swift marshaling of ideas gathered from a broad experience. And then he sent me on a mission.

"Go to the Douglass Public School in Cincinnati. Perhaps that institution will throw some light on what the Negro asks of white America in the way of a fighting chance to win democracy."

And so a little later I found myself explaining the object of my visit to F. M. Russell, the Negro principal, under whom for nearly a decade the Douglass School has rendered its largest service to his people. A glance at the broad brow, the steady, direct eyes, and the smiling, friendly face told me at once that here was a man who could dream a dream and then could do his part with others in making it come true.

From the principal himself, from teachers associated with him, and from representative white citizens I gathered testimony, free of contradiction, as to the contributive work of the Douglass School. Here is the story:

Hardly more than a stone's throw

from the home of the woman who wrote "Uncle Tom's Cabin" stands the handsome brick-and-cement structure which houses this modern school. Upon the brow of the same hill is Lane Seminary, around which there centered before the Civil War one of the main stations on the famous Underground Railroad from slavery to freedom. As time passed, many of those who had come found themselves abiding near the homes of the kindly and high-minded enthusiasts who had befriended them. The end of the war did not stop the growth of this black community; for from time to time others have come seeking to better their condition.

Now there is a truth, familiar to all when it is applied to fowls of the air, that is equally a truth when it is applied to human beings, although this fact is not so clearly appreciated by many. For of men as much as of winged creatures can it be said that "birds of a feather flock together." In obedience, therefore, to this law of life as well as to the law of the State as it then was, a separate public school was established in that neighborhood for the Negro children.

But as time passed the public mind became opposed to racial segregation in the schools as a matter of man-made law. The Legislature, accordingly, put an end to compulsory separation as long ago as 1888. And yet during the thirty-one years that have gone by since then the great majority of the Negroes in the Douglass district have continued to send their children to Douglass because they *prefer* this Negro school.

Their choice is clearly a free one; for within the same territory are three other public schools that are open to both white and black. And yet only a handful of colored boys and girls are to be found there consorting with the white race. The actual statistics are impressive. For, although the Douglass section contains 1,087 Negroes between the ages of six and twenty-one, the enrollment at Douglass numbers 936. About one hundred of these live in other parts of the city and go to the trouble of walking or of paying car-fare rather than attend mixed schools near their own homes.

How many go to the three mixed schools within easy reach of the Douglass neighborhood? The precise answer cannot be given, because the School Board does not tabulate enrollment by races, but only by schools. It is plain, however, that those attending these institutions from that territory are negligible in number. For if we subtract from the district's population of those between the ages of six and twenty-one all who go to Douglass, we have a remainder of some two hundred and fifty. Subtract again from this remainder that large proportion of boys and girls above compulsory school age who must work for their bread, and who because of this are not in school anywhere, and it becomes clear that only a few can be going to mixed schools. It is, indeed, the estimate of competent persons that not over five per cent of those

actually in school attend with white children. But even if we play safe by doubling this estimate, we find that ninety per cent of the children in school are enrolled at Douglass. And this is the place where of their own free will none but Negroes attend.

Clearly, then, the colored community is overwhelmingly in favor of the separate school. It follows that Douglass in greater degree than other accessible institutions meets the real wants of the Negro. If, therefore, we learn just what Douglass offers to that community and just how Douglass makes the offer, we shall have some light at least on what a Negro group that is above the average in intelligence and in enterprise does want from white America.

"What struck you as the greatest service that Douglass renders the neighborhood?" The reply of a sympathetic white Southerner to this query was emphatic and instantaneous:

"The Rough House in the evenings for the boys."

In a large basement room, on a level with the ground outside, the Rough House holds its nightly session. Under the supervision of a teacher, the youngsters find vent here for their surplus energy and animal spirits. So many throng the place that it would be a puzzle how to find room for all to play at once. Fortunately, games like basket-ball and contests like boxing, if gone at with a vim, soon reduce the participants to a state of breathless willingness to retire to the rooters' bench. It is but natural, therefore, that the boys should find almost equal satisfaction in playing the game for all it is worth and in shouting for their side. The boys have, indeed, proved their interest in a very practical way, for with their own hands they have made and erected the basket-ball goals.

Now all of this promotes team-work, as well as friendly rivalry with the "good sports" on the opposing side, and a common fellowship with the other "husky," whether he be for or against a boy's own crowd. And so that overflow of vitality which, if undirected, might easily result in tough gangs is put in harness to achieve the democratic spirit.

Again, even "robustious" youth is sometimes glad of a quiet hour. One corner of the Rough House has therefore been set apart for less strenuous games, such as checkers and crokinole. Then, too, there is a community branch of the public library for those in quiet mood. This branch library is conspicuously and conveniently housed in another large basement room provided by the school. And the public library furnishes the books and the trained attendant. Here the girls as well as the boys are welcome, and the old as well as the young. The doors remain open after school hours, closing for the day at nine o'clock.

Douglass offers other opportunities for work and play in the early evenings. Thus there is a five months' night school in academic and industrial subjects, much

frequented by migrants from the South. And all the year around there are "gym" classes for men and for women, as well as clubs of all sorts—clubs for house servants, for factory girls, for young men, for girls in high school, and for girls in the University. Then, too, the auditorium is thrown open for lectures, concerts, and the movies.

All of the activities that one may expect in a modern school are to be found at Douglass. Manual training and domestic science, an open-air room for the tuberculous and a class for defectives, school gardens and a supervised playground—all are here. There is also a lunch-room where nourishing and quickly assimilable foods may be had at recess periods. The policy of the School Board for its maintenance is worth noting. For the lunch-room begins the school year with a thirty-day credit at the wholesale houses. And after that it must maintain itself out of current income.

Of the activities named thus far, one is of especial value for the Negro race. The open-air room is what I mean. For the fact is notorious that consumption is the "black man's scourge." It is therefore particularly cheering to the believer in democracy to find that the School Board provides the same high quality of care and equipment for these imperiled Negro children that it does for whites in the same danger.

For a race that is struggling upward another standard provision is of peculiar importance. This is the separation of the defectives from the normal children. Not only are normal children who have had good school opportunities held back when defectives are in their classes, but children who have previously attended poor schools, as is the case with so many of the migrants from the South, have a still greater disadvantage when those of feeble mind are taught with them. By separating defective from normal minds, each can be taught the better.

Of late even the problem of the new-comer, backward because of poor schools, has become acute. For the final result of the great demand for labor in Northern industries which grew out of war conditions has been a heavy migration of Negro families from the South. Since the signing of the armistice this family movement has indeed slowed down, but it has not stopped.

The successful way in which the problem of these new children has been dealt with furnishes convincing proof of the wisdom of the Board in allowing to every school a wide liberty in working out the problems of its neighborhood. It is eloquent, too, of the efficiency with which principal and teachers meet the specific needs of their own people as those needs arise.

The root idea was the establishment of a separate room for the over-age children from the South. But it took an artist in humanity to prevent such segregation from becoming a badge of humiliation and discouragement.

"We'll call this room," the princi-

pal explained, "the Opportunity Class." Here the teacher devotes herself especially to coaching the individual pupils, although in certain specific subjects, such as manual training, the departmental instructors help too. So admirably do the students respond that in one case a child made four grades in a single year; and two grades a year is a common record. That the other children feel a sympathetic interest in these newcomers is indicated by the nickname they have for them—"the Sunny South Class."

"It occurred to me," added the principal, "that a Southern woman would be better able than a Northerner to understand these young Southerners. I therefore put in charge a capable woman from Montgomery, Alabama. Her grasp of the problem is revealed by the results achieved by the children."

The resourcefulness of the management both in meeting school needs and in utilizing available materials is further emphasized in the following instance: In conformity with the co-operative policy of the School Board and the Park Commission, the latter had condemned several dwelling-houses next to the school, in order to put in a modern playground. One of these houses was in fair condition; and upon Mr. Russell's requesting that it be preserved, the Commission promptly consented. Now the girls have the house for a practice home in domestic science, the neighborhood has it for a community center, and the children have its broad kitchen porch during summer playtime for an ice-cream parlor. Then, too, the manual training boys have combined practice work and community service by building from the ground up a handsome fireplace in the chief club-room.

Let me add in passing that the teachers at Douglass realize that if you increase a man's wants he will work harder so as to have the means for satisfying his new needs. I had commented upon the fine quality of furniture with which the practice house was equipped and had asked if stuff that cost that much might not result merely in the creation of an unattainable ideal.

"No," said my guide. "At present wages many, through saving, can buy furniture as good as this. And such ideals give an incentive to the wage-earner for steadier work."

The record as thus far presented gives ample proof both that a just School Board provides Negro children with opportunities equal to those of the white and that the leadership within the school is sane and resourceful. But, after all, these would come to nothing without a teaching staff of high quality. Several of the Douglass teachers are from reputable Negro institutions. And all comply with the requirement of the School Board that teachers shall do some studying each year in such an approved institution as the University of Cincinnati, itself a part of the school system.

But the remark of one teacher from New Orleans struck me most forcibly.

"My leaving the South," she said, "was simply a business necessity. I am studying for my A.B. degree, and I have decided that it is a needless expense to go from the far South to summer sessions at Ann Arbor and Chicago, when I can get my education at the municipal university here while earning a comfortable living as a teacher."

As a white Southerner I have found much food for thought in this statement, especially because eleven out of the twenty-eight teachers on the efficient staff at Douglass have been contributed by the South. And the South is none too rich in such treasure.

In all that I have written my aim has been to make clear what the Douglass School is doing and how it does it. To whom is honor due for this signal service to American democracy across the bounds of race?

The question is not easy to answer; for, as is characteristic of democracy, the leadership has been co-operative. But, wherever the idea had its birth, it is worth while to remember that back in 1910, when the Douglass School got its present splendid building, an Ohioan whose Virginia Quaker father had freed his own slaves years ago was superintendent of schools in Cincinnati; that he worked in harmony with the president of the municipal university, a Virginian who in former years wrought effectively in the eastern South for better schools for all the children of all the people; and that Booker Washington is said to have been consulted in the selection of the Tennessee Negro who has furnished the direct leadership. For the rest the school would amount to nothing but for

the cordial and statesmanlike support it receives from the present School Board and their superintendent, and but for the backing of the local Negro community.

Do the people of Cincinnati indorse the policy of voluntary attendance by Negroes at schools maintained exclusively for Negroes?

Yes. For how else may we interpret the recent creation of the Stowe Public School, modeled after the Douglass, in the heart of a congested downtown center of Negro population? And how else may we interpret the action of the great majority of Negro parents there in sending their children to Stowe and to other exclusively Negro schools in that district? The proof of the pudding is in the eating.

My journey over, I sought out my friend in the South.

"What did you find that those Negroes want?" he queried.

"Only this," was my answer. "As good a chance for their boy and girl as you and I want for ours. But they feel that they get that chance most surely by staying in their own crowd. For us in the South this case is especially encouraging; because, in view of the selected character of the original group and their close relations with white abolitionists, we need not have been surprised had these Negroes desired mixed schools and social intermingling. On the contrary, this community, while reaching up toward white standards, prefers racial seclusion. These people revere their own racial personality. This fact could not be better set forth than by quoting from the four huge placards that confront the visitor in the main entrance to the Douglass School. For on the placards are these words:

"Self-Control: Self-Reliance: Self-Respect: and Race Pride!"

Does not this record provide just ground for a faith deep enough to cause white Americans to see to it that the children of the Negro have opportunities for self-development in separate schools that are equal in quality to the opportunities we demand for our own children? May not America find in such an enterprise the chance to teach the world the supreme truth that democracy means, not the wiping out of racial personality, but rather the cherishing of racial difference and the ennobling of diverse stocks for the enrichment of us all?

## FROM THE DIARY OF A TRAVELING SALESMAN

BY J. ANNAN

Sunday Night.

I AM on the sleeper bound for Erie, having just left my wife at the Albany station. Singular that, no matter how often I start off for a trip on the road, there is a mist in her eyes which she tries to hide by smiling bravely. One would think that it were for six months or a year and to some distant land I was going instead of on a three weeks' trip to a near-by

State. Nevertheless it does seem good to hear a better good-by than a masculine "So long! Hope your trip is successful." I envy the fellow who returns at night to his own fireside. Strange beds and hotel food wear on one after a while. Sometimes it seems as if all the chefs had learned the art of cooking in a school where they drowned the food in one kettle of a highly seasoned liquid which removed

all individual flavor. A trout might be a bluefish (perhaps it is).

Although my berth has been made up, I am sitting in the smoking compartment, listening to the heavy rain and waiting for the rest to get settled for the night. Years of travel have made me selfish enough to prefer waking others up when I retire to being wakened myself. Besides, berths were never made for one of my



# CURRENT EVENTS ILLUSTRATED



(C) Underwood & Underwood

## A MAKESHIFT TROLLEY HELPING TO SOLVE THE TRANSPORTATION PROBLEM DURING A STRIKE

The strike of the employees of the Brooklyn Rapid Transit Company, as with similar strikes in Chicago and Boston, resulted in great inconvenience to the public. All kinds of vehicles were transformed into buses to carry passengers in the emergency; a motor truck used in Brooklyn in this way is shown above; hundreds of these trucks made the journey between industrial centers in New York and the remoter districts of Brooklyn



(C) Underwood & Underwood

## RESCUING A NEGRO DURING THE RACE RIOTS IN CHICAGO

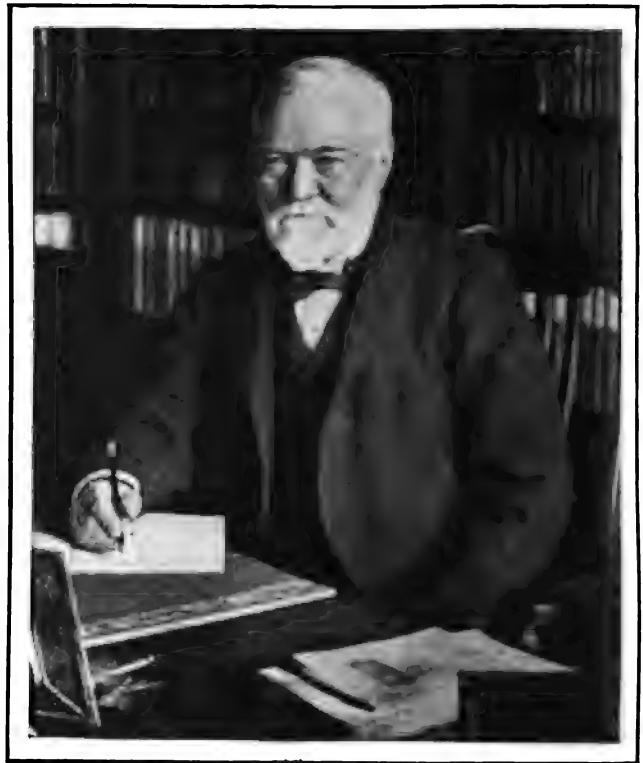
The Negro seen in the picture was, it is said, pursued by a mob and ran to the mounted policeman shown at the left, who kept the mob at bay until other officers arrived on the scene. This Negro was armed for defense; the policeman at his side is shown in the act of taking a weapon from his hip pocket



U. S. Official Photograph

#### GENERAL PERSHING DECORATING BISHOP BRENT IN FRANCE

Bishop Brent, of the American Episcopal Church, took a notable part in the war as senior chaplain with the A. E. F., and his work for the soldiers' welfare has been fittingly recognized by the military authorities, as shown in the above picture



(C) Underwood & Underwood

#### ANDREW CARNEGIE IN HIS LIBRARY AMONG HIS FAVORITE BOOKS

For an editorial estimate of Mr. Carnegie's character and career see page 596



(C) Underwood & Underwood

#### A CHAMPION WOMAN BRONCO BUSTER

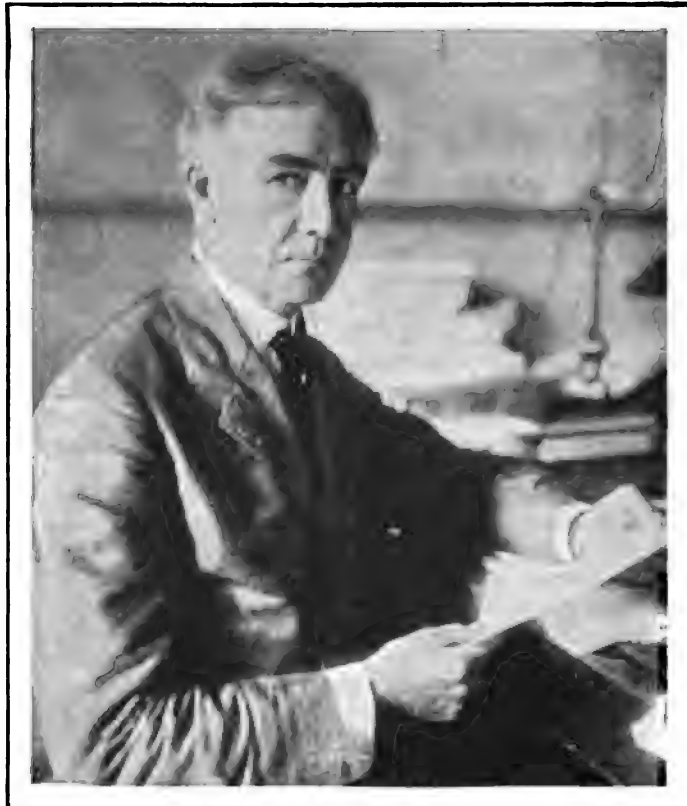
Here is a typical scene at the recent "Cheyenne Frontier Days" Roundup at Cheyenne, Wyoming. The young woman, Miss Kitty Carnutt, shown in the photograph, took the second prize in the women's world championship bronco busting contest



(C) Underwood & Underwood

**SENATOR HIRAM JOHNSON, OF CALIFORNIA**

Senator Johnson is one of the foremost critics and Senator Hitchcock one of the most active defenders of the Administration's peace policy



(C) Claedinst, from Press Illustrating Service

**SENATOR GILBERT M. HITCHCOCK, OF NEBRASKA**



(C) Ledger Photo Service

**L. E. SHEPPARD, PRESIDENT OF THE ORDER OF RAILROAD CONDUCTORS**



(C) Ledger Photo Service

**WARREN S. STONE, GRAND CHIEF OF THE LOCOMOTIVE ENGINEERS**

These prominent railway labor men are leading supporters of the Plumb plan for Government ownership of railways, reported in last week's Outlook

length. Absolute sleep, the kind that "knits up the raveled sleeve of care," is impossible for me.

Monday Night—Meadville.

This hotel is a comfortable, old-fashioned building with high ceilings and exceedingly large rooms. Bath-rooms were invented evidently after the house was built, and so alternate bedrooms have been converted. It is rather unusual for one to have a hotel bath-room 20 x 20 x 20. It makes me feel as if I had a suite partitioned off in a warehouse.

Went to bed last night after leaving Utica. At Rochester some one scrambled noisily into the berth over mine, which was thoughtful of him. Then he began to snore—not quiet, respectable snores, but snorts and agonized wheezings and chokings. I lay awake an hour or more, wondering how he managed to come to after each choke. He did it just as if it were a regular thing. As there was no respite to be had apparently, I got up and washed and shaved just before we pulled into Buffalo, where I walked up and down the platform, drawing in great breaths of damp, smoke-laden air with the hope that it was fairly well filtered before it reached my lungs. At the worst, however, it could not equal the impure, stuffy air of the car I had just left. It was still raining, and the streets had that wretched look that city streets have in rainy weather.

Wednesday Night—Oil City.

For the first time I have been in the oil regions of Pennsylvania. The pungent odor of the crude oil penetrated the train while yet we were several miles away. Every one talks oil, although in small figures, for it does not flow as it did in the early days. It has to be pumped, and a half barrel is considered a very fair output per day for one well. As we came into the city I could see along the track the heavy, cumbersome walking-beams and the pipe-lines to iron reservoirs. Every available foot seemed to be bored or piped. Even the narrow margin between the railway and the river was disfigured with pumps and reservoirs and a network of pipes. I listened to two men on the train talking about drilling a well on a little farm. They expected to go down one thousand feet at a cost of a dollar a foot. They might get a half-barrel a day; they might get a quarter—the average amount; and they might have the unpleasant satisfaction of spending their money without striking any oil. About as risky a gamble as a horse-race, and more expensive.

Sunday Afternoon—Butler.

The hotel here is a very comfortable place to spend one's Sunday. A pleasant room overlooking a little square, a bath, and delightful meals are all one could wish for among strangers. This is the first commercial hotel in all my travels where they have guest books. At least they had them. The last three or four, of several years' standing, are on the table in the lobby. Some of the former guests' remarks were witty, some very matter-of-

fact, and some coarse. Occasionally there are human animals that have not allowed their minds to ascend above the level of the mere brute.

Thursday Night—Harrisburg.

Here in the streets of Harrisburg one sees an occasional Mennonite or Dunkard in garb strange to New Yorkers, where short skirts, sporty stockings, and décolleté gowns have educated us out of the idea that anything more modest can maintain a dignified fashion of its own. I know nothing of the religion of these people, but it must be substantial and satisfying, for strong, healthy bodies and pure faces are the rule, with scarce an exception. Taine said that the English people fought for their religion, even died for it, but never lived it. Apparently these people do. It must be fearfully hard to live one's religion on week-days. I never tried it.

Yesterday I was in Gettysburg, a vast cemetery with a costly post office in the center. I was told by a native that it takes longer to get a letter now than before, the clerk has to walk such a distance to get it. It is decidedly out of keeping with either the appearance of the place or the necessities of it. But government by all the people, for all the people, means a large pork barrel.

In the hotel lobby, after dinner, a man passed me his card, which read, "Capt. —, Guide." He explained that he was not really a captain, but the boys called him that, so he let it go. People liked to hear him talk, he said, and always gave him cigars, for he could talk better while smoking. As I didn't want to hear him talk, I refrained from such extravagance, but it didn't seem to make any difference. At last I went to bed and shivered until morning, when I transacted my business as quickly as possible and returned to Harrisburg. To-morrow I make a quick run to Baltimore, then back to Reading and the hard-coal country; and then home, thank the Lord! I want home-cooked food, a home-made bed, an easy chair and slippers, my favorite pipe and a good book.

Friday Night—Baltimore.

Annapolis is a quaint old city. It has an atmosphere of absolute calm, a restful effect on frayed-out nerves that gets you. You feel as if you had been transported to the eighteenth century, and you almost expect to see Richard Carvel and Dorothy Manners sitting under a spreading tree by one of the old, old houses. Black mammies and little pickaninnies are more in evidence now, I imagine, than two centuries ago. One old crone, black as a thunder cloud and looking fully as threatening, tottered along ahead of me, muttering to herself and yet loud enough for all near by to hear. It was evident she had a strong aversion to "white trash."

Adjoining Annapolis, but separated by a stone wall and two centuries, is the Naval Academy. Beautiful and modern buildings around three sides of a quadrangle face the bay, which stretches like a burnished mirror to the horizon.

The band was just finishing the morn-

ing concert. While I lingered the middies marched to their classes with such clock-work precision that it stirred even my sluggish blood. I wish every young man in the country could have this training—not for preparedness primarily, although that is good; but for the snap, the vigor, the ability to govern and to obey, that it gives him.

Sunday.

A long, narrow valley, with coal mines and culm heaps on the hills five hundred yards apart or thereabouts and with washeries at the beginning and ending of the two miles of straggling buildings, is the setting of this nameless city. Occasionally one sees a fair building like a high school or a church or a bank, but nothing else. Of all the wealth taken from the earth there is little evidence. For entertainment there are the movies and a theater which, judging from a bill setting forth a coming attraction, does not always have first-class talent. And occasionally there is a gala night, when the male population, or a large part of it, pushes its way into a weather-beaten barn of a hall to see a prize fight. Last night upon the hotel piazza several stocky young men with cauliflower ears were earnestly discussing their chances. They were healthy brutes and by no means so foul-mouthed as their hangers-on and backers. Still they showed but little intelligence, and it was not hard to surmise that they would never get beyond the "preliminaries" stage in big affairs. The boxing game requires quick brains as well as quick muscles and strong bodies.

This afternoon I came back from a walk sooner than I expected, and found my door locked on the inside. Presently two waitresses opened it, and naïvely and unembarrassed explained that my room contained the only bath on the floor, they had been using it. Well, have the consolation of feeling that a clean girl will wait upon me at table even if I do pay for her baths.

I asked the clerk of the hotel last night what there was interesting to see around town, and after considerable thought said there was not a thing except a "square dance" at the park. I went to the square and watched the rising and risen generation dance. Some did remarkably well. After a while one of the young men, possibly the floor manager—came up and politely asked me if I were a stranger. Upon being told that I was, he said, "Why don't you dance?"

"Because I do not know any one," I replied.

"Oh, that don't make any difference. Just grab any one. It will be all right."

However, I didn't, but watched with interest the different types of young men—descendants of Slavs, Germans, Irish, Italians, and Swedes. Possibly there were other races represented. I could pick out these readily. Although they were a fresh, attractive-looking lot of young men and women—somewhat conventional in language and dress—but sound at the core.



Thursday night—Wilkes-Barre.

Hazleton is the highest point in Pennsylvania. It is a matter of great pride to the inhabitants. The cabman speaks of it; the hotel clerk mentions it; and every one with whom you do business boasts of it. Still, every town should have some one thing of which to be proud. And what, pray, is better than altitude? "I will look unto the hills from whence cometh my help." Only Hazleton, being on the highest plateau, has to look down, if indeed it looks anywhere.

What a busy little city Wilkes-Barre is! Its one square is the center of the retail business and the evening promenade. Round and round at night the younger generation walks, at first the girls in groups or by twos, and later each girl with the boy of her choice. Somewhere on the square mate calls to mate, and the girls have beaux to see them home—the same old game, thousands of years old, but ever new to the happy participants. Heigh-ho! I wish I were at home!

Dinner is over, and I am lucky enough to have some mail—one letter from my wife, cheery and bracing as October air, and one from Betty, a dear little girl of six who calls me Uncle Jim and tells me all her doings in her own delightful way, albeit it is as hard to decipher as a combination of the chirography of Napoleon Bonaparte and Horace Greeley.

Sunday—Scranton.

This is the queen city of the coal regions. It has handsome public buildings and beautiful homes, and is withal clean and progressive. Saturday night is always the great parade night for the workers. Money flows freely then. A certain percentage of the week's wage is spent in pleasure, harmless or otherwise. Knowing this, a certain class of vampires ogle the men as they pass, or, if a more exclusive type, permit men to ogle them. It is such times as these that are dangerous for the young man who has no ties to bind him; when the loneliness of having human beings everywhere about him and yet not one to speak to in anything but a business way is absolutely oppressive. The older men have letters to write and have seen that business and folly do not mix. That may be an unmoral view rather than a high standard of ethics, but it keeps traveling men as a class clean. Happier and less cynical is he who can keep before him the vision of the one who has faith in him as he has faith in her.

This evening I heard a fine sermon, and it was supplemented by most excellent music. The sermon was clear and logical and appealed to a man's best mental powers. There was nothing in it of the sensational or the appeal to sympathies. It was a lecture which showed research, broad knowledge of history, and, better, a clear insight into psychology. The man was a thinker not only, but had gone outside of cloister walls and had met with the doers of the world. It was a spur to sluggish minds and an incentive to right

living. But a wanderer does not get this treat every Sunday.

Tuesday Night.

Lowering clouds and rain beating against the windows by my breakfast table this morning. Not a pleasant prospect for a day's work, but with a mental "Cheer up! The worst is yet to come," I attacked a hearty breakfast to put me in good physical shape. A full stomach can forgive any weather and almost any insult. I put on raincoat and rubbers, and with umbrella raised I started out to see the first of ten customers. Around the corner my umbrella was turned inside out, a wreck, and I faced the gusts of rain chastened in appearance but decidedly unchastened in spirit. I reached my first place, and with my best smile entered. Gloom sat enthroned here. The proprietor looked as if his family and friends had died, his money was lost, and a mortal sickness was upon him. I told a funny story. He eyed me with disfavor. I told another. He looked at the puddle of water which my raincoat was making on the floor. I tried a sad anecdote, which cheered him up a little, and at the end of an hour I sold him about a quarter of what I should.

The next call was no better. Everything was wrong. The times were bad, the present Administration rotten, the last one rotter, and the next one will probably be worse. I cheered him up with an expenditure of a lot of vitality and sold him a small bill of goods. The next man was busy, and I made an appointment to take him to lunch. Then I saw two others who did not buy anything, and came back for my luncheon appointment. Wet as I was, I enjoyed the meal. Over coffee my customer agreed to buy a larger line than I had expected, and, furthermore, he was good for it.

The afternoon was a different story. Not one of the remaining customers bought anything, and wet clothes and soggy shoes did not add to my cheerfulness. What little I may have had disappeared before my last call, I fear. This kind of weather makes me feel as if I was living in the trenches with water up to my knees, and without the consolation of shooting some enemy. I feel very much riddled myself, and, if it were not for the fact that I have given hostages to fortune, I would cease this peripatetic life, even if it does make one a sort of philosopher.

Friday.

Homeward bound! The hurrying throngs of New York are left behind, and we have rounded the curve at Spuyten Duyvil and straightened out for the long run to Albany. How quickly the electric locomotive picks up speed! Within a few train lengths we are rushing along at forty-five miles an hour, if the rail clicks tell a truthful story.

Through Yonkers with scarcely a slow-down, city on one side and busy yards, sugar mills, and factories on the other. With a rumble and roar we pass under the Bridge of Sighs that leads to Sing

Sing prison. If I had the power, I should like to take out a few fellows, hit or miss, and dump in about a dozen I know for life, solitary confinement, and tar and feathers each day. One of them is a man who always promises to buy goods but never does. His final end should be in boiling oil—before it goes up in price.

We are slowing down for Harmon, where we change from electricity to steam. Here Croton Point stretches like a finger far out toward the other shore, which at this point seems five miles away. To the right, through a tangle of marsh grass, flows the Croton River—or what is left of it after supplying New Yorkers with baths and (in these days) drink. An unweaned youngster is yelling vociferously for his dinner. Ah, he is now getting it, thank Heaven, and he has made the rest of us as happy as himself.

At the Highlands I go to the observation platform to enjoy fully the most wonderful ten-mile stretch of railway in the East. Around jagged rocks, the buttresses of hills torn in some cataclysm of nature, a plunge into a tunnel and a burst into bright sunshine again, a twisting and a turning like some writhing serpent until the reverse curve at West Point, when we gradually quicken again to real speed. Forty miles, forty-five, fifty, sixty, and even sixty-five miles an hour between Beacon and Poughkeepsie. A wonderful gorge this—a slice cut out of the rock to let the waters through. Old Dame Nature never tries the same method twice. She varies in countless ways to build up or to tear down, and every way has its own fascination, its own beauty, its own grandeur.

The valley begins to open up, and as we pass Kingston we have a clear sweep of twelve miles to the Catskills, now bathed in the gold of the setting sun. Above us are clouds of purple and violet and orange; beside us is the silver river, now quiet as a mill-pond; and on the near-by hills the foliage, rich and heavy, adds just the needed somber to the riot of sunset colors. From the marshy river-bank a startled crane, with his head sunk back on his shoulders, wings his heavy flight toward the darkening east. In the distance sharp details of landscape become a blur in evening haze. From the mountains comes a chill, and the platform is soon deserted.

Happy faces are the rule in trains. I presume the feeling of "homeward bound" shines out, as it should. What a queer world this would be, indeed, if there were none to greet us! There looms the Capitol amid the city's lights. Now for a leisurely taking down of bag and coat. Not too fast, for that would show excitement unbecoming in one so staid. Every one is laughing and talking and crowding to the door as we slowly pull across the river. Down the platform and under tracks to the station. There *she* is with eyes softly aglow, a tender smile of welcome, and a shy—a very shy—kiss, with mantling cheek.

"Home, Thomas, and don't stop at every corner for passengers."

# THE BOOK TABLE: DEVOTED TO BOOKS AND THEIR MAKERS

## DEEPENING THE FOUNDATIONS OF POLITICAL SCIENCE. A BOOK AND A MAN<sup>1</sup>

BY FREDERICK M. DAVENPORT

THERE are two events of seemingly incidental importance in the mighty onrush of our times which have recently attracted my attention as an interested student of public affairs. One is the publication of a little book called "The Responsible State," by Professor Franklin H. Giddings, and the other is the completion by Professor Giddings, at the late Commencement, of twenty-five years of service in the Department of Political Science at Columbia University—an event which was celebrated by a dinner and a programme of appreciation on the part of the F. H. G. Club, composed of admiring and grateful former students from different parts of the country.

This distinguished teacher and thinker is best known as a sociologist. Sociology is even now supposed to be the mental pabulum of queer people. When Giddings began to expound it so powerfully twenty-five years ago, newspaper editors, Wall Street folks, and some others believed that there must be something essentially peculiar and unsound and unsafe about the man. For quite a period he was on the Index Expurgatorius of more than one metropolitan newspaper staff, by special order.

He is now regarded by most men of insight as one of the most cautious and profound philosophical thinkers of our day. There is much research yet to be wrought out before sociology is precisely delimited or mastered, but Giddings has given the study a statistical and scientific standing among educated men which can never be taken away. He has grounded his philosophy of progress, not only or chiefly in the great subconscious evolutionary forces of the world, but in a deep analysis of the psychology of mankind and the free forces of the human spirit.

This is what makes his thinking so valuable to political science. He has made sociology a natural introduction to politics by revealing the influences which shape political movements, which determine what they shall be and how they shall work out. He does not forget that we are ever in the presence of great evolutionary forces, but the core of his teaching is that the time has now come in human progress when the free mind of man may, to some extent, modify and direct the great evolutionary forces, and to a degree never before possible in the history of the world. His emphasis is always upon the value of trained human centers of deliberation to forestall political and social hysteria and disaster. He is a true democrat in that he has no faith in any democracy which is not guided and molded by a natural aristocracy of mind and character. Such a philosophy was never more needed than now, when a blind wave of anarchistic democracy is sweeping across the world.

His students for a long generation have

been prepared to estimate the quality and the worth of the illegitimate democracy which comes out of Moscow. Ultra-radicalism, to minds at once conservative and shallow, appears to mean the attempt to establish certain objective qualities among men. That is not what it means to Giddings. With him the most radical and dangerous error in politics is the assumption that all men, having been endowed by a democratic state with equal power to vote, are therefore equally competent to hold office and to rule. His students for a long generation have understood that this unsound dogma lay at the heart of the shirt-sleeves democracy of Andrew Jackson; that it is the taint of the Industrial Workers of the World and of Bolsheviks everywhere; that it was the peril of the leadership of Schmitz in San Francisco, of Blease in South Carolina, of Ben Butler in Massachusetts, of Sulzer in New York, as it is of Lenine in Russia.

Giddings has long expounded and founded the ideas of an unintelligent, impetuous, and ultra-radical democracy. The vice of this sort of a democracy is that, whether it confesses to the indictment or not, it really believes as strongly in subjective equality as it does in objective equality. It denies that some are by nature of nobler mold and greater ability than others. It knows nothing of the laws of heredity. It attributes the variability in efficiency and behavior among men merely to differences in culture and to inequalities of opportunity. Quick to take advantage of the ruin and chaos which absolutism and divine right have brought upon the world, anarchistic democracy proclaims the revolution and the torch and an end of natural as well as privileged aristocracy.

Giddings's political philosophy is neither absolutism nor radicalism. It is democratic republicanism, which has so recently proved itself capable of saving and safeguarding the priceless values of civilization. Democratic republicanism distributes political power with approximate equality. It seeks to establish even-handed justice. It imposes public burdens chiefly upon those who have the ability to bear them. It provides educational opportunity for all. It strives to protect the health and strength of the population. It curbs and finally abolishes privilege. It goes far to achieve approximate equality of economic opportunity. But it does not accept the dogma that men are subjectively equal. It knows they are unequal, physiologically, mentally, and morally. As it grows wiser, it looks about for exceptional men to perform legislative, administrative, and judicial tasks. It ungrudgingly acknowledges their superiority and listens to their counsel. It puts and keeps them in positions of authority and power.

"The Responsible State" is the liberty-loving and resolute American professor's answer to the cringing and corrupting German professor's philosophy of the arbitrary and absolute state. The state is the finest creation of the human mind, but it is neither arbitrary nor absolute. It is finite, relative, responsible. It has its ori-

gins in the developments of human behavior, in a growing toleration, liberty, associated feeling, mutual helpfulness, on the part of the many, and in an awesome and more or less subconscious sense, on the part of the many, of the need of the far-seeing and superior few in positions of influence and authority. The responsible state is a living population engaged in political experimentation, safeguarding the commonwealth, protecting property right, enforcing contracts, fostering the enterprises of civilization, but also ameliorating the social and economic lot of man.

The responsible state is organized civilization. In organized civilization the survival of the fit does not mean the survival of the brutal, as the German grotesquely misapprehends. The fit are those who are adapted to the environment in which they live. If the environment is the jungle, then ferocity and cruelty are worth while. But if we mean civilized human society, which is a moral environment, then honor, intelligence, justice, good faith, are the fittest to survive.

For a quarter of a century at Columbia Giddings has maintained a seminar in the problems of progress. The personal relations established there with his students have been close and intimate, and he has grown a crop of able disciples. Out of his very first seminar group came men like Ripley, of Harvard; the Rosewaters, of the Omaha "Bee"; young Francis Walker, the economist; and Hamilton Holt, of the "Independent." And their kind has not failed in the succeeding years. Giddings has exploded intellectual dynamite in the consciousness of his pupils and quickened them into new and more powerful periods of growth. His whimsical and deliberate class-room method of shock and exaggeration has been delightful, but nobody was ever misled by it. It was too cool and calculated for that. The Anarchist, said he one day, is a man who wants law and government for nobody and nothing. The Socialist is a man who wants law and government for everybody and everything. And the individualist is a man who wants law and government for everybody but himself and his own affairs. Exaggerated, but striking and illuminating.

A man thinking—that is Giddings: and a prophet, not so much by instinct as by far-seeing insight into what must happen because human forces are what they are and human nature is what it is. Like Cramb, of the University of London, Giddings foresaw and expected the great war through which we have passed. When the Kaiser of Germany gave his parting brutal instructions to his soldiers who were going to China, Giddings wrote an editorial for one of the leading magazines to which he was accustomed to contribute, declaring that before that man died the world would have to reckon with him. It was thought to be unwise to commit the magazine to such views, and the editorial was returned.

Giddings is a genuinely American political philosopher. His doctrine of surplus might normally overflowing into right explains America. And it explains the abnormality and final impotence of German might. With Giddings only might makes right; not brute might, not Prussian might, but might overflowing into the rational channels of progress and service, into honor and mercy and fidelity and human

<sup>1</sup>The Responsible State—A Re-examination of Fundamental Political Doctrines in the Light of the World War and the Menace of Anarchism. By Franklin H. Giddings, Professor of Sociology and the History of Civilization in Columbia University, and Sometime Professor of Political Science in Bryn Mawr College. Houghton Mifflin Company, Boston.

comprehension and world brotherhood—this sort of might makes right, and nothing else can make it. And that is the real America, the America that is always fighting to put democracy into the saddle of government at home against all odds. It is the America of the Civil War, of the Spanish War. It is the America in China and in France.

But neither the book nor the man is blind to the administrative and superficial thoughtlessness of America.

"Of all the follies that the human mind can be guilty of," he holds, "the least excusable is to put trust in an inadequate army. Let us either accept the pacifist contention, lay down our arms, and trust in the sufficiency of sweetness and light to save us from the blood-lust of the supersavage, or, believing that the supersavage can be restrained only by the kind of might that he is capable of understanding, let us make it mighty enough to restrain him."

But, take her all in all, America has justified, with all her faults, the rigorous philosophy of this distinguished teacher and thinker. She has justified his theory of what we may expect in a crisis from the spontaneous power, the individual initiative, and the quick voluntary co-operation of free peoples. Over against the thirty-five hundred German professors and lecturers who servilely bowed the knee to the savior of *Kultur*, America is happy in a reasonable number of devoted and daring men in professorial chairs who have never bowed the knee to Baal; who dwell upon the mountain-tops of vision, but who know practically the psychology and the behavior of the people in the plain; who rebuke and spare not their countrymen in error, but interpret truly the inner spirit and the direction of movement of the American democracy.

## THE NEW BOOKS

### ESSAYS AND CRITICISM

**Anatole France.** By Lewis Piaget Shanks. The Open Court Publishing Company, Chicago.

**Convention and Revolt in Poetry.** By John Livingston Lowes. Houghton Mifflin Company, Boston.

**Faces in the Fire, and Other Fancies.** By F. W. Boreham. The Abingdon Press, New York.

**Fighting for a New World.** By Charles William Dabney. The Abingdon Press, New York.

**Higher Powers of Mind and Spirit (The).** By Ralph Waldo Trine. Dodd, Mead & Co., New York.

**Home and the World (The).** By Sir Rabindranath Tagore. Translated. The Macmillan Company, New York.

**Mushrooms on the Moor.** By F. W. Boreham. The Abingdon Press, New York.

**What is America?** By Edward Alsworth Ross, Ph.D., LL.D. Illustrated. The Century Company, New York.

### TRAVEL AND DESCRIPTION

**Pilgrim in Palestine (A).** By John Finley. Illustrated. Charles Scribner's Sons, New York.

**Book of the National Parks (The).** By Robert Sterling Yard. Illustrated. Charles Scribner's Sons, New York.

This is the latest and most complete account of our National Parks. Mr. Yard is connected with the Department of the Interior; he is an enthusiast in out-of-door matters, and he knows his subject thoroughly. There is much in his book which has not appeared elsewhere, and it is written in a way which takes it entirely out of the class of manuals and guide-books and

gives it literary effectiveness and entertaining quality.

**Prowling About Panama.** By George A. Miller. Illustrated. The Abingdon Press, New York.

### BIOGRAPHY

**Life of Theodore Roosevelt (The).** By William Draper Lewis, Ph.D. Introduction by William Howard Taft. Illustrated. The John C. Winston Company, Philadelphia.

**Story of General Pershing (The).** By Everett T. Tomlinson. Illustrated. D. Appleton & Co., New York.

**Theodore Roosevelt: The Boy and the Man.** By James Morgan. Illustrated. Second Edition. The Macmillan Company, New York.

## THE A. E. F. TO T. R.

(From "Service and Sacrifice")

BY CORINNE ROOSEVELT ROBINSON

Gone is the joy,—gone is the thrill of returning,  
We who had longed to share with you  
all our laurels,  
To lay them at the feet of our great  
companion;—  
Hushed is rejoicing!

Never again to see the light from your  
window  
Shining across the land that you loved  
and inspired,—  
"Put out the light," you said, and  
slept; but not dreaming  
The darkness for others.

You, our leader, but more, our greatest  
companion—  
Near enough for the spur of your voice  
and your hand grip,  
Ever ready to share, but sharing, still  
leading  
Upward and onward.

Listen! This is our pledge, to fare and  
to follow,  
Follow the trail you blazed, without  
shadow of turning,—  
We, who have learned of you, shall not  
be found wanting  
Here or hereafter!

### POETRY

**Service and Sacrifice.** By Corinne Roosevelt Robinson. Charles Scribner's Sons, New York.

Some of the best poetry that has come from Mrs. Robinson's gifted pen is to be found in this volume. Noteworthy above all others are the poems written in memory of her brother, Theodore Roosevelt. "Valiant for Truth," "The A. E. F. to T. R." (republished on this page), and "To My Brother" are poems not soon to be forgotten by those who share in the heritage of the one she truly calls "our greatest companion." It is to be regretted that the effect of the volume as a whole is marred by the inclusion of some rather mediocre versified characterizations which at best are only mildly amusing.

**Sailor Town: Sea Songs and Ballads.** By C. Fox Smith. The George H. Doran Company, New York.

**Small Craft: Sailor Ballads and Chantys.** By C. Fox Smith. The George H. Doran Company, New York.

**Verses for Patriots: To Encourage Good Citizenship.** Compiled by Jean Broadhurst,

A.M., Ph.D., and Clara Lawton Rhodes, A.M. Illustrated. The J. B. Lippincott Company, Philadelphia.

**War Verse.** Edited by Frank Foxcroft. The Thomas Y. Crowell Company, New York.

**Wild Swans at Coole (The).** By W. B. Yeats. The Macmillan Company, New York.

### SCIENCE

**Inventions of the Great War.** By A. Russell Bond. Illustrated. The Century Company, New York.

**Mason-Wasps (The).** By J. Henri Fabre. Translated by Alexander Teixeira de Mattos. Dodd, Mead & Co., New York.

This is the ninth volume of Fabre's "Souvenirs Entomologiques" to be issued in English, and the second volume devoted to wasps. Fabre puts the magic of his personality into this study so pervadingly that behind the scientific account of the insect we always see the charming portrait of the man. The book thus has a double interest.

**Our First Airways: Their Organization, Equipment, and Finance.** By Claude Grahame-White and Harry Harper. Illustrated. The John Lane Company, New York.

**Realities of Modern Science (The).** An Introduction for the General Reader. By John Mills. The Macmillan Company, New York.

### FICTION

**Far-Away Stories.** By William J. Locke. The John Lane Company, New York.

Judging by this collection, Mr. Locke's short stories are as good in one way as his novels are in quite another. "The Scourge," for instance, is a notably powerful bit of fiction. Delightful is the little sketch "Shadow Friends," in which the author tells of the war work of some of the people in his novels—Doggie and Jeanne of "The Rough Road," Septimus, Paragot, Marcus Ordeyne, and others.

**From Father to Son.** By Mary S. Watts. The Macmillan Company, New York.

One may always depend on Mrs. Watts for sound character depiction. Here members of the family react differently to the discovery that the grandfather made a fortune in the Civil War by selling rubbish as drugs to the Government at an enormous profit. Is the money still "tainted"? is the question. In the main the many people of the family are agreeable and refined and their ways of living and thinking are pleasantly told. A good novel for quiet, leisurely, vacation reading.

**You Never Saw Such a Girl.** By George Weston. Dodd, Mead & Co., New York.

A simple, amusing tale of the romance and adventures encountered by the girl referred to in the title and an older woman on a vacation trip undertaken in a light motor delivery wagon. Light but jolly.

### MISCELLANEOUS

**Grizzly (The).** By Enos A. Mills. Illustrated. Houghton Mifflin Company, Boston.

"In the grizzly bear's territory I have camped alone and unarmed. I have trailed the grizzly without a gun. I have repeatedly been outwitted by him, but never has he attacked me. I consider him in most respects the greatest animal on the North American continent, if not in the world." Could any animal lover, after reading thus far in this book, fail to follow the pages to the end of the trail? The author writes in an informal, conversational style, and his book is full of entertaining anecdote and information.

**Good Manners and Right Conduct.** By Gertrude E. McVenn. 2 vols. D. C. Heath & Co., Boston.

**Management and Men. A Record of New Steps in Industrial Relations.** By Meyer Bloomfield. The Century Company, New York.

# WEEKLY OUTLINE STUDY OF CURRENT HISTORY

BY J. MADISON GATHANY, A.M.

HEAD OF THE DEPARTMENT OF HISTORY AND AMERICAN CITIZENSHIP IN  
THE SCARBOROUGH SCHOOL, SCARBOROUGH-ON-HUDSON, NEW YORK

*Based on The Outlook of August 13, 1919*

Each week an Outline Study of Current History based on the preceding number of *The Outlook* will be printed for the benefit of current events classes, debating clubs, teachers of history and of English, and the like, and for use in the home and by such individual readers as may desire suggestions in the serious study of current history.—THE EDITORS.

[Those who are using the weekly outline should not attempt to cover the whole of an outline in any one lesson or study. Assign for one lesson selected questions, one or two propositions for discussion, and only such words as are found in the material assigned. Or distribute selected questions among different members of the class or group and have them report their findings to all when assembled. Then have all discuss the questions together.]

## I—NATIONAL AFFAIRS

**A. Topic:** The Pronouncement of the Railway Brotherhoods; President Wilson and the Railway Problems; The Plumb Plan; Objections to it.

**Reference:** Pages 561, 562, 564.

### Questions:

1. Make an analysis of the pronouncement made by the representatives of the Railway Brotherhoods and the Plumb Plan, keeping in mind the following headings: (a) Causes leading them to make the statements; (b) Their proposal and the objections they think it meets; and (c) Alleged benefits and advantages. 2. Name and explain The Outlook's objections to the Plumb Plan. Discuss whether these objections are reasonable and sound. 3. Where would the money come from to finance the buying of the railways by the Government? Show why this is a very important question. Had you money to invest, would you buy Government bonds called for by the Plumb Plan? Reasons. 4. The Outlook believes that "it will not do to treat the Brotherhoods' plan in an antagonistic spirit." Why not? 5. Should the Plumb Plan be defeated? Will it be defeated by simply picking flaws in it? Do negative oppositions usually win? 6. The Plumb Plan is unopposed by any positive or constructive plan for the solution of our railway problem. For more than a year the American public has been waiting for the solution of this problem. Has there been time enough to think out this question? Who is to blame for not solving it? 7. Discuss whether there is lack of political leadership in both the Democratic and Republican parties. Be specific and support your opinion. If such leadership is wanting, what is your explanation? 8. If you don't like the Plumb Plan, present a better one. It is your duty to think constructively on this problem. Do you know why? 9. Tell, with reasons, what you think of each of the following criticisms of the Brotherhoods' proposal: (a) "It is radical;" (b) "It is an adventure into Soviet economics;" (c) "It is revolutionary;" (d) "It spells class dictatorship;" (e) "It offers the hope of a finer life for laboring people;" (f) "It would mean that hereafter there would be no more watered railway stocks." 10. Discuss at length whether those engaged in essential industries should "participate in some organic way in every decision which directly affects their welfare." 11. Do we have industrial democracy in the United States? Tell why or

why not? 12. Is the American Government designed to respond quickly to public will? 13. Every one interested in the relation of industry to politics should read "The Politics of Industry," by Glenn Frank (Century); "Man to Man," by John Leitch (Forbes); "Instincts in Industry," by Ordway Tead (Houghton, Mifflin).

**B. Topic:** Race Riots in Chicago.

**Reference:** Pages 566, 567.

### Questions:

1. Describe the race riots in Chicago. 2. What are the causes of these riots? Give other causes than those mentioned by Mr. Holman. 3. Name the results of these riots and discuss their significance. 4. Name and discuss the lessons to be drawn from such tragedies. 5. Can you propose "a constructive plan for whites and blacks to dwell together in amity"? Reasons. 6. Are American Negroes entitled to all the political and economic rights that other American citizens are entitled to? Do they enjoy such rights? Discuss. 7. State and explain your attitude about social recognition of the Negro. 8. Are all men created equal?

**C. Topic:** Will Hays.

**Reference:** Pages 569, 570.

### Questions:

1. Describe the sort of man Will Hays is. 2. Senator Davenport speaks of a "genuine gentleman." What are the characteristics of such a man? 3. Professor Davenport refers to "the Old Guard of Republicanism" and "the ruling Republican dynasty in 1910 and 1912." Explain somewhat at length what he has reference to. 4. What is your opinion of the Republican party? Give reasons for it. 5. Mr. Hays is described as both a liberal and a conservative. Is this possible? 6. Explain how a person can be at the same time loyal both to a political party and to his country. 7. What lessons do you see in this article for Americans?

## II—PROPOSITIONS FOR DISCUSSION

(These propositions are suggested directly or indirectly by the subject-matter of *The Outlook*, but not discussed in it.)

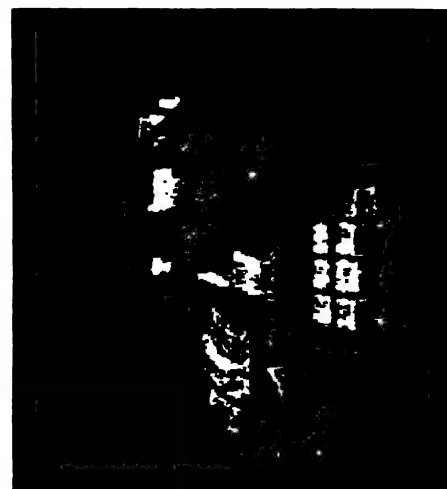
1. The Railway Brotherhoods have performed a great National service by bringing the high cost of living question to a crisis. 2. The interests of labor and the public in the railway question are identical. 3. Industry should be made a training school for self-government. 4. Government is a necessary evil.

## III—VOCABULARY BUILDING

(All of the following words and expressions are found in *The Outlook* for August 13, 1919. Both before and after looking them up in the dictionary or elsewhere, give their meaning in your own words. The figures in parentheses refer to pages on which the words may be found.)

Corral, equinoxes, mentor (569); recalcitrancy, asininity (570).

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He wants what he wants  
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The Working-Girls' Vacation Society, having exhausted its available funds, asks its friends and the generous public for money to give a two weeks' vacation to many girls who are patiently waiting.

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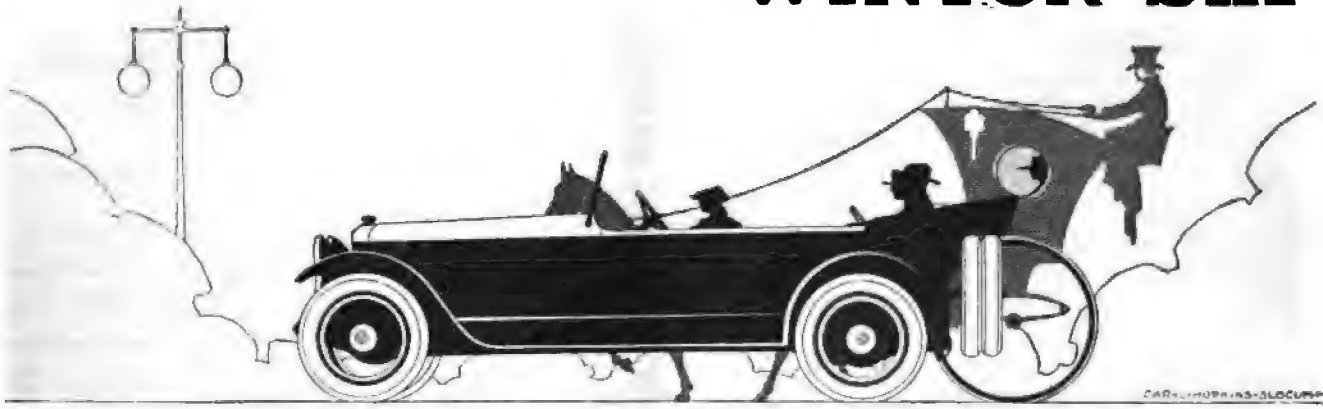
Forty dollars will pay board, traveling expenses, and medical care for a month at Santa Clara for girls who have a tendency to tubercular disease. Ten dollars will pay for a vacation of two weeks, also traveling expenses.

Contributions large and small may be sent to the office of the Society, 105 East Twenty-second Street, New York City, and will be gratefully acknowledged.

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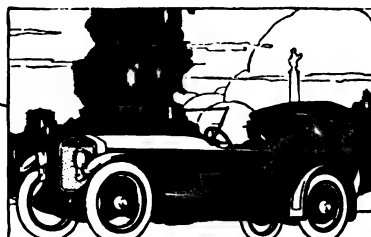


## *Desire Something Better?*

**BE** glad if you have this desire, for it promotes invention and human progress, and produces the good things of life that make your world more glorious—like this magnificent new Winton Six.

Seeing this car, you will know that yesterday's cars are surpassed, that here are new thrills, new enjoyments, new happiness awaiting you. Beauty that captivates, power and speed that laugh at miles and hardest hills, comfort and style beyond previous "bests," a mechanism that harmonizes with your needs and stays in tune—all these are yours in this newest Winton Six, the surprise car of 1919. May we send you literature?

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Prepare baby's food  
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**Mellin's Food**  
Method of  
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overlooked  
the  
advertisement  
on the inside  
of the  
front cover?*

## THE PHILIPPINES AND THE FILIPINOS

Permit me to express my surprise that a paper usually accurate and well informed should speak of Filipinos as a race, which The Outlook did in "Current Events Illustrated" of April 9. The Philippines are inhabited by a composite people almost as numerous and diverse in elements as are England and the United States.

The terraced mountain-sides which you picture show the relationship of certain mountain people of the Philippines to people of southern China, in Szechwan Province, to use the International Dictionary's spelling. The Philippine terraces are very like those to the westward on the Asiatic mainland, while the terraces on the islands to the north and to the south have less resemblance according to their remoteness from here, suggesting that there was an early direct immigration from the mainland, and that from here the migration continued in both directions through the Asiatic archipelago of which these islands are the middle. Then from the north there early came dwarf white people, the hairy Ainu of Japan, and from the south the stunted, kinky-haired, chocolate-complexioned people whom the Spaniards mistakenly called "Little Negroes," for probably the earliest African strain here came through the Spaniards.

Then centuries before the time of Christ the persecuted of India found refuge here, or rather the bolder spirits, for the less adventurous stopped in Java and Sumatra, and their countrymen kept coming for more than a thousand years. Refugees, too, came from China, and they kept coming even after the Spaniards had perpetrated several wholesale massacres, which speaks well for their courage. Japanese of the better class in large numbers exiled themselves here because they were Christians, and their descendants are still recognizable. Arabs likewise came not a few, as missionaries for Mohammedanism, and earlier commerce had brought Persian traders to make long stays in Philippine ports.

Spain exiled here from the homeland her liberal agitators, and sent here the discontented Mexicans, besides the Mexican and Spanish soldiers who came to garrison these islands.

Piracy, a respectable employment centuries ago, in which the Filipinos excelled, brought hosts of captives of those sailing along the Asiatic coast; and afterwards commerce, when Manila was the great port of the Orient, contributed to the melting-pot which has made a strong people who have in common boldness and an adventurous spirit.

Twenty years before the Spaniards came to Manila that capital had repulsed a Japanese invasion. The so-called Spanish conquest was really a conversion, Filipinos themselves doing all the fighting for the Spaniards. During Spain's third of a thousand years of alleged rule there were hundreds of insurrections, the people taking arms to redress grievances and laying them down on promise of reform, for they seem to have been as trusting as Samson was. Still, independence from the first was the object of some, and never did Spain really rule as much as a third of the territory. Hill people and Moros also joined with their Christian countrymen in these

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Fancy Striped Alpaca Jackets—ideal for sport wear, \$18.00. Sweater Vests, brushed wool in heather shades, \$10.50.

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*The Philippines and the Filipinos (Continued)*

efforts, so that all the inhabitants of the archipelago are bound by the tie of a common history and aspiration.

They are really a creditable aggregation, these insular Americans, and worth studying. It is a pity that even their professed friends know little about them and ascribe all their virtues to progress during twenty years under the American flag. Great strides have been made, but because the country was awaiting such an opportunity and has made the most of it. Their great grievance has been that we have withheld from them the American system of government, in which they were anxious to have us as instructors, and instead have experimented at their expense with a colonial system about which they knew more than we did.

There may be foreign menaces to prevent independence, but one wonders why, without delay, they may not have their own governor-general after two decades under the American flag, when only five years gives rights of American citizenship to residents of foreign settlements in the larger American cities, whom we now know have shown much less eagerness to fit themselves.

AUSTIN CRAIG.

University of the Philippines, Manila.

### A TRIBUTE FROM AN ENGLISH SCHOLAR TO AMERICAN STUDENTS

You may like to put in *The Outlook* a copy of this letter I have written to these parting American soldier-students at Cambridge. They've been perfectly splendid, and we all love them. A. E. SHIPLEY, Vice-Chancellor.

Christ's College Lodge, Cambridge.  
June 23, 1919.

Christ's College Lodge, Cambridge.  
June 12, 1919.

Dear Sir—I had hoped to say a personal word of good-by to the American soldier-students on the 11th, when the American Ambassador intended to be here. He was, however, detained in Paris, and the opportunity did not occur. May I, however, write you a word of thanks and of farewell? I am thankful to the American students for coming and living a few months amongst us. I want every American soldier-student to feel he has a second home in England; that he has a share in an ancient College in one of the oldest of the British Universities; and I want him to keep in touch with it.

If the United States and Great Britain can keep together in peace as they have done in war, nothing else matters.

Oh ye who in eternal youth  
Speak with a living and creative blood  
This universal English, and do stand  
Its breathing book; live worthy of that grand

Heroic utterance—parted, yet a whole,  
Far, yet unsever'd,—children brave and free

Of the great Mother-tongue, and ye shall be  
Lords of an empire wide as Shakespeare's soul,

Sublime as Milton's immemorial theme,  
And rich as Chaucer's speech, and fair as Spenser's dream.

Yours very cordially,  
A. E. SHIPLEY,  
Vice-Chancellor.



## Study His Daily Food Need

The average man needs about 3000 calories of food per day. Most of that need is for energy food. But he also needs some  $3\frac{1}{2}$  ounces of protein, to build up and repair.

Figuring these elements only, here is what they cost at this writing in some necessary foods:

Cost of Protein Per Pound		Cost of Energy Per 1000 Calories	
In Quaker Oats . . .	63c	In Quaker Oats . . .	5c
In White Bread . . .	\$1.30	In Round Steak . . .	41c
In Potatoes . . .	1.48	In Veal Cutlets . . .	57c
In Beef about . . .	2.00	In Fish about . . .	60c
In Ham . . .	3.63	In Canned Peas . . .	54c

### Ten Times the Cost

Meat and fish foods, per 1000 calories, average ten times Quaker Oats' cost.

So do some vegetables. Squash, for instance, at this writing costs 15 times as much.

As energy food the oat has an age-old fame.

In protein—the costliest food element—it is richer than any other grain. It stands about equal with beefsteak.

In needed minerals—iron, lime, calcium, etc.—the oat is uniquely rich.

As an all-'round food, well-balanced, the oat is the greatest that grows. As a food for growing children it holds the zenith place.

Other foods are needed. Children must have milk and eggs. Vegetables are necessary.

But start the day with Quaker Oats. Make it your breakfast. It costs but one-half cent per dish.

This will supply supreme nutrition, and the saving will average up the costlier foods at dinner.

# Quaker Oats

Extra-Flavory Flakes

Packed in Sealed Round Packages with Removable Cover

*"Say it with Flowers"*

For the Friend Who Is Ill. Send a message of cheer with flowers. Your thoughtfulness will hasten recovery. Remember that your local florist within a few hours can deliver fresh flowers in any city or town in the United States or Canada through the Florists' Telegraph Delivery Service.



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45 minutes by the Lackawanna from Hoboken

House, 10 rooms, 3 bathrooms. First floor: entrance hall, steam-heated solarium, living-room, dining-room, butler's pantry, etc. Second floor: 4 large corner rooms, 2 bathrooms, inclosed sleeping-porch over solarium. Third floor: 4 rooms and bath. Electricity, steam heat. Two-car garage, living quarters above—100-gallon gasoline tank, buried. Plot, 150 ft. frontage on boulevard, about 170 ft. frontage on lake; 440 ft. from boulevard to lake. Ground gradually sloping toward lake. 800 ft. elevation. Excellent boating, bathing, and fishing. Location unusually attractive—an ideal all-year-round home. Price \$20,000; satisfactory terms can be arranged. Inspection by appointment. Address F. C. H., care of The Outlook.



PARK HILL ON THE HUDSON, Yonkers, N. Y.

A most attractive property for sale. Two hundred feet frontage by one hundred and nineteen feet depth. Stone wall, beautiful trees and lawn, and delightful view of Hudson River and the Palisades. Charming twelve-room house, modern improvements, good repair. For terms and further information, address 867, Outlook.

## BY THE WAY

A recently published historical sketch of Copp's Hill Burying Ground in Boston quotes many quaint and amusing epitaphs inscribed on the gravestones of that noted cemetery. Here is one:

"Stop here my friends & cast an eye,  
As you are now, so once was I;  
As I am now, so you must be,  
Prepare for death and follow me."

A young wag is said to have added in chalk:

"To follow you I'm not content  
Unless I know which way you went."

This epitaph has an Elizabethan quality:

"Beneath this stone doth lye  
as much Virtue, as could dye,  
Which when alive did vigor give,  
to as much Beauty as could live."

The shortest epitaph is probably the following:

"In life respected  
In death lamented."

An inscription of pathetic interest is that on the gravestone of Henry D. Emerson, aged 4:

"Like a bright flower he was cut down."

This boy was a contemporary of that other "wondrous child," Waldo Emerson, whose brief life and untimely death are celebrated in the "Threnody" of Ralph Waldo Emerson, his father.

Australia led the world during the war in the pay she gave to her soldiers. They received \$43.50 a month. New Zealand came next, her men receiving \$36.60 a month. Canada followed with \$33 a month. The United States gave her soldiers \$30 a month. British Tommies got \$11.40, French poilus \$1.50, Austrian privates 98 cents, Japanese privates 78 cents, while Italian privates were at the bottom of the list with 58 cents a month. German privates received \$3 a month.

A medical journal prints this "awful knock" from a pupil nurse's examination paper on sanitation and hygiene:

Question: Name some of the advantages of hospital clinics.

Answer: Clinics in large hospitals enable poor people to get free medical attention and many infectious diseases.

A clever retort, by which a Washington newspaper man turned the tables on the Senators, is quoted in the New York "Evening Sun." The "Sun's" correspondent was coming down a stairway at the Capitol marked "For Senators only" when he was seen by a crowd of seminary girls sightseeing in the Capitol. "I guess that must be one of the Senators," said one of the girls in a loud whisper. "They don't look much, do they?" The correspondent overheard the remark and neatly countered by approaching the girls and saying, good-humoredly: "No, young ladies, I am not a Senator, but if you think I don't look much, you ought to see some of the real Senators."

"Talk about high prices!" said the storekeeper in a small town in Maine. "For years I sold porterhouse steak over that counter at two pounds for a quarter. Now I have to ask fifty-five cents a pound for it. We were the first firm in our town to get one of those automatic price-registering scales—before the war. We had it register from one cent to eighteen cents a pound. My partner said, when we got it, 'We'll have little use for the highest figure there.' That was when cheese was twelve cents a pound, sugar four, and



*By the Way (Continued)*

crackers eight. Now we have little use for those scales at all—everything is above eighteen cents."

A jovial Roman Catholic priest recently told this story in a company gathered around the camp-fire: Aaron Isaac's store was in a Catholic neighborhood and wasn't doing well. Isaac concluded that his creed was the trouble and went to the priest. The priest admitted him to the Church and christened him MacIsaac. A short time afterward MacIsaac invited the priest to dine with him. A fine roast duck graced the board. The priest raised his hands in horror. "Why, MacIsaac," he said, "this is Friday, and a good Catholic eats only fish on Friday." "Oh, father, forgive me, I forgot," said MacIsaac. "What can I do—we'll have no dinner!" The priest thought a moment. "Mac," he said, "we won't sacrifice our dinner. Duck! duck!" he exclaimed, extending his hands, "I christen thee haddock!"

In an article on "Some Experiences in Neurologic Therapeutics" Dr. C. K. Mills, of the University of Pennsylvania, tells of various obsessions, including some in which, he asserts, patients and physicians attribute mental maladies to the teeth. He says: "One of my medical friends had a rather interesting experience in connection with this subject. An old gentleman had suffered with pain in the region of the sacroiliac synchondrosis. A consultation came about with a physician and a roentgen-ray specialist, and one of the consultants without any examination of the mouth or jaws expressed the opinion that a probable source of the trouble would be found in abscesses at the root of the patient's teeth. My friend, after allowing him to go on with his dissertation a short time, said casually, 'It may be, but I must remark that our patient hasn't had a tooth in his head for five years.'"

At a recent meeting of British journalists the chairman told the following story: "I met a newspaper man to-day who came to Fleet Street twenty years ago with exactly 25s. in his pocket. He is now worth £40,000. He owes that entirely to his own ability and energy, combined with good health and a high code of ethics—and to the fact that an uncle recently died and left him £39,995."

The lawyer was cross-examining a witness to a robbery. "When did the robbery take place?" he asked. "I think—" began the witness. "We don't care what you think, sir. We want to know what you know." "Then if you don't want to know what I think, I may as well leave the stand. I can't talk without thinking. I'm not a lawyer."

Is there anything that the enterprising trader is unwilling to invest in with a chance of possible profit? One might think that gas masks, of all things, would be unsalable in these days. Yet a New York newspaper contains this item among things offered for sale:

200 gas masks, rejected by U. S. inspectors. Another queer advertisement in the same paper announces:

Invisible face rouge, stands sea bathing, 50c. A British provincial paper carries this advertisement, which indicates much faith in human nature:

Will man who got paid twice for Two Polly Heifers at Thomastown Fair on 3d June communicate at once with C., — — —.

# To Those Who Want Cleaner Teeth

*All Statements Approved by High Dental Authorities*



## You Must Remove the Film

Your teeth are not rightly cleaned if they discolor or decay, if tartar forms or pyorrhea starts.

You may brush them twice daily, but the great tooth wrecker—a slimy film—is not being ended by it.

The cause of most tooth troubles is an ever-present film. You feel it with your tongue. That is what discolors—not your teeth. It is the basis of tartar. It holds food substance which ferments and forms acid. It holds the acid in contact with the teeth to cause decay.

Millions of germs breed in it. They, with tartar, are the chief cause of pyorrhea. So it is that film, not merely food

debris, which the tooth brush must combat.

The tooth brush alone is inadequate. The film is clinging. It gets into crevices, hardens and stays. The old methods of teeth cleaning fail to dissolve it.

Dental science, after many years of searching, has found a way to combat it. Able authorities have proved this fact by convincing clinical tests. Leading dentists everywhere accept it.

This way is now embodied in a dentifrice called Pepsodent. And we gladly supply a 10-Day Tube for anyone to test.

## A Ten-Day Revelation

We ask you to try it, to watch its effects, then look at your teeth in ten days. It will change all your ideas on teeth cleaning.

Pepsodent is based on pepsin, the digestant of albumin. The film is albuminous matter. The object of Pepsodent is to dissolve it, then to constantly combat it.

This way is made possible by a new discovery. A harmless method has been found to activate the pepsin. Five governments have already granted patents. The old activating agent was an acid, harmful to the teeth. And Pepsodent must be activated.

We urge you to prove Pepsodent as dentists prove it—by actual application. See the results, read the reasons for them, and decide for yourself about it.

Send the coupon for a 10-Day Tube. Use like any tooth paste. Note how clean the teeth feel after using. Mark the absence of the slimy film. See how teeth whiten as the fixed film disappears.

Do this for your sake and your children's sake. Learn the better way to clean teeth. The results will show you very quickly that this way is right. Cut out the coupon now.

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*The New-Day Dentifrice*

A scientific tooth paste based on activated pepsin. An efficient film combatant, now endorsed by dentists everywhere and sold by druggists in large tubes.

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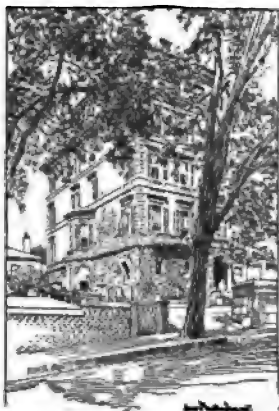
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American plan. Select family hotel; quiet, residential section; excellent table; elevator; near theaters and shopping district; homelike. Tourists accommodated—\$3.50 per day and up. Suites—Two rooms and bath; single and double rooms.

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A quiet, cozy little house by the sea  
PRIVATE BATHS. Descriptive booklet.

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All modern conveniences.

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Combines every convenience and home comfort, and commands itself to people of refinement wishing to live on American Plan and be within easy reach of social and dramatic centers.

Room and bath \$4.50 per day with meals, or \$2.50 per day without meals.

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On Pine Lake. Includes 500 acres of wild-Adirondack Mountains. Hunting, fishing, swimming, canoeing, tennis, saddle horses. Trails to surrounding mountain peaks, Lake George and Lake Champlain. Dancing. Excellent meals. Spring water. Cabins and tents \$14, \$16 and up. Private parties entirely isolated. References required. Manager, ROYDEN BARBER, Cleunau, N. Y.

## ADIRONDACKS INTERBROOK LODGE and COTTAGES

Keene Valley, N. Y.  
On direct trail to Mt. Marcy, very heart of Mts. Illustrated booklet giving description of Keene Valley and the Lodge sent on request. \$15 and \$18 a week. A. E. LUCK.

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Sanford Hall Flushing New York

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Doylestown, Pa. An institution devoted to the personal study and specialized treatment of the invalid. Massage, Electricity, Hydrotherapy. Apply for circular to ROBERT LINDEN, M.D., (late of The Walter Sanatorium)

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## Overlooking Ocean

All winter proposition. Responsible retired professional gentleman, having large home within hour of New York City, desires few others of equal standing to join in co-operative plan in living simply and sanely and in accord with the reasonable features only of the noted health resorts of Europe and America. Those really ill or believing they need medical attention need not respond. But any feeling that such conditions can without undue expense easily be avoided may find it advantageous to address 877, Outlook.

**COUNTRY BOARD** During September and October  
Colonial home on hilltop. Delightful view of country and Lake Ontario. Electric lights, bathroom, excellent table. On State road, three miles from Oswego. Miss ALICE E. FERRY, Fruit Valley N. R. D., Oswego, N. Y.

## Real Estate

## CONNECTICUT

**For Sale or Rent** Charming house in ideal New England village.  
Three hours from New York. A. M. I., Mrs. J. B. CLARK, 1142 Madison Ave., New York.

## 309-Acre Holstein Stock Farm

\$12,000. \$5,000 cash

25 head of Holstein cattle, several registered; one pair good horses, 50 tons of hay now in the barn, 18 acres of crops, all kinds of farming tools and machinery. Farm of 309 acres, half cultivating, apple orchard, good pasture, 10-room house, large barns, also 1,000 feet elevation; good view; 4 miles from station. Will produce \$6,000 worth of milk a year. A farm you may be proud to own. Write for photos. J. CASIDY, Woodbury, Conn.

## MASSACHUSETTS

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**REFINED** lady, away frequent week ends, desires, September 8, pleasant outside (non-court) furnished room, with congenial cultured people; no other rooms. Immediate vicinity of 158th St. and Broadway, N. Y. C. Permanent. \$5. 7,232, Outlook.

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## FOR THE HOME

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## HELP WANTED

## Business Situations

**WANTED**—Young, educated, unmarried woman, not nurse or matron, to help entertain and do shopping for women patients at small private hospital for mild mental and nervous affections. Wages \$40 monthly and maintenance. State age, education, and give references. Address George H. Torney, 300 South Street, Brooklyn, Mass.

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**WANTED**—Superintendent for twenty-bed sanatorium caring for incipient tuberculosis patients. Give hospital training, references, and salary willing to start on in first letter. 7,267, Outlook.

## Companions and Domestic Helpers

**HOUSEMOTHER** wanted in Episcopal boys' boarding school near New York. Duties include general oversight of minor ailments, outside trained nurse being engaged for special difficulties. Salary \$700 and living. Applications should give full details. 7,225, Outlook.

**WANTED** MOTHER'S HELPER or WORKING HOUSEKEEPER. No maids kept, but outside help is furnished. House has all modern conveniences. Reply to Mrs. Estabrook, Deerfield, Mass.

**WANTED**—Young woman (Protestant) as attendant for little girls in boarding school. Sewing required. References. Address Box 305, Brattleboro, Vt.

**WANTED**—Mother's helper or governess, family of three children, seven to ten years, suburbs of New York City. Young woman with experience preferred. 7,249, Outlook.

**WANTED**, September 1, woman of intelligence and refinement to help in housework and be one of family living in Maplewood, N. J. Some knowledge of cooking. No heavy work. Salary adequate. Send reply to Mrs. O. G. Cocks, South Fairlee, Vermont.

## Teachers and Governesses

**WANTED**—Competent teachers for public and private schools. Calls coming every day. Send for circulars. Albany Teachers' Agency, Albany, N. Y.

## HELP WANTED

## Teachers and Governesses

**WANTED**, August 24, governess for child four years old. American, Protestant. One who can speak French preferred. Permanent position if satisfactory. 7,179, Outlook.

**WANTED**, by September 15, tutor for three boys, ages 8, 9, and 12. Winter months spent in California. Must be experienced, unmarriageable, of abject, and of Protestant faith, and have first-class recommendations. H. H. Timken, Canton, Ohio.

**MONTESSORI** or kindergarten-trained governess or experienced child's nurse for care of one child three years of age. Philadelphia suburb. Apply to Mrs. J. S. Reed, 270 Greenwood Ave., Jenkintown, Pa.

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## SITUATIONS WANTED

## Professional Situations

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**SECRETARIAL** position requiring responsibility initiative by college graduate. 7,254, Outlook.

**LADY** wishes position as manager of inn or apartment hotel. Would leave. 7,241, Outlook.

## Companions and Domestic Helpers

**MATRON**—housekeeper open for position in large school or institution. Practical and thoroughly experienced in all departments. Excellent references. 7,241, Outlook.

**YOUNG** woman with hospital experience would like nursing by September 1. 7,232, Outlook.

**EDUCATED** young woman, social secretary, traveling, general companion, experienced automobilist, desires position, refined surroundings. References. Interview. Secretary, 187 Beaumont St., Manhattan Beach, N. Y.

**WANTED**—Position in children's home by ex-army nurse experienced in care and training of children and institutional management. 7,248, Outlook.

**POSITION** wanted in institution as house-mother. 7,247, Outlook.

**SECRETARY-GOVERNESS, COMPANION**. Young lady of culture, experienced secretary, unusual ability with children, good traveler, desires residential position. Best references exchanged. 7,253, Outlook.

**POSITION** wanted in California, in or near a city. Experienced supervising housekeeper. Select sanatorium, private family, small hotel or apartment house. First-class recommendations for attention to details and character. 7,238, Outlook.

**SOCIAL** secretary and companion. University graduate, woman of culture and refinement. Will travel. 7,238, Outlook.

**REFINED**, capable middle-aged woman would like position as companion or housekeeper for one or two adults. Would travel or go South. References exchanged. 7,233, Outlook.

## Teachers and Governesses

**LADY** in New York will tutor and also coach socially younger woman of good character and natural refinement. Confidential. 7,221, Outlook.

**FRENCH** woman, Ph.D., long experience in best colleges of U. S. and France, would assume whole responsibility of children's education and home. Adequate salary expected. 7,208, Outlook.

**VASSAR** graduate, Latin specialist, boarding school or tutor all subjects in private family. Will travel. 7,271, Outlook.

**KINDERGARTNER** wishes position in private school. Experience. References. 7,263, Outlook.

## MISCELLANEOUS

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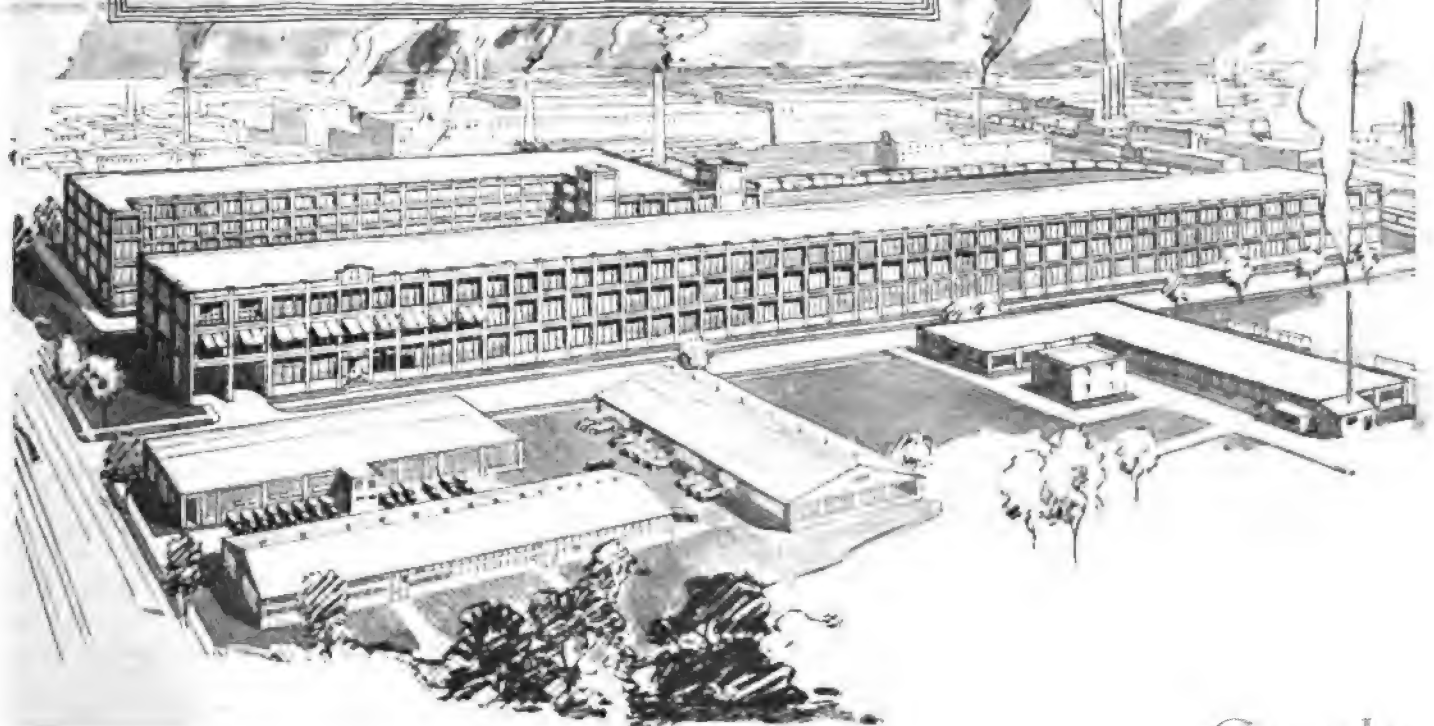
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Many of the best private schools, colleges, correspondence schools, and camps are advertised in these columns. Each one issues descriptive literature which will be sent to Outlook readers upon application

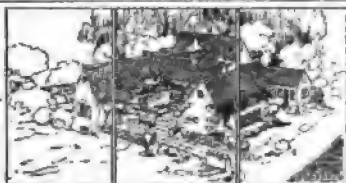
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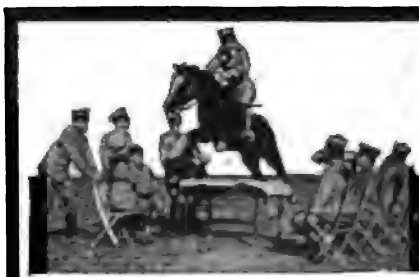
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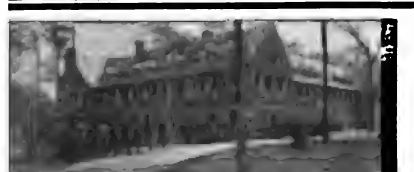
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# The Outlook

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When you notify The Outlook of a change in your address, both the old and the new address should be given. Kindly write, if possible, two weeks before the change is to take effect.

## Why doesn't Your Boy Like His School

THE average boy hates school. He sees no reason for it. He seldom goes beyond second year in high school. Fathers, mothers: what wouldn't you give to show your boys in a boy-natural way just how much school really means to them! The publishers of The American Boy assigned William Heyliger, a favorite writer with their 500,000 boy readers, to do just this. After a year spent with practical educators everywhere he has written "High Benton", about a boy who first hated school and why he came to like it. This great story starts in the September issue of

## THE AMERICAN BOY

"The Biggest, Brightest, Best Magazine for Boys in All the World."

It's an entirely different school story, a fascinating, absorbing story that your boy will read eagerly. He'll live it himself. It puts school in a new light. Gives him his bearings on what school really is for him. You owe it to your boy's future to put this story in his hands. School opens in September. "High Benton" starts with the September American Boy. Buy it at your news-stand, 20¢, or subscribe, \$2 a year.

The Sprague Publishing Co.,  
Dept. 3, Detroit, Mich.



Index and Title-page for Volume 122 (May 7-August 27, 1919) of The Outlook, printed separately for binding, will be furnished gratis, on application, to any reader who desires them for this purpose



*Let  
the boy  
bathe  
himself*



**I**T'S surprising how much more willingly a youngster takes his bath when you give him a cake of Ivory Soap and let him go ahead by himself.

Perhaps it's because Ivory floats, and he enjoys chasing the soap round the tub. Perhaps it's because Ivory makes such a thick, bubbling—yet easy-rinsing—lather that it never leaves any "high water" marks for mother to scold about. Perhaps it's because Ivory is so mild that it never smarts nor irritates his skin, no matter how hard he rubs.

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# The Outlook

AUGUST 27, 1919

## THE WHITE HOUSE CONFERENCE

AS this issue of The Outlook is going to press there is published in the daily papers of August 20 a stenographic and verbatim report of the conference at the White House on August 19 between the President and the Senatorial Committee on Foreign Relations. At this conference the Peace Treaty and the League of Nations were discussed with the most complete and illuminating frankness. We have space here only to say that this unprecedented and deeply interesting episode in American statesmanship is a practical illustration, it seems to us, of the greatest advantage that will be afforded at first by a League of Nations—namely, the League will give an opportunity for similar open, public, round-table conferences on questions of deep moment in international statesmanship. The record of the conference should be made a public document easily accessible to every citizen. It is not only of historic importance in American political procedure, but will clarify the ideas of both critics and supporters of the League proposal.

## THE MEXICAN SITUATION

Those who were in touch with the Mexican situation during the time of our active war with Germany realized fully that the Mexican problem was merely forgotten, but not gone. They realized also that as soon as the conflict in France ceased to draw the entire interest of the United States the disorderly state beyond our southern border would drift back into the headlines of the front pages.

These expectations are now being fulfilled, for the State Department has made public a recent interchange of notes with the Mexican Government in regard to the murder of an American citizen in the early part of July. In forwarding the protest of the State Department to the Mexican Government our Chargé d'Affaires in Mexico City said:

I am also instructed to state that should the lives of American citizens continue to remain unsafe and these murders continue by reason of the unwillingness or inability of the Mexican Government to afford adequate protection, my Government may be forced to adopt a radical change in its policy with regard to Mexico.

Exactly what this threat portends it is not easy to say, for our policy towards Mexico has headed in so many directions that it is not easy to determine in what

direction a radical change in this policy would lead us.

In reply to this note the Mexican Government protested its willingness to protect American citizens, but urged the desirability of citizens of the United States "concentrating in the populous centers where complete guarantees may be offered them."

The friction between the United States and Mexico was increased by a serious incident which took place in the middle of August. Two American military aviators patrolling the border lost their way and were forced to land on Mexican soil. They were seized and held for a ransom of \$15,000 by Mexican bandits. This ransom our Government authorized its agents to pay in order that the lives of the two officers might be saved. At the same time the State Department called upon the Mexican Government "for immediate adequate action."

The ransom money was carried to the bandits by Captain Matlack, who went without a guard of any kind to the rescue of the two aviators. He paid half the sum demanded, and then succeeded in escaping with the two aviators unscathed.

The money for the ransom was collected from private citizens, who are to be reimbursed by the Government. The incident supplies its own commentary.

## A SIXTEEN-YEAR OLD OPINION—AND STILL GOOD

Readers of The Outlook are already aware of its opinion of the morality and the expediency of the plan to pay hush money to Colombia for the wrong which we did not do to that state when we bought the right to construct a canal across the Isthmus from the Republic of Panama.

In connection with the proposed treaty with Colombia now before the Senate, it is interesting to find republished in the pages of "World's Work" a letter written by Colonel Philippe Bunau-Varilla to John Hay, then Secretary of State, on November 18, 1903. The letter, in part, follows:

Dear Mr. Secretary:

Will you allow me to condense the somewhat loosely expressed ideas I submitted to you yesterday on the question of reserving for Colombia against a quit-claim a part of the \$10,000,000 which are to be paid to the Republic of Panama by the United States?

This, in my opinion, would create two independent impressions.

First: *Impression on the world in general.*

Any man who pays something that he does not owe is immediately thought to

be paying under the pressure of blackmail.

Any man who pays under the pressure of blackmail is immediately thought to be paying on account of a concealed crime.

This would be the immediate opinion of the world if the United States is beheld to be declaring at the same time that she had no hand in the Isthmian Revolution and is therefore under no liability to Colombia for damages, and simultaneously to be paying a heavy sum to get rid of the claim of Colombia.

The only possible interpretation would be: a public confession of breach of international faith.

*L'enfer est pavé de bonnes intentions*; he who imagined good-heartedly this fine solution is a master in paving the lower regions.

Second: *Impression on Spanish-Americans.*

To the demonstration which would result thus from such an action, namely, the admission of the United States to having played a Machiavellian trick upon Colombia, would be added in Spanish-American hearts the incurable and bitter resentment of the insulting offer of a little money compensation for a patriotic wrong. . . .

No! Really I cannot imagine any move more dangerous and more impolitic than such a one.

Pallas Athené would be replaced by a female broker of suspicious dealings. . . .

Most respectfully yours,  
(Signed) P. BUNAU-VARILLA.

It will be noted that the blackmailers of 1903 were asking for only a part of the ten millions paid to the Republic of Panama for the entire right to build a canal across the Isthmus. But we are now asked to give twenty-five millions to Colombia. Evidently the cost of salvaging the feelings wounded by imaginary wrongs has gone up, like every other element in the cost of living, in the last sixteen years.

Of course there are those who will discount Colonel Philippe Bunau-Varilla's testimony as that of an interested party. It will be remembered that he was the agent through whom Panama negotiated with the United States for the sale of the Canal Zone. But there are times when even an *ex-parte* witness hits the nail on the head.

## LORD GREY AS AMBASSADOR

Viscount Grey, for eleven years Foreign Minister of Great Britain, has been appointed British Ambassador to the United States.

Always a Liberal of lofty idealism in home affairs (from 1885 to 1916 he was member of Parliament for Berwick-on-Tweed), he has carried a democratic imperialism into the realm of foreign affairs. He is a natural "internationalist." He

is no insular, parochial Englishman. It is easy for him to think in terms of nations. Hence he has tried to make England see her duty to live up to the traditions of empire. More than this, years ago he recognized the necessity for united international action by all the civilized Powers in order to preserve the world's poise. In 1912 and 1913 during the Balkan Wars he gave welcome proof of this quality, and to him more than to any one else was due the conclusion of the conflict through the conferences and Treaty of London. In 1914 his quality met a more sudden, a severer test. He foresaw the world war which might follow the Austro-Serb crisis. He took immediate action, rallying to his standard France, Italy, and Russia. He urged plan after plan upon Austria and Germany—only to have them all fail against an implacable Teutonic will to rule or ruin. The diplomatic history of our time contains no finer episode than the effort of the then Sir Edward Grey to stem the Teutonic tide. Had he been permitted to play his trump card—England's entry into war—he might have won.

When, finally, the Germans actually entered Belgium, the British, confronted by the fact of an international crime, were thoroughly awakened to their duty.

The war came, and now we are discussing the terms of peace concluding it. Among them, said Lord Grey a year ago, "the establishment and maintenance of a League of Nations is more important and essential than any of the actual terms of peace; . . . it will transcend them all."

Such is the statesman who will represent Great Britain at Washington. His freedom from insular prejudices, his belief in a League of Nations, and his record of achievement mark him as pre-eminently the man to come to us if we are to have the benefit of probably the happiest choice that could be made.

#### CARDINAL MERCIER AND THE POPE

The New York "Evening Post" publishes a document of great historical value. It is the text of the pastoral letter addressed by Cardinal Mercier to the clergy and laity of Belgium. Its subject is Benedict XV, the Supreme Pontiff.

Cardinal Mercier refers to his pastoral letter of March, 1916, and says:

The abnormal conditions from which we were then suffering prevented us from speaking at that time with full liberty, and we spoke to you enigmatically. I was forbidden to put before you openly certain facts which at that moment would have comforted you. . . .

At the end of the year 1915 the German press . . . set to work to draw a contrast between the acts of the Belgian episcopacy and those of the Sovereign Pontiff. They tried to give color to the

idea that the Holy See disavowed my conduct. We did not believe this statement, . . . but our enemies . . . accused us with such warmth of mixing in politics and praised the neutrality of the Sovereign Pontiff in such a way that your affection for us was not without a certain apprehension; and the filial confidence in our Holy Father was lowered with many in proportion as fears for our person became more lively.

In January, 1916, . . . the Pope called me to an extraordinary meeting of the Congregation of Seminaries and Universities. . . . The occupier (of our country) caused a report to be circulated to the effect that I had been called to Rome to hear a censure inflicted upon me by my spiritual superior. . . . At the end of a religious ceremony at which I presided . . . an officer had awkwardly allowed the remark to 'escape him that I had just passed the threshold of my Cathedral for the last time.

The Cardinal warned the Vatican of the perilous conditions under which he was permitted to leave Belgium. As a result the Vatican obtained German assurances that his return would not be opposed. When, despite this, the Germans tried to bar his return, the Vatican declared that if the Cardinal's liberty were curtailed it would at once publish the correspondence relative to his journey. The Vatican won.

In place of the blame which the Germans asserted awaited Cardinal Mercier in Rome we have this account from him of the Pope:

As soon as I arrived he received me with open arms, gave me audiences on several occasions, allowed me to think aloud before him, and received from my hands several *dossiers* regarding the invasion of our land, the crimes committed by the invader, and the resistance which we offered.

#### BENEDICT XV'S TESTIMONY

When Cardinal Mercier finally took leave, the Pope wrote these words below a picture, a souvenir of this Roman visit:

To our venerable Brother Cardinal Mercier we grant with all our heart the Apostolic blessing, assuring him that we are always with him and that we share his sorrows and anxieties, since his cause is also our cause.

This approval continued. Says Cardinal Mercier of the Pope:

Every time that the rights of our people were abrogated your bishops became your defenders; and every time we made it a matter of duty to send to the head of our hierarchy the first copy of our protests. Our chief never censured or found fault with our writings or our conduct. And besides the pastorals and documents to which publicity was given I wrote to his Holiness several confidential letters to keep him in touch with the chief proceedings in my administration. Never, either directly or indirectly, has the Pope demanded a change of attitude.

The Cardinal then shows how impossible it was for the Pope to pronounce a

final judgment during the war. There was no procedure, the Cardinal claims, by which such a judgment could have been arrived at with due respect for judicial form; besides, the belligerents did not ask Benedict XV to be arbiter from common accord. This is the least convincing part of the pastoral.

Cardinal Mercier's pastoral ends with the reply which the Pope has just sent to the address of the Belgian bishops. The reply runs as follows:

It is with the greatest pleasure that we have read the address which you, dearest son, and you, venerable brethren, have been good enough to send us the very day when, for the first time, you have been able to meet again after more than four years' sad separation. . . .

You bring to mind also our solemn protests against the injustices and violations of right committed in regard to Belgium as well as our efforts to lessen so much suffering. . . . While we occupied ourselves with all our power to bring some alleviation to the suffering of so many of our sons in misfortune, we never ceased to work in order to restore complete political, military, and economic independence to your dear nation and likewise to demand reparation for the damage she had suffered.

The publication of this pastoral may, we believe, win back for the Pope some of the personal popularity which he lost during the war because of his supposedly insufficient support of the great Belgian Cardinal.

#### A GERMAN FAIRY TALE

In the days before 1914 a pleasant legend existed throughout the United States to the effect that Germany was the most orderly country in the world. It was this legend which made many Americans incredulous when the first reports of German atrocities and German infamy broke in upon our National consciousness.

For those who still find in the pre-war legend grounds for expecting an immediate moral regeneration of Germany a few figures recently compiled by the Rev. Acton Griscom and published in the New York "Globe" may supply some food for thought. These figures were taken, not from ordinary year books, but from statistics published by the German Imperial Government previous to the war. From these figures Mr. Griscom has prepared comparative tables showing the proportionate relation between convictions for certain crimes in Germany and in the United States.

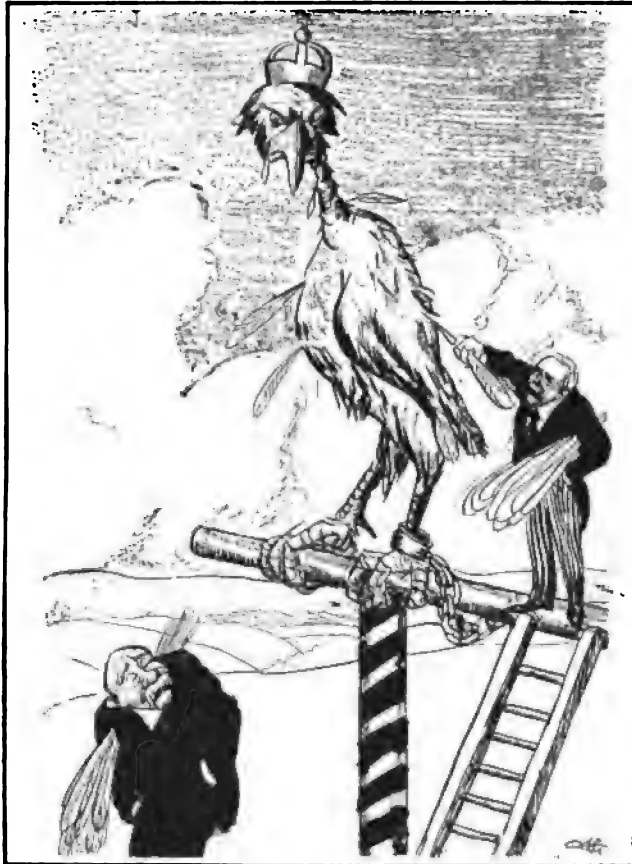
We have not space to publish these tables in full, but from them we have extracted certain figures which are of particular interest.

In the years under examination and taking into consideration the population of the two countries, for every man convicted in the United States for fraud



# CARTOONS OF THE WEEK

*From Vikingen, Christiania (Norway)*



**PLUCKING THE BIRD**

What is the use of plucking? In a few years the eagle will have as many feathers as ever!

**A PRO-GERMAN PROPHECY**

*From Esquella, Barcelona (Spain)*

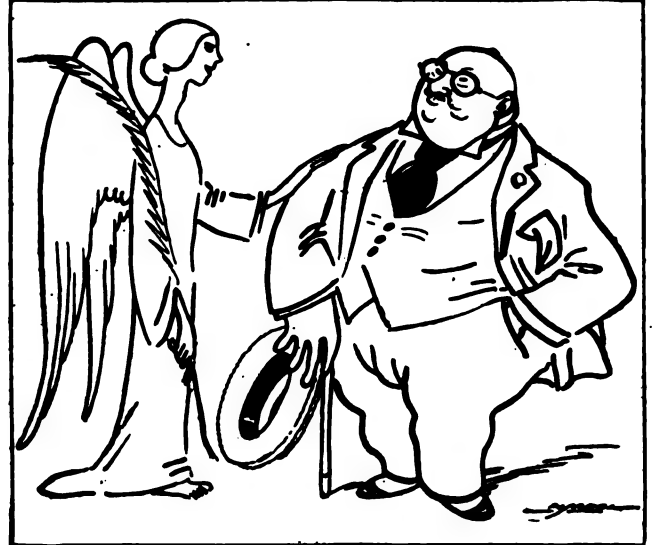


**THE PEACE TREATY**

"Sign? Then they still reckon our signature stands for something?"

**A SPANISH VIEW OF GERMAN "HONOR"**

*From Esquella, Barcelona (Spain)*



Peace: "Well, Mr. Germanophile, so you lost?"

Germanophile: "Not at all. During the war I made propaganda for the Germans and now I shall do business with them."

**THE SPANISH PRO-GERMAN**

*From Die Muskete (Vienna)*



**GHOSTS**

It took force to make him into a soldier. It will take greater force to make him into a civilian again.

**THE HERITAGE OF MILITARISM**

four were convicted in Germany. The same relationship exists in regard to larceny. There were forty convictions for embezzlement in Germany for every one in the United States.

In Berlin in 1912 the percentage of illegitimate births was 23.10; in New York City in the same year it was 1.49. Berlin's ordinary suicide rate was more than twice as large as that of New York, and her suicide rate for juveniles under nineteen was more than five times as large. Other figures are equally striking. The different methods existing in the United States and Germany for recording homicides make a comparison of the figures on this one point difficult. But the proportion of convictions for other crimes in Germany and the United States are in the relation given below, the comparison being always to the disadvantage of Germany:

Assault . . . . .	8.7 to 1
Rape . . . . .	6 to 1
White slavery . . . . .	18.6 to 1
Arson . . . . .	5.8 to 1

It would seem that the pre-war legend in regard to German orderliness might well be classed as a grim, fairy tale of an unattractive brand.

#### THE MEDICINAL "TANKS"

Some time ago a writer in the well-known Paris paper "Le Matin" inquired of his readers, "Do you know the medicinal tank?" He thus proceeded to explain it:

It is an invention of the Rockefeller Foundation. This tank rolls over the roads of France bearing signboards. . . . Behold this tank entering a city or a village. It does not come unannounced. . . . A delegate arrives. He pays visits to all the newspapers, and to municipal, military, prefectural, and religious authorities. The Mayor offers a free hall to the impresario—I mean, the delegate. After the hall has been obtained the delegate covers the city with posters. . . . This is their harangue:

"No one, O Frenchmen, has excelled you in the scientific study of tuberculosis. But it is not enough that your scientists combat this disease; each one of you must take part in the battle, must benefit from the knowledge acquired, and perform in his turn the office of educator. . . . Why do you give your patronage to charlatans? Because they advertise. We have taken advertising away from them and use it in the interests of science. You think of tuberculosis only after you have it. We are going to make you think of it all the time, so that you may protect yourself against its invasion. . . . This way, this way, follow the crowd. . . . We put medicine within the reach of little children. This way, this way! Tell us what you prefer—moving pictures or the hospital. Our show saves you from the hospital. We are advertising public health."

In the just published preliminary report of the Rockefeller Foundation we find that during 1918 three traveling

exhibits of this kind and groups of lecturers visited ten departments in France and in 141 towns gave 875 lectures with demonstrations and exhibits; that over 2,100,000 pieces of printed matter concerning tuberculosis—posters, pamphlets, post-cards, etc.—were distributed; and that a series of twenty-four articles on tuberculosis were published in thirty-three important provincial newspapers.

It may seem presumptuous for Americans thus to be crusading against tuberculosis in the land of Louis Pasteur, for in France there are examples of almost every kind of effective agency in combating consumption. For example, the Bligny Sanatorium, thirty miles south of Paris, is surpassed by only one or two American institutions of this sort. The only justification for sending an American Commission in the summer of 1917 to France was the fact that, exhausted by three years of fierce warfare, she could spare neither further personnel nor further resources in the fight against the white plague.

#### TEAM-PLAY

France has little to learn concerning the organization and administration of tuberculosis dispensaries and the control of tuberculosis sanatoria. But in the organization of local committees, in relief measures, in the issuance of literature, in the setting aside of hospital beds, in the provision for tuberculous soldiers, etc., she has something to learn, because these agencies have been isolated, almost unrelated. In France, as the Rockefeller report reminds us, ideas do not spread rapidly by imitation, as they do here. The Commission saw that its contribution should be a demonstration of organized team-play.

The American Commission chose for its intensive organization one of the districts of Paris and one of the departments of France. In the Paris district they established several dispensaries, from which groups of nurses and *visiteuses d'hygiène* also visited patients in their homes. Meanwhile the Red Cross provided extra hospital wards, opened sanatoria and preventoria in the suburbs, and supplied food and clothing to needy sufferers from tuberculosis. In the country the Commission established twenty-three dispensaries, a sanatorium, and a day camp, and in the chief towns of the department the French set aside hospital beds for the Commission's use. Here again the Red Cross assumed increasing responsibility for relief work, provisions, extra food, etc. The result shows that all these elements, relatively ineffective when isolated, can be combined into a mutually reinforcing co-operation.

A particular work of the Foundation

has been to train and furnish personnel. In Paris it provided for special lectures, clinics, hospital and sanatorium courses, and field work in visiting patients in their homes. It engaged both French and American physicians as instructors. It offered scholarships of thirty dollars a month to French nurses; forty-five were in the service at the end of the year and fifty-six others were in training.

This campaign of extension has now gone through twenty-seven of the departments of France.

Almost all of the expense is being borne by the French themselves. We may think sometimes that our generosity is pauperizing our allies. It is cheering to find that in cases like this our effort has ministered to French self-respect.

#### THE ACTORS' STRIKE

One of the most interesting symptoms of the apparently world-wide struggle now going on in an acute form between the wage-worker and the employer is the Actors' Strike, reported in these pages last week. It began in New York City and has now spread to other parts of the country. The strike is fundamentally for the purpose of introducing the principle of collective bargaining into the dramatic profession. The actors and actresses almost universally want collective bargaining. The employing managers universally do not.

John Drew comes from a family long honored on the American stage and is himself an actor of distinction, quite independent of dictation on the part of anybody. He is one of the influential supporters of the strike. We telegraphed him at his summer home on Long Island just before this issue went to press, asking him for a statement concerning the causes of the fight between the actors and managers.

We sent a similar telegram to George M. Cohan, known throughout the United States and much of Europe as the composer of "Over There!" Mr. Cohan is a theater-owner, play producer, and one of the most determined of the managers. According to news reports he asserts that he prefers financial ruin to any yielding to the actors' demands—an assertion frequently made by employers in strike controversies, although we have never known it to be fully carried out. Mr. Cohan has not answered our telegraphic request. Mr. Drew telegraphs to us as follows:

As Dr. Frank Crane says in an article in the Evening "Globe," Thursday, August 14, there is but one issue joined at present between the managers and actors—the recognition of the Actors' Equity Association by the Producing Managers' Association. All other differences seem capable of adjustment. I can

offer nothing more illuminating nor ex-  
getic than Dr. Crane's remarks. I thank  
you for the compliment conveyed in  
your request for a statement from me.  
JOHN DREW.

Dr. Crane, a clergyman by training, is  
now a journalist with a very wide moral  
and social influence. In the article to  
which Mr. Drew refers Dr. Crane states  
the case, as follows:

It will be seen that there is but one  
issue joined. The Actors' Equity Asso-  
ciation demands to be recognized as the  
representative of the actor, so that in  
case of a dispute the matter can be set-  
tled between the two associations. The  
Producing Managers' Association state  
that they cannot deal with or recognize  
the Actors' Equity Association. The  
producing managers do not reply to the  
other demands made in the Actors'  
Equity statement. Here, at least, is a  
distinct issue. . . .

There are three ways in which the  
actors' strike could be settled.

One way is for one side to entirely  
defeat the other.

Another way is to go on fighting until  
everybody is worn out and many people  
ruined.

The third way is to get together and  
compromise.

Manifestly, getting together is the  
only sensible solution.

But getting together means a recogni-  
tion of the Actors' Union. We rather  
thank that will be the outcome. For the  
managers must, like other employers,  
finally submit to the inevitable and ac-  
cept collective bargaining and the collec-  
tive protest against individual injustices  
as necessary factors in modern industry.

The actors in this conflict have two  
advantages—that of public sympathy and  
that of being able to carry on their pro-  
fession in tents, halls, improvised build-  
ings, or even in the open fields. A  
theater, on the other hand, however  
splendid, is of no value to an owner-  
manager unless he can get actors to play  
in it.

THE INTERBOROUGH STRIKE

The principle of collective bargaining  
has had another victory in the outcome  
of the Interborough strike. The Inter-  
borough Rapid Transit Company is the  
corporation that runs the elevated rail-  
way and most of the subways in New York  
City. Its employees are organized into  
an individual union. With a suddenness  
that took the public by complete surprise,  
the men struck on Sunday morning of  
last week, and not a train was run on the  
elevated roads or the subways until mid-  
night of Monday, a period of about forty-  
four hours. The public was subjected to  
great discomfort and inconvenience, and  
women especially had great difficulty in  
reaching their homes. The men struck  
for an increase of fifty per cent in their  
wages and for certain other demands.  
They went back to their work as sud-

denly as they left it, because the Com-  
pany agreed to twenty-five per cent in-  
crease and to arbitration of the other  
demands. There was no violence of any  
kind. In this respect the strike is a gain  
over any previous transit strike in the  
city of New York.

There is something mysterious about  
the whole proceeding. The Mayor ac-  
cuses the managers of the transit corpo-  
ration of collusion in the strike in order  
to force the public to support the opera-  
tors' demands for higher fare. The oppo-  
nents of the Mayor, however, accuse him  
of conniving at the strike in order to help  
Tammany Hall in its demand for municip-  
al ownership. In the meantime the  
public is asking why it should be subjected  
to forty-four hours of annoyance, dis-  
comfort, danger, and serious financial  
loss while employers and employees sus-  
pend work for the purpose of discussing  
whether they can arbitrate their differ-  
ences.

A PAINTER; A COMPOSER;  
A SCIENTIST

On the same day there died an Amer-  
ican, an Italian, and a German of interna-  
tional fame.

The American was Ralph Albert Blake-  
lock, seventy-two years old, one of this  
country's most notable artists, but one  
whom early poverty had driven crazy.  
Fortunately, he lived long enough to re-  
gain sanity. But what must have been  
the force of irony as he saw the prices  
now being paid for his pictures? One  
such price, years ago, would have saved  
him from poverty and a clouded mind.  
As a boy he began to paint without  
guidance or instruction or money, using  
cigar-box lids at first. When later he  
struck his pace, artists saw, even if the  
public did not, that here was a man who  
dared to break away from sober fact and  
commonplace objectivity, who dared to  
illuminate his landscapes with his own  
spirit. In the dramatic contrasts between  
his heavy coloring and lighter tracery we  
find the emotional expression of an essen-  
tially poetical painter.

Like Blakelock, so Ruggiero Leon-  
cavallo, who died at the age of sixty-  
one, was for years hard pressed to keep  
from starvation. He, however, escaped  
from it and delighted the world by pro-  
ducing "I Pagliacci," one of the most  
popular operas of our time. He wrote,  
indeed, the music for "I Medici" and  
other operas, but none obtained the  
vogue of "Pagliacci," in which in libretto  
and score alike he gave full play to his  
instinct for theatrical effect. While Leon-  
cavallo was an expert at orchestration,  
he was not a musician of the first order;  
he lacked the higher inspiration.

The German in question was Ernst

Haeckel, eighty-five years old. For very  
many years he was Professor of Zoölogy in  
the University of Jena. There he kept the  
torch of Darwin and Huxley burning,  
but became very much more radical than  
they. To the world Haeckel is best  
known by his book "The Riddle of the  
Universe." It has been translated into  
twenty languages. It seems strange that  
it should come out of the University of  
Jena, once the stronghold of such ideal-  
ists as Schiller and Hegel. But, no matter  
what one's views may be, the book has  
extraordinary interest. Haeckel wrote  
many other scientific works, but in none  
of them did he so successfully pack the  
fruits of his lifelong research in a form  
to appeal to the general reader.

THE LEAGUE OF  
NATIONS DISCUSSION

ON Tuesday, August 12, Senator  
Lodge, Chairman of the Committee  
on Foreign Relations, the leader of the  
Republican majority in the Senate, and  
recognized representative of the oppo-  
nents of the present form of the Cove-  
nant of the League of Nations, made a  
carefully prepared speech on the floor of  
the Senate in which he pointed out what  
he believes to be the dangers to this  
country of adopting that Covenant. It  
may be assumed, we think, that Senator  
Lodge will vote for the ratification of the  
Treaty, including the League plan, pro-  
vided that reservations like those which  
he proposes are adopted. But it is appar-  
ent that he accepts the possibility of res-  
ervations only as a compromise, and that  
if it did not involve the possible failure  
of the Peace Treaty, he would prefer to  
reject completely the League of Nations.  
For he says:

No doubt many excellent and patriotic  
people see a coming fulfillment of noble  
ideals in the words "League for Peace."  
We all respect and share these aspira-  
tions and desires, but some of us see no  
hope but rather defeat for them in this  
murky Covenant.

Mr. Lodge's fundamental objection to  
the League is that it involves a hard and  
fast alliance with European nations and  
that in that respect it is an analogy to  
the Holy Alliance of the early part of  
the last century, which was "so hostile  
and dangerous to human freedom." Mr.  
Lodge quoted Article VI of the Treaty  
of Vienna of March 25, 1815, the treaty  
upon which the Holy Alliance was  
based:

To facilitate and to secure the execu-  
tion of the present Treaty and to consoli-  
date the connections which at the present  
moment so closely unite the four sover-  
eigns for the happiness of the world, the  
high contracting parties have agreed to  
renew their meeting at fixed periods,  
either under the immediate auspices of

the sovereigns themselves or by their respective ministers, for the purpose of consulting upon their common interests and for the consideration of the measures which at each of those periods shall be considered the most salutary for the repose and prosperity of nations and for the maintenance of the peace of Europe.

"Nothing could be more ingenuous or more praiseworthy than the purposes" expressed in this article, says Mr. Lodge. But he adds the indisputable fact that the agreement of these high contracting parties "was destined to grow into what has been known, and we might add cursed, throughout history as the Holy Alliance." The implication is that the League of Nations as now proposed might grow into a similar curse to mankind. However, Mr. Lodge believes that this danger might possibly be averted by five reservations:

1. That no decision or action of the League of Nations can take away the Constitutional right of Congress to decide when and where American soldiers shall fight. This reservation refers to Article X of the League Covenant, which provides that all members of the League shall unite to defend a fellow-member against a war of aggression.

2. Article XI of the League Covenant says: "Any war or threat of war, whether immediately affecting any of the members of the League or not, is hereby declared a matter of concern to the whole League." Mr. Lodge would state in a reservation that the United States cannot take any military action under this article without the consent of Congress.

3. The right to interpret and act upon the Monroe Doctrine must clearly be reserved to the United States.

4. A reservation must state that the United States does not consider that the League of Nations has any authority whatever regarding immigration or tariffs so far as they affect the United States.

5. Article I of the League Covenant says that "any member of the League may, after two years' notice of its intention so to do, withdraw from the League, provided that all its international obligations and all its obligations under the Covenant shall have been fulfilled at the time of its withdrawal." Mr. Lodge would state in a reservation that the United States must be the sole judge as to whether, if it should desire to withdraw, its international obligations have been fulfilled.

Mr. Lodge concluded his eloquent address by an appeal for vigorous nationalism, saying:

You may call me selfish, if you will, conservative or reactionary, or use any other harsh adjective you see fit to apply, but an American I was born, an American I have remained all my life. I can

never be anything else but an American, and I must think of the United States first, and when I think of the United States first in an arrangement like this I am thinking of what is best for the world, for if the United States fails the best hopes of mankind fail with it. I have never had but one allegiance—I cannot divide it now. I have loved but one flag, and I cannot share that devotion and give affection to the mongrel banner invented for a league. Internationalism, illustrated by the Bolshevik and by the men to whom all countries are alike provided they can make money out of them, is to me repulsive. National I must remain, and in that way I, like all other Americans, can render the amplest service to the world.

Mr. Lodge's comparison of the proposed League of Nations to the Holy Alliance may be dismissed with very little comment. The Holy Alliance was formed for the express purpose of strengthening and perpetuating the powers of despotic monarchs. The Covenant of the League of Nations is drawn for the express purpose of developing and safeguarding popular rights and popular justice. In the opening of his speech Mr. Lodge intimates that the League of Nations may become a militaristic autocracy. At its close he intimates that it may become an instrument of repulsive and Bolshevik internationalism. These two views are inconsistent. It might conceivably become one or the other, but it certainly cannot become both. This double objection is a little like that which was made at the time of the introduction of railways into England by George Stephenson. The same critics said that steam trains would go so furiously fast that they would endanger the lives of everybody on board, and that they would go so hopelessly slow that they would not get their passengers to their destination.

To Mr. Lodge's proposed reservations we can see no serious objections, for, we think, they are either directly or indirectly included in the provisions of the League itself, with the possible exception of the fifth reservation, in which Mr. Lodge would provide that the United States is to be the sole judge as to whether it has fulfilled its League obligations. We believe, and have previously said, that if the League proves to be so unsuccessful that the United States desires to retire it *will* be the sole judge whatever the rest of the world may say. If Mr. Lodge believes that the five reservations which he proposes can change "this murky Covenant" into an instrument of light which he is willing to indorse and support, we are very glad, and trust that the Senate may come to a speedy decision to follow his suggestions.

We take the occasion again to state our own position:

For many years we have hoped that the nations of the world in the evolution-

ary processes of civilization would, as far as possible, attempt to substitute judicial procedure for war in the settlement of international disputes. The Hague Conventions and the establishment of the Hague Tribunal were a step in this direction, but the step failed because the people at large were not at that time interested in the problem. Owing to the European war the present is the first epoch in world history when the masses of the people have had their real interest in such an undertaking aroused. For this reason we desire to see immediate action. If those who favor the enforcement of international law through judicial procedure do not take advantage of the present public interest, it may be years, even generations, before there will be again the opportunity for concerted action which obtained at the Paris Conference.

We consider Article XIV of the Covenant to be the kernel of the whole plan and that every other article is incidental to it. Article XIV provides for the establishment of an international court. The decrees of a court are not worth anything on paper unless they are backed by the moral and physical force of the people who have erected the court. We regard the other twenty-five articles of the Covenant simply as provisions giving power to Article XIV, the judicial article. If Article XIV is carried successfully, the rest of the Covenant will be a success. If Article XIV in practice proves to be a failure, the whole Covenant will fail. The dangers which Mr. Lodge foresees in the Covenant will fade away if Article XIV is effectively carried out. If Article XIV is not effectively carried out, the League will disintegrate and the dangers which Mr. Lodge anticipates. Whether an international court can be established can be learned only by trying the experiment. We are for trying it.

We are nationalists and are as opposed as Mr. Lodge to promiscuous internationalism, just as we are opposed to an attempt to substitute associations of nations for Brook Farm or the Shaker settlements for communities of separate families. A community can be useful and successful unless the families which compose it are each of them vigorous, intelligent, and true to the instinct of self-preservation. If the families in a community are weak and vapid, the community will be weak and vapid. In a community of nations each nation should seek and maintain the highest development in order that it may contribute its strength and quality to the community. For these reasons we believe that the most vigorous support of nationalism is consistent and harmonious with belief in an association of nations and international law.



## WHAT IS BEST FOR RUSSIA?

THE puzzling problem of the relations and policy of the Allies toward Russia does not clear up at all rapidly. Nothing definite has resulted from the announcement some weeks ago that the Omsk All-Russian Government would receive moral and material support, if not formal recognition. Recent reports state that the Omsk Government and its military leader, Kolchak, are to be financed by a large credit arranged in the countries which fought against Germany, and that the financial interests of the United States would share in this to the extent of \$25,000,000. It is known that General Denikine, who is acting in unison with Kolchak, has been aided by foreign stores and munitions. It may be that this explains why Denikine's campaign has been marked by advances while Kolchak has either stood still or drawn back. Newspaper reports of August 19 indicate that Kolchak is now in very serious straits.

But as to any large, settled policy there is no unity of action or feeling among the Allies and America. Probably at the bottom of the situation is disagreement as to the best outcome for Russia. All agree that the Bolsheviki must fall or be destroyed. But what kind of Russia would result—a vast, centralized nation, federation of countries, or a group of dependent nations? The statesmen of Europe differ as to which result would leave Russia least exposed to German attempts to get influence and power in the Russia of the future. France, it is understood, thinks that a centralized nation (preferably a social democracy) would be best. It therefore is for a strong policy to uphold the strongest anti-Bolshevik government in Russia; and it is the Omsk Government. Great Britain is in doubt; how much so is shown in the fact that lately the London "Express" declared, "We have no business in Russia. The people there must seek out their own salvation;" while the London "Times" says that an active campaign must be carried on by England in Russia, and that, for instance, to withdraw British soldiers from Archangel will forever destroy the chances of sympathetic co-operation in politics or in commerce or in the fellowship of ideals between England and Russia."

And how about an American policy in Russia? Is there such a policy? We have several thousand soldiers in Siberia; and in reply to urgent requests from Congress for information, President Wilson has stated that they were sent to the Czechoslovak forces and "to aid any efforts of the Russians at self-defense." and that they are now kept there

to protect the Americans working under Mr. John F. Stevens to rebuild Russian railways, and generally to help trade and reconstruction conditions in Siberia. This is all very well; but in his long statement the President shows no sign of holding or expounding any views as to a policy for America as regards Russia.

Have we a Russian policy? If so, what is it?

## A SIGNIFICANT PROPHECY

IN 1905 Professor Nathaniel Schmidt, of Cornell University, wrote in a suggestive volume entitled "The Prophet of Nazareth" the following prophetic paragraph:

It is only a matter of time when the kings and emperors of Europe and Asia shall have lost such autocratic powers as still remain to them, and shall have been obliged to surrender their dynastic claims. Far more serious is the question how long the oligarchies of wealth that form the real power behind all governments and exercise a lordship kings might envy shall be able to maintain themselves. But vastly more important than the elimination of irresponsible authority in any form is the temper of the developing democracies. Ill fares society when ruled by mobs. The power wielded by masses of men egged on to deeds of violence and injustice by hatred, selfishness, and thirst for vengeance is never so terrible as when it is used in the name of the whole people. Then the reaction inevitably comes. The horrors of the Napoleonic wars follow the horrors of the French Revolution. A people can successfully manage its own affairs only in proportion as its citizens are enlightened and unselfish, capable of service and eager to render it, regardful of the rights of others and anxious to help the largest number, content with giving directions as to the general policy and willing to leave the details to specially trained and responsible servants, courageous in their protests against wrong and peaceful in their methods of righting it.

The prophecy of Professor Schmidt is already fulfilled—the kings and emperors of Europe and Asia have lost their autocratic power. The warning he uttered is uttered in threatening tones in every land; the autocracy of the mob is proved to be as fatal to the community as the autocracy of kings. And the condition necessary to secure universal welfare and universal peace is pointed out by current events in language more eloquent and not less clear than that of Professor Schmidt: A people eager to render service and regardful of each other's rights and interests.

To secure a just peace this, and more than this, is necessary; the various classes, races, and creeds must understand each other, respect each other's opinions as well as each other's rights, and must be more desirous to persuade than to dictate.

Our political and educational institutions tend to promote mutual understanding. Rich and poor, scholarly and unscholarly, native American and foreign born, meet at the same polls, participate in the same public meetings, and read the same newspaper, or can do so if they will, and their children attend the same schools. The demand that schools teach the English language is founded on the instinctive desire for a mutual understanding.

But there is no such tendency in our industrial institutions. There is nothing in their organization and little in their administration to promote in the owners and their co-workers any mutual understanding of each other's opinions or any real regard for each other's interests. Even in our home industries the maid rarely comprehends the mind of the mistress, and as rarely does the mistress comprehend the mind of the maid. The grievance of the workingman is not merely that his wages are too small or his hours too long. Shorten the hours and increase the wages, and the grievance remains. He has a share in the government of the state; he has a share in the government of the school; but he has no share in the government of the mine and the factory, and he thinks himself entitled to it.

The rule of the majority does not make a democracy. A mob may be as autocratic as a man. Democracy is the rule of the people, a rule in which all have some part and in which not only are the rights of the minority scrupulously regarded but the opinions of the minority are carefully considered. The rule of the oligarchies of wealth is drawing toward its close. But to substitute for it the rule of the worker will not bring either individual liberty or industrial peace. Turn industry upside down, make the proletariat the rulers and the *bourgeoisie* the ruled, and the government would still be a class government and would be no more just, and probably less intelligent, than before. What the world needs and will secure, whatever the cost, is government not by a class but *by* as well as *for* the people, and this in industry and education as well as in the state.

Force may be required at any time and in any community to preserve order, but force alone will never secure either peace or justice. The police can solve neither the race problem nor the industrial problem, nor can an international army solve the international problem. The League of Nations will be a success, whatever defects there may be in the machinery, provided the French, the Italians, the English, the Americans, and the Japanese understand each other, regard each other's interests, and respect each other's opinions. It will be a dis-

astrous failure, however ingenious, however well guarded the Covenant, if the peoples are narrow in their understanding and selfish in their national desires and trust to the Secretariat and the Council to keep the peace.

Here is a work for the minister, the

teacher, and the editor: to interpret the capitalist to the workingman and the workingman to the capitalist, the Negro to the white man and the white man to the Negro, the civilized peoples of the world to America and the Americans to the world peoples. To do this the inter-

preter, be he preacher, teacher, or editor, must be catholic in spirit and non-partisan in purpose, ready to protest against wrong whoever inflicts it, and more eager to interpret and define the rights of man than either the rights of labor or the rights of capital.

## MAKING OVER THE ARMY

### THE PROPOSAL OF THE MILITARY TRAINING CAMPS ASSOCIATION—THE PLAN OF THE WAR DEPARTMENT

**T**WO important plans for the development of the military forces of the United States are now before Congress. The first voices the studied conclusions of the Military Training Camps Association, and the second is a tentative draft of a bill put forward by the War Department itself. It is important that all those who are interested in the establishment of a sound military policy for the United States should study closely these two contrasting proposals.

#### THE PLAN OF THE M. T. C. A.

The Military Training Camps Association, as readers of *The Outlook* know, is that organization which was both father and child of the "Plattsburg Idea." It is no surprise, then, to find that the M. T. C. A. has built its plan for an American military establishment upon universal training as a fundamental basis.

The M. T. C. A. proposes that six months' military or naval training should be given to all the male youth of the country at the age of eighteen or nineteen years. It proposes, furthermore, that young men who are non-English-speaking or illiterate, and therefore unable either to profit fully by military training or to perform the duties of American citizenship, should be given three months' extra training in educational camps preceding the camps devoted to the training of the great body of the Nation's youth.

After passing out of the six months' training camps it is proposed that the graduates be organized territorially (along the lines of the Swiss system) into a Reserve of the United States Army, in which they would remain for a period of about ten years. During the first five years of this service in the Reserve soldiers would be subject to several periods of training, lasting not more than three weeks in any one year, or a total of nine weeks in the five years. Annual reports, annual submission to examination, and, if necessary, medical treatment, would be required during the entire ten years of service in the Reserve. It is proposed, further, that until the full development of this plan has been reached the Reserve be officered by the veteran officers and non-commissioned officers who served in the war.

It is recognized that such a Reserve as it is proposed to establish would require a large body of technically trained officers and men. All officers, non-commissioned

officers, and enlisted specialists are to be chosen from the ranks after additional and progressive training to qualify them for the successive steps of promotion.

The plan of the M. T. C. A. leaves the Regular Army at its present authorized permanent peace strength—some 217,000 men and 12,000 officers. Provision is made for a larger temporary professional force if it shall be found necessary. The importance of the Regular Army being composed of a relatively large percentage of technically trained specialists of both officers and enlisted men is emphasized.

As to the National Guard, it is proposed that it be restored to its function as understood before the enactment of the National Defense Act, and that the National Guard should henceforth be relied upon only to "execute the laws of the Union, suppress insurrections, or repel invasion," as provided in the Constitution of the United States. In order to enable the Guard to function under this proposal, it is suggested that men be permitted to enlist for a term of three years in the Guard (after having had six months' training) in lieu of further service in the Reserve.

It appears that the plan proposed by the Military Training Camps Association is, in general, sound in principle and intelligently developed as to detail. It looks forward to something more than mere military training for all the male youth of the country and it recognizes the fact that the citizens of the United States must no longer depend upon a Regular Army for the chief element of their military defense.

#### THE PLAN OF THE WAR DEPARTMENT

The plan which the War Department has submitted to the Committee on Military Affairs of the United States Senate is, as Secretary Baker states, subject to further revision by the War Department itself. It has not been submitted to General Pershing, and the opinion of General Pershing and his associates abroad, as Secretary Baker says, "would be necessary before a final draft could be said to represent the full opinion of the Army." In his letter of transmission to Congress Secretary Baker summarized the bill in the following words:

The bill as inclosed provides a peacetime establishment of 510,000 men and in effect makes permanent the or-

ganization which has developed in the War Department, except that it abolishes the Chemical Warfare Service and the Inspector-General's Department. . . .

The bill as drawn makes the Selective Service Act as amended a part of our permanent legislation. The importance of a recognition of this system as a means of getting men in time of war is obvious. Our experience has demonstrated the efficiency of the act under which we operated in the present war, and if it is made a part of our permanent legislation its readiness in time of emergency will increase its effectiveness.

The bill recognizes the principle of promotion by selection as essential to efficiency in the Army. The present situation is that non-commissioned officers are made and promoted by selection, as are also officers above the grade of colonel. The test of war showed that promotion by seniority was inapplicable, and it had to be abandoned. So far as I know, not a single voice was raised during this recent emergency in favor of any other plan than the rigid and unsparing application of the tests of merit and fitness for promotion. . . .

The bill as drawn provides for a system of universal training for a very brief period applicable to all male citizens of the United States in their twentieth year, with suitable provisions for exemptions and deferments. It does not, however, provide for any reserve obligation, since that is unnecessary with a system of universal service in time of emergency. The period suggested for training is brief, but not too brief, it is believed, to secure a careful stock-taking of the health and physical condition of the young manhood of the Nation and the institution of such remedial measures as may be practicable, nor too brief to initiate the habits of orderliness, co-ordination, and self-care which proved so valuable in the recent training of men preparing for active military service. Nor is this period believed to be too brief to entail great advantage to the country should any future emergency require it to call for service.

The bill provides for the Reserve Officers' Corps and the Reserve Officers' Training Corps, and under it it is proposed to give the Army the best academic education and the most thorough vocational training we can provide. The country has never faced so great an opportunity to attach to its service men trained in the school of experience. We now have many trained officers, not merely those who have been brought in through Regular Army channels but the splendid body of officers from the

National Guard and from the officers' training camps and schools who have learned under actual war conditions the business of the soldier. There are available to us great groups of men qualified to exercise command and perform the staff duties which are of permanent importance and most difficult to organize.

It will be observed that the bill suggests no change in existing law with regard to the organization of the National Guard and its relation to the Regular Army. It is assumed that the National Defense Act Federalizing the Guard will be retained in force, and that if any readjustment of its relation to the Regular Army is desired it will be suggested in the hearings.

It appears, then, that the War Department expects to place its main reli-

ance in the future, as in the past, upon a Regular Army. A Regular Army of half a million men is very much larger than the United States needs in times of peace, and likewise wholly inadequate in time of war. Furthermore, there exists very grave doubt whether it is even possible to raise by voluntary enlistment a regular establishment of this size. Previous to the war the United States found it difficult to keep its small Regular Army of that period enlisted to its full authorized strength.

It is obvious that the War Department bill provides no proper citizen training. Three months' training is enough to irritate those who do not believe in military training, but not enough to make the training they are forced to undergo of any permanent value. Three months is

inadequate, both from the social and the military view-point.

A third defect in the bill prepared by the War Department is to be found in its failure to organize territorially the men to be trained under its provisions. Moreover, the bill provides no adequate machinery for training Reserve officers and non-commissioned officers. Reserve officers cannot be trained theoretically; they must be trained with troops. The training of Reserve officers should go hand in hand with the universal training of the private soldier. The responsibility for this training should not be left entirely in the hands of the Regular Army, for under such a system there is little chance to build up a well-trained commissioned and non-commissioned Reserve.

## KENTUCKY MOUNTAIN RHYMES

BY ANN COBB

OF THE SETTLEMENT SCHOOL, HINDMAN, KNOTT COUNTY, KENTUCKY

### UNDER THE SYCAMORE TREE

Under the pided sycamore tree,  
While the sun-ball's drapping slow,  
I sit, with my turkey-feather fan  
A-waving to and fro,  
And my reecollection wandering back  
To the days of long ago.

Days like the little sycamore balls  
That all of a favorance be,  
Weaving and baking, turn about,  
Jest as hit suited me—  
(Maid and mother and granny too  
I've fared amazing free);

Days like the gnurly sycamore trunk,  
Weather-bitten and torn—  
The day when they battled at Middle Forks  
And slaughtered my eldest born,  
And yesternoon, when the word from France  
Gave us a man to mourn.

Days that are evil and days that are good  
The Lord God doth decree,  
But the thought of the days that will foller on  
Is what makes cheer for me,  
The thought of the hosts of my blood that shall sit  
Under the sycamore tree.

### THE GOURD HORN

Nowadays folks can't blow that horn,  
Blow and they puff, puff and they blow,  
And swar the dad-busted thing won't go.  
Gee-oh, I've blowed hit sence I was born.

When I was a chunk of a lad with a hoe,  
Working the crap and shirking the crap,  
The sun-ball a-seorching me ready to drap,  
Gee-oh, I longed for that horn to blow!

Little ole Maw could make hit sing,  
Sing of the corn pone and vinegar pie,  
And the bed where a pompered boy could lie.  
Gee-oh, hit's long-ago days that cling!

### UP CARR CREEK

The ways of the world are a-coming—up Cyarr!  
Biled shirts and neckties,  
Powder-pots and veils,  
Pizen fotched-on liquor,  
Doctor-pills, and ails—  
Hit's a sight, all the brash that's a-coming—up Cyarr!

The ways of the mountains are passing—up Cyarr!  
Moonshine stills and manhood,  
Gear to weave and spin,  
Good old Reg'lar Baptists  
Preaching hell for sin.  
Far'well to the old ways a-passing—up Cyarr!

The ways of the world will be holding—up Cyarr!  
Sorry ways, the old ways,  
They've a call to go.  
Only, when you're grave-bound,  
Changing's allus slow.  
Old folks will bide by the old ways—up Cyarr.

# SPECIAL CORRESPONDENCE FROM FOREIGN LANDS

## THE BALKANS—GERMANY—ENGLAND

### I—THE RED CROSS REBUILDING THE BALKANS

BY GREGORY MASON

STAFF CORRESPONDENT OF THE OUTLOOK

IN Serbia thousands of people are wearing as their principal garment, for both day and night, pajamas supplied by the American Red Cross. If it were not for the American Red Cross, some of them would have nothing to wear and nothing to eat.

In parts of the Balkans there is probably more destitution than anywhere else in Europe, not excepting Poland. Most of Europe has had four years of war. The Balkans have had seven. Populations have decreased, houses, crops, and machines have been wantonly destroyed or left to rot.

After these seven years of destruction the people are beginning to try to rebuild. They are beginning feebly, but they are beginning. For one who is tired of war it is a pleasure to watch this attempt to rebuild. And to an American it is a pleasure to see how much his country is doing to help that reconstruction.

Americans in Europe nowadays are getting letters from friends at home saying, "Why don't you come home? The war is over." But the war is not over; the most important work is yet to be done. What would you think of a victorious army which left the field of battle after the enemy had all surrendered without picking up and caring for its wounded? The Allies have beaten the German army, but if that was all they were fighting to do their victory would be inconsequential. It remains to rebuild Europe and to make it better than it ever was before.

No part of Europe needs rebuilding so much as the Balkans. It was the conflict between Slav and Teuton in this region which was the primary cause of this war. There can never be a stable peace in Europe while the Balkans remain turbulent, as they have been during the past century. So it is to the interest not only of Europeans, but it is to the interest as well of all Americans who want to avoid the necessity of another Château Thierry that the Balkans be stabilized.

The foregoing is by way of calling attention to the fact that America is doing more than helping to feed the Balkans. She is putting new heart into them and new backbone. It happens to be mainly the Red Cross through which this is being done, but it is no less America in a national sense which will get, and will deserve to get, the credit. Millions of American people support the Red Cross, most of them poor people.

Every general knows that when you destroy the morale of the civilians behind an army, you have beaten the army. The morale of all the Balkan peoples is very low. Before the Balkans can be rebuilt on a sounder political and social basis the mo-

rale of their inhabitants must be restored. The first thing to do is to see that these people get food and clothing. To this end the American Red Cross created and sent out its Balkan Commission. The head of this Commission, with the title of Commissioner to the Balkan States, is Lieutenant-Colonel Henry W. Anderson, who commanded the Commission which the Red Cross sent to Rumania a year ago. So difficult and varied is the work before the Balkan Commission that it has been subdivided geographically into five parts. There has been a Commission in Rumania under the direction of Lieutenant-Colonel H. Gideon Wells, a Commission to Greece under Lieutenant-Colonel Edward Capps, and one to Serbia under Lieutenant-Colonel Thomas W. Farnam. The unit to Montenegro has been commanded by Major E. G. Dexter, while Major Robert Dennison has been at the head of the unit to Albania. But all these groups are integral parts of the Balkan Commission and are under the supreme control of Colonel Anderson. (By the way, there is no duplication of effort between the Red Cross and the Hoover Food Administration. Mr. Hoover's men are sending only flour, bread, and fats into the Balkans, and wherever the Red Cross meets them it makes its efforts supplementary to theirs.)

With most normal lines of communication broken down it is hard to get accurate information about conditions in the states between Austria and Turkey. The Red Cross relies mainly on the reports of its own investigators whom it sends ahead into the fields it selects. Montenegro has been enjoying a free-for-all fight, and this civil war must end before real reconstruction can be begun. Rumania is in a very bad condition. She has lost ten per cent of her population by the war. Caught between Bulgaria and Austria-Hungary, Rumania is in danger of being inundated from each side by Bolshevism as it was invaded before by hostile soldiers. It is of the greatest importance to the Allies that Rumania be kept free from this tide of Bolshevism.

But when one speaks of the Balkans probably most Americans think first of Serbia. And probably Serbia has suffered more by the war than any of her neighbors. The war has decreased the population of Serbia by one-fifth—that is, by one million people—but, considering the rate at which the population of Serbia was formerly increasing, it is a conservative estimate that Serbia now has 1,340,000 people less than she would have had if there had not been the war.

The epidemic of typhus carried away 150,000 Serbians, and Spanish influenza

accounted for 60,000. Typhoid, tuberculosis, pneumonia, scarlet fever, diphtheria, dysentery, and other diseases have cut deep into the population since it was demoralized by war. Doctors and nurses are probably the first need of Serbia.

Not only has Serbia lost people, she has been robbed of them. The Austro-Germans and the Bulgarians deported Serbians in great numbers, as Belgians were deported into Germany. The official estimate is that eighty thousand Serbs were carried into Bulgaria and about one hundred and sixty thousand into Austria and Germany.

On the whole, Serbia is not starving, and yet there is not a little starvation in Serbia; and the fact that an American can go to a restaurant in Belgrade and get a good meal is no proof of the contrary. There is starvation in Serbia both because of the high prices of food and because of the difficulty of distributing it.

Children are suffering especially. A member of the Red Cross told me the following pathetic incident: He was stopped in a Serbian town by a man who was leading his little daughter by the hand. The man asked the American where he could get food for the child and for himself, and while the American was telling him the child fainted and within a few minutes was dead. That was plain starvation.

In the main, Greece has suffered less than Serbia, but in parts of Macedonia there is as much destitution as in the worst parts of Serbia and Montenegro. The Greek Government estimates that more than forty thousand persons died by starvation in Grecian Macedonia during the Bulgarian occupation. In that area there has been a good deal of devastation, although it was caused less by military operations than by wanton vandalism when the enemy retreated. Many houses were destroyed by the enemy in order that he might use their timbers for fuel. The Greeks who have suffered most are the more than one hundred thousand who were forcibly deported to Bulgaria. Many of these people are still in a deplorable condition.

So much for a brief picture of conditions of human suffering in the Balkans. Now for a description of the manner in which the Red Cross has applied itself to alleviate this suffering. It has been a cardinal principle with the Balkan Commission of the Red Cross to remember that in this crisis its work is essentially of an emergency nature. At the same time it has aimed at something more than temporary relief, for it has aimed to help these people help themselves, so that they



will never find themselves in their present predicament again. Another fundamental principle of the Red Cross is to keep entirely out of Balkan politics.

Within these general principles there are no limitations to what the American Red Cross has been doing for the people of the Balkans. It has been feeding them, clothing them, giving them seed, and in some places actually planting their crop for them. It has sent a Greek physician and several assistants throughout the Greek islands to teach the poor people there a few elementary principles of child welfare. At Athens it has put into operation an artificial-limb factory, and it is training Greeks for this work so that eventually the factory will be entirely Greek in ownership, management, and operation. That is characteristic of the purpose and scope of the Red Cross in the Balkans. The Balkan Commission is now finishing up its work, and it hopes it has done more than carried the Balkan people through one of the hardest winters in their history; it hopes it has helped them to be able hereafter to feed, clothe, and care for themselves in sanitation, in agriculture, and in industry.

At the present time there are Red Cross supplies in almost every Balkan port of any importance. Ships are carrying bread and cloth up the Danube into Rumania. Trains and automobiles and mules are carrying flour and ovens, linen and sewing-machines, into Serbia. The first Red Cross train to supply Belgrade left Trieste on January 23 and arrived at Semlin, across the river from Belgrade, on January 27. There were thirty-one cars in the train and they were guarded by Serbian soldiers under the direction of the Red Cross. An inventory of the cargo reads like a list of the household effects of the Swiss Family Robinson.

From each main center in the Balkans the Red Cross has established distributing stations. Bucharest has been the main center for Rumania, Belgrade for northern

Serbia, Salonika for southern Serbia, Cattaro for Montenegro, and Athens for Greece. Wherever the Balkan Commission has gone it has tried to make its work supplementary to what the local governments were doing, and it has sought the assistance of local people of all classes. It has also been very careful to send in supplies suited to the peculiar needs of each particular locality. In Albania, for example, the peasants do not wear the conventional civilized shoe. Accordingly, instead of sending such shoes into Albania the Red Cross sent in great quantities of leather and thread and called a convention of the Albanian shoemakers.

Although the Red Cross is avoiding being in any way entangled in Balkan politics, the greatest effect of its work is political in the deeper sense of that word—that is, it is social. The Red Cross is the first institution which ever gave the Balkans something for nothing. For the first time in their lives the Balkan people are in contact with an unselfish effort. That effort is American. To the Balkan people, as Major William B. Thompson, Chief of the Division of Civil Relief, says, “unconsciously the Red Cross represents the great Republic across the Atlantic.” In the minds of these people, therefore, the Red Cross stands for an idea which is opposed to the mediæval and autocratic theories of government which have long flourished among them. On the other hand, unconsciously the Red Cross is a force against Bolshevism. When I spoke to him of this, Colonel Anderson, the head of the Balkan Commission, said:

“Yes, if every one had enough to eat there would be no Bolshevism. In sending food and clothing through the Red Cross to the Balkans the American people are helping real democracy in those countries. They are also building a great reservoir of gratitude. Unselfishness breeds unselfishness. These people have never been able to trust any one. When-

ever an outside country has concerned itself with Balkan affairs, it has been for selfish purposes. Russians have gone into Rumania ten times, and each time have wanted to annex Rumanian territory. It is hard for these people to believe that in coming to them the American Red Cross has no ulterior purpose.

“We are trying to make them understand. We are trying to give them a new idea, a conception of something more than self-interest. If they get that, the Balkans may cease to be the danger-point in Europe.

“If Europe is left shattered, has the war been worth while? The most important part of the war is the reconstruction which must come now after the actual fighting is finished. It is our interest in that which has brought my colleagues and myself—the men and women of the American Red Cross—to the Balkans. We would not have come just to feed people, commendable as that purpose alone would be. We came because we want to see the world left better as a result of the war. Nowhere in Europe is there more need for social reconstruction than in the Balkans, and nowhere in the world will such solid reconstruction do more to make it possible for the world to live permanently at peace with itself. We came to the Balkans to do more than distribute flour and flannel. To the best of our ability, whatever it may be, we want to help these people help themselves. We want to help them lay the foundations for a better civilization.”

The Red Cross is supported by the voluntary contributions of forty million Americans. Could any man or woman ask that a small part of his contribution be devoted to a better cause than helping to “lay the foundations for a better civilization” among a group of little nations whose jealousies and conflicting ambitions have long been a menace to the peace of the world?

Constantinople, July 12, 1919.

## II—THE AMERICAN FORCES IN GERMANY

STAFF CORRESPONDENCE BY ELBERT F. BALDWIN

THE Rhinelanders seem to have been quite satisfied with the American temporary occupation of the Coblenz area.

In the first place, they have thought that *we*, in particular, would not stay long.

Second, they like us, anyway, better than they do the British to the north or the French to the south, and a fundamental reason for this is that our dough-boys have been friendlier with their children than is the Tommy or the *poilu*. Everywhere you will see our boys throwing ball with an admiring crowd of *Kinder* watching.

Third, we have brought more money into the area than have the British or the French into theirs.

Fourth, we have actually looked out for their labor conditions. Last January, so Colonel Williams told me, there were

over four thousand Germans out of work in the area. By April 1 more than fifty thousand Boche soldiers returned to the area, and an official statement for April 7 showed but 485 unemployed. We have thus been helping Germany to pay her indemnity.

Lastly, the Rhinelanders wish that we might stay till the crack o' doom, if only we would continue to protect them from the Bolshevik. Rhinelanders need to go no farther than right around the corner in Frankfort to see what Bolshevism means.

So much for the German attitude. As to the American forces in Germany (there are still thousands of men there and must be), our boys feel that they have been detained too long. One of them showed me this doggerel:

“Darling, I am coming back—  
Silver threads among the black.

Now that peace in Europe nears,  
I'll be home in seven years.  
I'll drop in on you some night  
With my whiskers long and white.  
Yes, the war is over, dear,  
And we're going home, I hear,  
Home again—with you once more—  
Say, by 1924.”

Three things have made the men chafe at their detention.

The first was because they—veterans, those who had seen the longest and severest fighting—were kept in Germany, while many youths with but a few months' service, and that not in the front, had been sent back home and hailed as heroes—and veterans! It was not fair, the real veterans protested.

Again, despite daily drills, our boys were getting soft. “War kept us hard as

nails," one of them said to me. "Why, just a little hike would knock out some of us now."

But chiefly the men chafed at a detention which did not permit them to associate more naturally with the people. They specially liked the *Fräuleins*.

Certainly, the Rhinelander seems a different being from the hard, metallic, more brutal Junker Boche.

The Rhinelander appeals, in the first place, by not apparently asking such high prices as the French did for the supplies our men buy. I talked with many officers and doughboys about this, and in every case they called the French "frogs" and "skinflints." The Frenchman has to charge every one dear. France is practically bankrupt. She awaits with vital solicitude the initial payment of German indemnity.

If the Rhinelander's first appeal was to the doughboy's pocketbook, his second appeal was, curious as it may appear, because of the greater cleanliness of his beds and houses and towns over those of the French. And why not? Why should there not be superior cleanliness in a country which has not been made filthy by four and a half years of war? The doughboy, suffering from much mud and many "cooties," appreciated this.

The Rhinelander's third and subtlest appeal lay in many little attentions in the houses where our men were billeted. They found their shoes shined, their clothes brushed, their linen washed, without charge. Then there is the access to hard cash. The other day a lad who came on a three-day leave to Paris said: "What do you think, Mister? Why, when Dutchy where I'm billeted heard I was going to Paris on leave, what'd he do, by gad, but whip out a twenty-mark shine, and says he to me, says he, 'Bitty'—that means 'Please take it.' He didn't mean to lend it. He just *ger* it. Catch any frog doin' that!" "But don't they lend you money, too?" I inquired.

He replied, "Of course. Every feller's borrowed off 'm."

How much of all this is propaganda, how much is genuine goodness?

The Y helped to reconcile the men to their detention. Yet one would bear time and time again, "The Y's no good. Give me 'Sally'" (the Salvation Army as contrasted with the Y. M. C. A.). These critics remembered "Sally's" doughnuts in the trenches and her pluck in getting them there. For the moment they forgot the immensely greater Y work behind the trenches and what it meant too in making the holding of the trench possible, what it had done in building up our men's morale and fighting fiber, because this was done when our men were off duty.

When the officers and men had much more time on their hands, they needed the Y work more than ever to keep them from demoralization—the Y huts and canteens, their temporary homes, and, more, the writing material with which to send letters to their permanent homes; they needed the games to while away the hours, the phonographs and movies and music-hall shows, the boxing bouts, and, above all, the dances, the hot chocolate and cakes.

Some wanted everything else free. One afternoon at Neuenahr I was watching the Y dances and chocolate drinking at the charming casino of that typically German watering-place. In rejoinder to my comment that "The men are having a corking time," one of those in charge remarked: "Yes, they are; but, strange as you may think it, they are the very men who will be cussing the Y when they get back home. They want everything for nothing."

I noted the prevalence and effect of the Y smile. The men got lonely. Along came a Y girl and smiled. The men smiled back. The girl said, "Hello!" In the occupied area Americans did not wait for an introduction to each other. The men said, "Hello!" Then there was an exchange of talk. The men were lonely no longer, and, as they were chivalrous too, the Y girl went her way unembarrassed.

Why, some one had *thought* of them! So I was not surprised to hear a by no means pious-looking person say: "B'goash, when I get home I'm goin' to join the Y. It's the concern to help the other fellow."

And some men actually "got religion." To the question of Dr. Macdonald, the Y's physician, to a group of men, "What's the greatest thing you have got out of the war?" one of them replied, quite simply: "God." And, what is more, there was no snickering by the other men.

The scores of regular religious services and Bible classes in the area were well attended, and every Sunday night in the Coblenz Festhalle, though a Y movie show and a Y boxing bout were going on at the same time, two thousand American men listened to the eloquence of Maitland Alexander, of Pittsburgh, the religious director of the area. The men had a perfect right to leave if they liked. But none left. "After the service was over, the boys would keep me answering questions all night," Dr. Alexander said to me. He was the right man in the right place.

All this was probably not without some slight effect on the Rhinelanders too. True, the Y work is for our own people. But it was right there before German eyes. Thousands of Boche soldiers had returned home. Did *they* have Y huts and canteens behind their trenches? Did they have the benefit of what our Y men and women were doing for our boys behind our trenches? And how about the extent of the Y work in a place like Coblenz? It swamped all the hotels, many apartment-houses, and the great Festhalle, to boot. To the Rhinelander this was an almost miraculous material scope. Yet it may not have been so impressive as in its moral and spiritual appeal—the awakening of the sluggish German to a new vision of unselfish living!

The war has made us believe that force is the only language a Boche understands. But the Rhinelander at least may have been slowly learning another.

Paris, July 15, 1919.

### III—ENGLAND AT PEACE

#### SPECIAL CORRESPONDENCE FROM THE UNIVERSITY OF OXFORD

Our correspondent was called to the British army from Oxford in March, 1917, after eight weeks of undergraduate life. In the autumn of 1918, while Lieutenant of Infantry, he made an extensive tour of the United States as an attaché of the British University Commission, during which journey he contributed to *The Outlook* (issue of January 1, 1919) a delightful paper of impressions entitled "Hands Across the Sea." He has now returned to Oxford to complete his university course.—THE EDITORS.

THE sweets are back again in the shop windows at last—not the dull, pale things which during the war filled, or tried to fill, the sad windows of the confectioners, but bright, solid sweets, bursting with sugar, and bearing the good old English names of bull's eyes, barley sugar, acid drops, and treacle-toffee.

That is an epicurean way of starting an article, perhaps, but those bright-red lollipops that I see before me as I write have a significance which it is not easy to exaggerate, for they imply peace.

Their very size bespeaks prosperity, their very color betokens joy.

And joy is the order of the day now in England. We are not a hysterical people, but we know, I think, how to be happy. England for once is beflagged; the tragic little flags which during the war one could see in every street as a symbol of a lost son have gone, and the Union Jack is everywhere. Peace Night in London was an orgy of flags. But one could not but be struck by the difference between the American and the British ways of celebrating. I was in Chicago on Armi-

stice Night, traveling with the British Universities Mission. Perhaps the plain statement of the fact is enough to an American, but as an Englishman one was simply swept off one's feet by a hurricane of noise and jubilation that seemed to shake the city to its young feet. In London, on Peace Night, what a difference! The difference between a game of baseball, where the spectators seem in almost as much danger as the victims of an air raid, and a game of cricket, where hardly a sound is heard except the monotonous meeting of bat and ball. How-

ever, we were certainly excited, and the first impulse of London was to join its shouts of praise with those of the King. A throng of nearly a hundred thousand gathered round Buckingham Palace. The King appeared on the balcony, followed by Queen Mary, the Prince of Wales, and the rest of the royal family. We sang "God Save the King," "The Star-Spangled Banner" (it is astonishing how familiar this tune is becoming to the British), and the "Marseillaise," and then the King stepped forward, and in a voice that could be distinctly heard by the suddenly silent crowd said, "Peace has been signed, and it has been Peace with Victory. I join you all in thanking God." Chicago itself could not have beaten the cheer that rose then. It was a significant commentary on those who believe that the Crown is losing its hold on the English people.

However, there is no doubt whatever that a wave of democratic feeling that is absolutely new and vigorous is sweeping over the country. Take, for example, the universities. The Union Debating Society at Oxford is probably more representative of the opinions of the University—that is, the opinions of young England—than any other institution. Gladstone, Salisbury, Asquith, the present Lord Chancellor, have all been President of it in their time. At this Society, by large majorities, during the course of last term we acclaimed Sinn Fein, we demanded self-government for India, we called for the abolition of hereditary titles (except of course the Crown), we "deplored any departure from the principles of President Wilson in the settlement of peace." A significant record when we remember that the majority of these eager young men who so violently call for freedom and equality have been fighting for five years. It shows that they can fight in peace as well as in war.

And among the audience of voters were some of your countrymen, for the streets of Oxford are now filled with the severe but smart uniform of the American Expeditionary Force. "We are getting to love them, these Americans," said an English girl to me; "they always say what they mean." Apparently they do, for she was married to one a few days later. Yes, Oxford has a decidedly New World flavor about it just now. My window looks out upon the Sheldonian Theater, the beautiful old round building which sheltered Charles I and his illegal Parliaments during the Civil War in 1645, and last week I watched the granting of degrees to some of the most distinguished men that Oxford has ever welcomed. It was a motley procession—first the Chancellor in his brightly colored robes, then a group of dons, and then Joffre, Pershing, Haig, and the First Sea Lord, followed by others hardly less distinguished. The velvet cap and long black gown looked strange clinging to the khaki of the American General, and as he walked slowly down the broad old street which has seen martyrs burned at the stake and has echoed to the sounds of

the Cavaliers as they rode out to fight and die for the cause of their King against Cromwell and the yeomen of England, he must have been, I think, a little impressed, for he was a symbol in that greatest of all political or international ideals—an English-speaking fellowship.

And it is this which is really the main theme of this article. As I write, and look from my window on to the gray old walls of that greatest of all university libraries, the Bodleian, a troop of American soldiers come out of one of the colleges across the quadrangle and go slowly through the old arches out of sight. I hope they were not feeling homesick. I do not think they were. After all, is not all England jazzing? Can we not all speak your slang? London, too, can show, apart from three American comedies on its stage, John Drinkwater's play, "Abraham Lincoln"—perhaps the most successful serious play since the war.

It is everywhere, this feeling, from the new ice-cream shops that are springing up like little white islands in the darkness of Cheapside and the Strand to the new Anglo-American Club at Oxford. And the University again, I suppose, furnishes the most significant example, for here is a place where we can see the American's point of view—a large and ever-increasing club where we can read *The Outlook*, and "Life," and the Philadelphia "Public Ledger," and all the rest of them. It is a refreshing and an inspiring experience, and one that is sorely needed. Peace has brought England a crop of new papers, one of the most significant of which, in view of the democratic spirit which I have indicated, is the "Daily Herald," a paper with a large and increasing circulation devoted entirely to the interests of labor. Labor papers are becoming more and more influential with the growth of the Labor party, which bids fair to swamp all other parties over here at present, and the most interesting political speculations are being raised as to whether Mr. Lloyd George is definitely about to ally himself with the Labor party. It would appear distinctly probable.

But, apart from serious papers, Captain Bruce Bairnsfather, creator of Old Bill and "The Better 'Ole," has decorated London with posters for a new paper called "Fragments," edited by himself, in which his unique sense of humor will have full play. The war has given us many disagreeable things, but we may count the creation of Old Bill, whose popularity in America is almost as great as in England, among the good things which the war has produced, and it is a joy to think that this man, who has made England laugh in the darkest hours, will continue his jests week by week, and will laugh us back to peace.

Yes, we are laughing, and we are dancing—dancing from morning to night. "Ah! *jamais les amants ne sont las de jaser*," said Molière, and, just as it is safe to say that "Lovers never weary of gayety," so it is probably also safe to say that before men sang, before they

painted their crudely beautiful pictures on the walls of the cave, before they carved their rough images from the rock, they danced. The first impulse we have when we hear wonderful music or when we see wonderful things is to express ourselves in rhythm. And so, under the stress of a great emotion, we are dancing once more. Blood has stopped flowing, the skies are clear again, London dances. This dancing mania is a psychological phenomenon which is universal after war. We saw it in the crowds of *sansculottes* who reveled in the Champ de Mars in the French Revolution, in Paris again after the Franco-Prussian War, in Vienna when the Allies were dealing the final blows to the crazy Empire of the Hapsburgs. But we are dancing for joy, and it is worthy of note that we are dancing, not the Viennese waltz, but the jazz. "The Blue Danube" has dried up forever, and "K-K-K-Katy" wanders triumphant along its banks.

And what of the future? Will England, when she has settled down once more to peace, when the swords have indeed been beaten into plowshares, will she regain her former prosperity and contribute to the advancement of civilization in as great a degree in the future as she has done in the past? There seems little reason to doubt it. That we have grim times to face we cannot deny. Economic complications are already thick upon us. Coal, which has suddenly been advanced in price by six shillings a ton, threatens to disorganize our whole industrial system. Cheap labor from Germany and the incredible resourcefulness and patience of the German nation form a factor in the world of commerce whose importance it would be difficult to overestimate. We are wavering between our cherished free trade and a system of Imperial preference. We shall not waver long. Free trade has left England in an infinitely superior economic position to any other of the European Allies after the war, and it is because the Empire has no need of such slight artificial bonds as Imperial preference that free trade will stay, for the Empire stands firm.

That Empire will soon no longer see in its center the throngs of American soldiers whom we have almost come to regard as part of ourselves. As I write, on Peace Day, General Pershing is even now marching through London at the head of the armies of the Allies. It is for the last time. Soon they will have gone. They came over in ships that were glaringly camouflaged in scarlet, yellow, and blue to outwit an arrogant enemy. They came over to strange lands, to face death and to find life. They will go back in ships that are brightly painted once more, with the cheers of London ringing in their ears. But if they take away from our little country the same love of England that I did of America as I watched the Statue of Liberty fade slowly away on the dim horizon, we will be well content.

BEVERLEY NICHOLS.

Balliol College, Oxford, July 24, 1919.

# SPRUCE UP!

## WHAT A SOLDIER DID FOR HIS HOME TOWN

BY ELIZABETH RENEHAN

THE day that Larry Gill enlisted in the Army of the United States—May 28, 1917, to be exact—the last thing he thought about was his home. It occurred to him to be a little sorry for his mother's possible loneliness and a little glad because of his father's certain pride, but beyond these things he didn't dwell on the matter. Larry was hardly an introspective youth.

It wasn't until he'd been in camp a week and had got so used to his khaki that he no longer felt conspicuous in it that he gave his first definite conscious thought to the place he'd called home all his life. Half a dozen rookies were discussing a companion who was reported to be phenomenally rich.

"Hear he's got a half-million-dollar house at Newport and a regular palace on Fifth Avenue," somebody vouchsafed.

"Maybe that's not the way to do it!" commented a second.

But Larry said nothing. This discussing of another man's manner of living had made him think of his own, and for upwards of two minutes Larry Gill, of Iowa, gave his undivided attention to recalling a "homey" little house, white-painted, green-shuttered, immaculate, in the center of a half-acre of smooth lawn with the dazzlingly white picket fence inclosing it. Larry had no doubts about the "dazzling whiteness"—since the tender age of ten it had been his especial job to produce that virgin hue each spring. It was white, all right.

Whereupon it struck Larry that he'd rather like to be at it again—whitewash pall and all.

"Oh, well," he reflected, with naïve American modesty, "Fritz can't last much longer, now we're in. Dare say I'll be back on the old job this time next year."

After that it got to be a sort of habit to picture the snug little house in Iowa. When he went to movies in the recreation huts, he found himself comparing houses with what he mentally termed "our place."

Going over on the transport he was amazed at the amount of his thoughts the little white house occupied. Somehow, he usually fell asleep thinking of it, and on the two occasions when submarines had been sighted a very clear picture of "our place" had flashed before his eyes. Sentimental? Not he—a fellow just naturally has to think about his home when he's away from it, doesn't he? Well, then!

They were going "over the top" for the first time.

After months of training and expectation they were fighting men. It was the zero hour. Everybody was tense. Everybody tried valiantly not to look the part. As they waited for the whistle blast that would send them scrambling up and out into No Man's Land toward the Boche lines every man Jack did his utmost to as-

sume a "this-is-my-regular-job" manner. Larry prided himself that he was getting away with it fairly well when somebody—a scrubby little chap from North Carolina who had got married the day before he sailed—whispered in a slow drawl:

"Wondah if my wife's thinkin' about me? I reckon she's asleep at this ungodly hour."

Larry very much wanted to step on the North Carolinian. Just when you're trying to keep steady to have a chap go and get your ideas all muddled up that way! Because instantly there came to him the vision of a white house in the middle of a green lawn, with green shutters on the lower floor all closed and fastened—his father always attended to that every night the last thing. Presently his mother would come down after the sun got up and put on the coffee-pot and fry some of the fresh eggs she had gathered the night before—Larry had always gathered them when he was at home.

He could smell the coffee, could see the bright "tapestry paper" and flowered chintz curtains of the dining-room, where presently his father would enter just as his mother was bringing in the bacon and eggs and her own superior brand of yeast-powder biscuits.

Gee, this was a beastly hole! When would he get back to that—

The thin, sharp blast of a whistle pierced the quiet and Larry never finished the speculation. Days afterwards they told him about the great advance that had been made and the number of prisoners taken. It was three months before he got out of hospital. Larry thought about a great many things during those months; quite surprising things that had never before intruded themselves upon his consciousness.

"A penny for your thoughts," a busy nurse paused long enough to throw at him once when she noticed the thoughtful, far-away look in the boy's eyes.

Larry laughed sheepishly.

"I don't exactly know," he said, self-consciously. "A fellow thinks about such an awful lot when he can't do anything else. Guess I just lie here and sort of picture the things around home as much as anything else."

"Keep it up," she said over her shoulder as she hurried down between the long rows of cots. "It'll help a lot. It's one of the things that keeps you going, you know—remembering that you've got a home in the States to go back to."

When finally he was back in the trenches again the home picture came to him stronger than ever. Somehow Larry couldn't lose it. That girl in the hospital had been right; remembering was one of the things that kept a fellow going—remembering every little detail that you had been familiar with forever, without knowing that you noticed it until you got

away and looked back. Gee, wouldn't there be a "whooping-up" time [the day a certain member of the A. E. F. hit a certain small town in the northern part of Iowa!]

After the armistice there was no checking Larry's imagination. Home was a certainty now. Not that Larry had a grouch on France.

"I've got no kick," was the way he summed up his overseas experience.

Still, America was America, and home was about the best little thing on the map these days.

Coming back on the transport there were all kinds of time to figure exactly how he'd find everything. If there was an early spring, the trees would just be budding; perhaps the peach trees in front of the house would be out. He hoped so—the white walls of the house with the red tin roof and the dark-green of the shutters looked pretty nifty when seen through the soft, feathery blossoms!

After he had got his discharge and had had the little red chevron sewed midway between shoulder and elbow on his left coat sleeve, proclaiming him again a free agent, he had exactly two hours to catch the next west-bound train.

At first it was so good just to be there—just to sit in a decent American car, to see a grinning porter, to watch the whirring blur of young green made by the Jersey fields—that he did not try to think. It was enough to be there; back home in God's country!

But after an hour his keen eye, accustomed to observing strange landscapes and practiced now in quick appraisal, began to pick out distinguishing features here and there. How shabby that house was with the lilac bushes in front! Nice little place, too—pity the people who owned it didn't take a little more interest. One coat of paint would make a different place of it. Catch his father letting a house run down like that!

Then there was the matter of fences. What an uncommon lot of them needed looking after—broken, out of repair, unkempt, they did little credit to the farmers whose land they marked off.

By this time it was beginning to dawn on Larry that things were looking rather down at the heel generally. There was a lack of spruceness that was out of the picture—the typical American picture that he had been carrying around with him for twenty months in a foreign land.

He turned to a middle-aged man sitting opposite.

"Do I imagine it," he asked, "or do all the barns around here need painting?"

The man grinned.

"Doesn't take imagination to think a place like that wants paint," he answered, pointing to a group of outbuildings—barn, granary, chicken-house, wagonshed—that they whisked past. "I dare



# CURRENT EVENTS ILLUSTRATED



(C) Western Newspaper Union

## LONDON'S GREAT VICTORY CELEBRATION

American troops are seen marching across Westminster Bridge, approaching the Houses of Parliament, in the recent great procession which signalized the coming of peace



(C) Press Illustrating Service

## POTSDAM'S AUCTION OF THE KAISER'S HORSES

The downfall of Kaiserism is effectively illustrated in this view of the recent sale by auction of the favorite horses of the Imperial stables at Potsdam. The horse shown in the photograph is said to have been one of the Kaiser's favorite saddle horses

VICTORS AND VANQUISHED — SIGNIFICANT SCENES IN ENGLAND AND GERMANY



THE CITY OF  
MONTDIDIER,  
FROM A WIN-  
DOW IN THE  
MAYOR'S  
OFFICE

This building, with  
one exception, is the  
only one left stand-  
ing in the city

ON THE  
RIVER  
MARNE,  
MIDWAY  
BETWEEN  
PARIS AND  
THE SCENE  
OF THE  
GREAT  
BATTLE OF  
THE MARNE



**A SOLDIER'S PICTURES OF WAR AND PEACE IN FRANCE**

These two remarkable photographs were made by Arthur D. Chapman, of New York, late Master Signal Electrician, U. S. Signal Corps

say, young man, a good deal of the map of Europe has been changed since those buildings were painted last. We've been fighting the war over here, you know, too," and he glanced at Larry's overseas equipment.

"Over here?" repeated the returned Larry, mystified.

"Surest thing you know," said the man. "We haven't painted because the Government needed paint and labor for ships. We haven't builded because the Government needed building materials and carpenters and plasterers and plumbers. We've worn our old clothes because wool was needed for uniforms, and we've taken money that we'd ordinarily spend on the upkeep of our property to buy bonds and Thrift Stamps. You bet, we're shabby! It doesn't take you chaps to discover it. We know it."

After that Larry had ample food for thought. It was all clear enough once it had been put up to him, though it wouldn't have occurred to him in exactly that light if his fellow-passenger hadn't started the train of thought.

Of course that was it—shabby! Here he'd been away for upwards of two years, seeing a land laid waste by the devastating hand of war, and it had not occurred to him that another devastating hand, commonly called wear and tear, had been at work in his own country.

Larry was perplexed. It was right that the country should have saved and sacrificed for its Army. It was right that the people at home should have fought in their way to back the men in khaki who fought otherwise. He was proud of the honestly won shabbiness, and yet—well, should a great Nation in the flush of a great victory be shabby?

His reverie was broken in upon by the slowing down of the train and the groaning of brakes. With a start he came to.

He was home.

He jumped to the platform of the familiar station and was greeted with hilarious exclamations and much back-thumping on the part of the station-master. So cordial was that individual and so absorbed was Larry that he did not notice the gaping hole in the floor of the platform until he tripped over it.

"I guess I'll have to see about fixin' that up," the station-master commented. "Couldn't do nothin' before—lumber's been so hard to get an' labor's harder. Y'see, it rotted out from the rain-spout gettin' a leak an' makin' a steady drip on it. I calc'lated to have the spout fixed right off, but, Lord bless you, there wan't a tinner left in town. Then the floor got to rottin' in consequence of the spout leakin'. If somethin' ain't done soon, I don't know what we'll do. Certainly is funny the way one thing leads to another."

When Larry swung into his own street, the shock was not so great as it might have been two days earlier had he suddenly been set down there. The trip from the East and the experience at the station had more or less prepared him.

Just as he had hoped, the peach trees in the front yard were in blossom—soft,

fluffy, delicately pink. The odor of them came to him as he paused to take in the scene. But the house, through them, was not the gleaming white house of other springs. Obviously there had been no painting done since before Larry went away, and the yellowing walls, streaked with the storms of two winters, had a look of almost pathetic dilapidation. The picket fence had certainly not been white-washed since Larry himself had last performed the rites; two of the green shutters on the second floor of the house had blown down, and nobody had put them up again.

It was several hours before Larry caught his breath again. From the moment his "Hello, everybody!" had brought both his parents running to the porch there had been a constant flow of questions and answers, of exclamations and joyous nonsense.

But when supper was over the returned soldier noticed that the usually crisp curtains of the dining-room were anything but up to their old standard. They weren't exactly dirty; dragged was perhaps a better word. Looking through the open door into the parlor beyond, he saw the same neglected hangings there. His mother caught his gaze.

"The spring house-cleaning hasn't amounted to much this year," she said, half apologetically. "It is so hard to get anybody to do anything. All the girls have gone into factories since the war. I can't get anybody to help me, so a great deal is neglected. And that reminds me, Larry, I do wish you'd look up that man who used to do caning. He was drafted after you went away, but he may be back by this time, and as soon as he can come I want to have these dining-room chairs caned. Four out of the six," she went on, picking up one and displaying it to her son's gaze, "have broken through completely, and I haven't been able to get a soul in town to mend 'em. It didn't seem right to spend all that money when the country was at war and needed it for more important things. But I really must have 'em fixed now things are getting normal again."

That was the beginning. The pump-handle was wobbly and the very mischief to use—it had broken in the fall, his father explained, but it had not been replaced.

"Iron was so scarce, account of needing it for ships," the head of the house of Gill vouchsafed, "that your ma and I couldn't get anything that would fit at the hardware store and they told us they didn't expect any more in. So we just mended it up with wire and managed that way, though it's been pretty inconvenient."

When he asked about the shabbiness of the house, he was told that nobody in town had had their houses painted during the war—paint was needed for ships and camouflage, which made the price prohibitive, and painters were scarcer than hens' teeth.

That night Larry lay awake a long time and thought it all out. Just what had he

come back to? He remembered the nights in the trenches and those weary, pain-racked days in hospital when he had lived on the thought of home. He remembered how he had pictured it—in all the fresh spick-and-spanness in which he had left it. Yet he was back, and nothing was as he had left it. Everything looked down and out, run to seed, depressing.

"We certainly don't look like winners," he said, again taking up the train of thought that had first occurred to him on the train. "It was right to put everything we had into the war while it lasted, but I'm hanged if it isn't time somebody got fixing up, now that the war's won. Our next job is to spruce up—that's it, spruce up."

Which soliloquy was the reason why, a week later, Larry Gill made the first speech of his life.

As he had feared, they gave him a "blow-out," just as his mother had written they were doing for all the boys who came back from France. There was a "spread" in the Town Hall to which a score of the most prominent citizens lent the dignity of their presence. Larry's Croix de Guerre with palms was passed round and his arm pumped and his back slapped until he wondered if being caught in a barrage had anything on being caught in the midst of admiring friends. After the banquet a lot more people came and there was a dance under the auspices of the local auxiliary of the Red Cross.

Toward the end of the evening somebody asked for a speech. "Tell us all about it, Larry," was the general request. Whereupon the returned warrior took the bit in his teeth. He stood up on the little platform at the end of the hall where he used to recite his "piece" at school commencements.

"You don't want me to tell you about the fighting," he said, slowly. "There've been a lot of war correspondents that have done that already. I dare say you know more about it than I do. But there is something I would like to say, and I think I can tell you about it in five minutes. Most of you know about the condition already. Perhaps you know more about it than I do, but you've got used to it gradually, while I, coming back suddenly after a long absence, can see it better."

There was a little stir among his hearers; everybody was beginning to wonder what Larry Gill was getting at, anyhow. What did he mean by condition?

"You people who know business methods and business terms," the returned soldier went on, "know that there are three general ways to spend money. A business man spends for construction, for operation, for maintenance. Since the United States went to war there have been billions of dollars spent in construction. Shoving everything else aside, the country has spent money and produced results in a way that has made the World sit up and take notice. We have put all our money, all our energy, all our labor, into construction and operation."



We've worked like a house afire. But in the way of maintenance we have done nothing. What wasn't aimed directly at winning the war we refused to do. And we were right. While the war lasted it was our job to make every resource of the country active for victory.

"Now the war is over, but patriotism isn't. The fighting has stopped and the need for wholesale and unheard-of production is over, but that doesn't mean that our duty to our country is over. On the contrary, in winning the war our duty has been only half done. If we stop here, we are leaving ragged ends, frayed out, that ought to be finished off.

"That finishing off process," the boy in khaki went on, gathering enthusiasm as the interest of his audience grew, "that finishing-off process means keeping on with work. It means maintenance. It means the help of every man Jack of you. Your houses, your public buildings, fences, roads, and civic improvements, have been neglected in order to win the war. Now the war is over, it's just as much your duty to turn to these neglected things and put them on their feet again as it was to save and buy bonds and wear old clothes the last two years. The good old U. S. A. needs one as much as it did the other.

"I didn't know about these things when I landed in New York less than two weeks ago. I had pictured America as I left it. I pictured this town and my home as I left them. A lot of my time over here was spent in thinking about things back here. And then I came back, and found that things weren't the same. Our country hasn't been desecrated and violated and laid waste, like France and Belgium. We have no such reconstruction on face as those nations have. But our country has in some degree gone to seed, as run down at the heel, has become hopelessly shabby.

"We haven't spent a thing on maintenance more than two years, and we are paying the penalty by loss of value in property and the things we own. How are we going to make up?"

There was a moment's silence in the Town Hall and everybody looked at Larry. Perhaps nobody was so surprised as he himself at his sudden oratorical turn. He'd never made a speech before, and certainly nobody had ever accused him of the ability to do so. But now he was holding his audience without effort, and the explanation was that Larry had found out something which he wanted these other people to know, and when a man has anything on his mind that he very much believes and very much wants other people to believe, two things usually follow: first, he finds it surprisingly easy to tell about his belief, and, secondly, he finds it still more surprisingly easy to make other people listen.

Larry went on:

"We can make up for the neglect of the last two years by an after-the-war campaign that'll be just as vigorous and just as far-reaching as were any of the emergency campaigns that took place during

the fighting days. Then it was our patriotic duty to save. Now it is just as much a duty to patriotism to spend. Then you didn't buy new clothes because your Government needed wool for uniforms and money for bonds. Now you should buy new clothes. Your Government's fighting men need jobs, and it is your purchase and the purchase of your next-door neighbors and the purchases of all the millions of individual men and women in the United States that supply those jobs. It is the little dribbles of trade and business that, taken together, make a great stream—the stream of National prosperity.

"If every man and woman here in this hall, and every man and woman throughout this country, would buy and spend as wisely and as carefully as they saved and invested during the war, the country would have a different look inside of three months. If you people could only see that you owe it to your country to 'spruce up' as much as you owed it to her to buy Liberty Bonds, there would be no shabbiness left, and the men who are coming out of the Army would not have to hunt for jobs. Just by seeing the situation and doing your best, each one of you, to meet it, you will do away with anything like a labor problem. If men and women everywhere will start to repair the damages that time and neglect have made in two years, there will be enough immediate work to give every returning soldier something to do—in point of fact, there will be more work than workers.

"A man on the train told me," Larry continued, "that eighty per cent of the discharged soldiers of our Army have gone back to their old jobs, which were kept waiting for them. That means that jobs are needed for twenty per cent. I should say that twenty per cent won't go awfully far if the people begin in earnest to 'spruce up.' In other words, it will be a case of 'first come, first served,' and the men and women who aren't on the job pretty soon will find a scarcity of labor, and that will mean greater deterioration of property for every added month that they are obliged to put off repairs. If you've got a hole in your roof and the rain comes through, it may cost you \$20 to fix it to-day. But if you let it run another month and there is a heavy storm in the meantime, the plaster of the ceiling and the wall-paper will be affected, and that will very likely mean double the amount of money in repairs.

"Some people say materials are expensive now and labor is high, and so they'll wait until these things come down. That sounds all right; but are they counting on the fact that for every week they wait their property is getting that much shabbier and repairs will cost that much more? For instance, if it costs \$300 to fix up your house to-day and you allowed it to go without repairs until next fall, your putting off would very likely add \$100 to the cost of fixing it then. The cost of plumbing and painting, of wall-paper and hardware and the like, would certainly not be decreased \$100 even by falling

prices. Consequently, it's a lot better business to tackle the job here and now before your property runs down any more rather than put the thing off in the uncertain hope that labor and materials may be less expensive in six months or two years or any other time limit you set. The country can't afford to wait. We're winners, and winners we've got to look. And, believe me, we don't look it now."

Well, they made all kinds of a fuss over Larry after that, and everybody predicted that he was a "coming man," and that it was young fellows of his type who made towns "sit up and take notice," and what a fine thing foreign experience had been for the young generation, and so on. They said, in point of fact, all the things that small towns do say about promising young men.

Fortunately for the town, however, its inhabitants didn't take it all out in talk. Then and there, when Larry's speech ended, it was suggested that a "Spruce Up Campaign" be inaugurated and that Larry be made chairman of the Committee on Organization. This the returned hero modestly declined, and the president of the National Bank, a much more suitable incumbent for the office, was duly appointed.

It took about two weeks to get things under way. The whole town was placarded with posters in red, white, and blue ink which read, "SPRUCE UP—LOOK LIKE A WINNER." The two newspapers lent their aid and gave columns to publicity. Shopkeepers made window displays that showed you what you needed to "spruce up" with, the Merchants' Association got down to brass tacks and used all its machinery to further the campaign, and the women's clubs—there were two—united with all the war work organizations and fairly buzzed with activity.

After that it was plain sailing. The town had caught the idea, which was all that was necessary. The particular modest domicile that Larry Gill had dreamed about through training camp, in the trenches, in hospital, and on shipboard was transformed into the object of his vision and made to fit into the picture that he had painted for himself. It looked at last as he had imagined it during his army life—precisely as he left it in the spring of 1917.

Of course it all happened very lately, and for the most part the "sprucing up" in that particular Iowa town is still going on. They are, so to speak, in the throes of a long-neglected spring house-cleaning.

They are pioneers, those people, and they're practicing an exceedingly wholesome sort of patriotism. They're working for prosperity precisely as they worked for victory. Is it likely that any city or town or village or rural settlement in the United States is less interested in the Nation's achievement than is Larry Gill's town? The way they gave their men and their dollars, the way they sacrificed their time and their comforts, would not indicate it. Nor are they apt to be behind Larry's people in "sprucing up."

# THE BOOK TABLE: DEVOTED TO BOOKS AND THEIR MAKERS

## THE NEW ERA IN AMERICAN POETRY<sup>1</sup>

**M**ODERN American verse is acquiring a very respectable collection of critical commentaries. One of the latest and best additions to this growing library is Mr. Louis Untermeyer's "The New Era in American Poetry." Mr. Untermeyer has achieved a volume which is scholarly without being pedantic, and vividly alive without ever sinking into superficial cleverness.

Mr. Untermeyer happens to be very much more partial towards some of the alleged new poetry than is the present reviewer, but he holds no brief for isms and cults. He is catholic in his tastes, recognizing merit in divers schools and searching diligently to understand and interpret the purpose of the authors concerning whom he writes and the standards which they themselves have set for their work. His criticism is honest and frank, frequently instructive, and almost always stimulating.

Mr. Untermeyer's volume is composed largely of a series of articles on many of the best-known figures in American poetry. Very few of these chapters are marred by either careless analysis or hasty judgment. Even his briefest comments upon those writers whom he evidently regards as the less important figures in American poetry leave the impression upon the reader's mind that he has read and carefully digested all their works. Such a statement cannot be made in regard to Professor Phelps's recent volume on a similar theme.

"The New Era in American Poetry" contains many characterizations notable both for their brevity and their exactness. Of Edwin Arlington Robinson, for instance, Mr. Untermeyer writes:

Seldom buoyant and never brash, Robinson responds to other qualities that are considered less national but are no less local. His shrewd appraisals, his careful cynicism, his reticence that screens a vigorous psychology—these are the direct results of his distinctly Puritan inheritance. The sharp epithet, the condensation, the direct and simple speech—American poetry has been given a fresh character by these things. And it owes much of their use to the careful art of Robinson.

Of a poet of different caliber and worth he shrewdly says: "Aiken cannot shake off what might be called an adolescent underworld complex." Here is a Freudian truly hoist with his own petard.

With equal skill (and more particularity, it seems, than perhaps the subject-matter is worth) Mr. Untermeyer analyzes the ultra-radicals of the passing hour. In the first paragraph of his chapter on "Others" he says:

One of the most outstanding features in the work of several of our younger poets is a consistent distortion not only of past standards but of present values. This distortion is the natural consequence of an unnatural fear of formulas, both of phrase and idea, and exaggerated horror of the accepted pattern in any of its forms. As an expression of insurrectionary youth, as a scornful contempt hurled at a literary philistinism or the capitalist system or middle-class prejudices, this revolt is the sign of a healthy and creative discontent. But when, in an attempt to avoid the cliché at any cost, it becomes incoherent in metaphors that are more delicious than daring, when it pulls any casual image to pieces or turns a vagrant

and merely bright emotion into a dark study, it is likely to be a confession of its own creative failure—an admission of an inability to work and play with the material of life. One does not have the right to demand continuous high spirits from the poetically young; one does hope, however, to be saved from the *blasé* retrospection and weary vision of crabbed youth.

This is sound and convincing criticism, and typical of much of the incisive reasoning in which this volume is so rich. But the keenness of so many passages in this volume makes the reader turn with bewilderment to one of the statements made in regard to the poetry of Edgar Lee Masters.

After quoting many extracts from Mr. Masters's "Spoon River Anthology," Mr. Untermeyer says:

In all of these excerpts it is easy to see where the element of poetry has strengthened and vitalized the conception. More than half of their power would have vanished had these



LOUIS UNTERMAYER, AUTHOR OF "THE NEW ERA IN AMERICAN POETRY"

portraits been printed as prose paragraphs. Observe this last one in that form:

He then reprints as prose one of the epitaphs from the "Spoon River Anthology" and continues:

Aside from all technical considerations, it will be seen at once that Masters's original manner of presentation was not merely an effective but the only logical one. As prose, "Jonas Keene" is nothing but a rather dull statement. As poetry, it justifies itself—not only because it sharpens the lines to the reader but because it sharpened them for Mr. Masters.

As far as the present reviewer can see, Mr. Untermeyer has here virtually declared that the element of poetry is synonymous with mere typographical arrangement. With all due respect to Mr. Untermeyer, poetry is not the product of the composing-room. The element of poetry in Will Shakespeare and Walt Mason cannot be determined by any such method as Mr. Untermeyer has apparently accepted in his judgment of Masters. The present reviewer

would be very much more dissatisfied with the author of "The New Era in American Poetry" if he thought that Mr. Untermeyer really meant what his words, taken at their face value, seem to imply.

A review of this volume should not close without at least one more word of praise. Too much cannot be said for the skill which Mr. Untermeyer has shown in the generous selection of typical poems from the authors whom he discusses to illustrate the various phases of their work. He has created a critical anthology of great value.

## THE NEW BOOKS

**HISTORY, POLITICAL ECONOMY, AND POLITICS**

**Cubans of To-Day.** Edited by William Belmont Parker. Illustrated. G. P. Putnam's Sons, New York.

**Money and Prices.** By J. Laurence Laughlin, Ph.D. Charles Scribner's Sons, New York.

**New Municipal Program (A).** Edited by Clinton Rogers Woodruff. (National Municipal League Series.) D. Appleton & Co., New York.

**Peace Congress of Intrigue (A).** (Vienna, 1815.) Compiled by Frederick Freksa. Translated by Harry Hansen. The Century Company, New York.

The roots of the late war go back to the Congress of Vienna. There it was that Prussia laid the foundation for the military domination of Germany, that Poland knocked in vain for admittance, that the German Confederacy found no recognition for liberalism, that reaction in France was strengthened, and that the Hapsburgs obtained rule over Italy. The immense contrast between the two Congresses emphasizes the difference between government by arbitrary rule or by hereditary overlords and government by the people themselves. The Congress of a century ago was dominated by Alexander of Russia, who had dreamed of a League of Nations, but who had forgotten his dream. The Congress of to-day in its outcome will, we hope, be dominated by those who cannot forget such a dream. In the ultimate analysis, however, as the author of this valuable volume points out, both Congresses are based on force, but with this difference: at Vienna force was to serve the outworn institutions of the nobility and of divine right; now force is at last in the hands of men directly representative of the people.

**Prussian Political Philosophy.** By Westel W. Willoughby. D. Appleton & Co., New York.

The Professor of Political Science at Johns Hopkins has been adviser to the Chinese Government, and is now about to become adviser to the Polish Government. In the present volume he contrasts American and Prussian political ideals. Here in America we regard the people as the constitutional source of all political authority; we believe in really representative government. In practice Prussia has denied such doctrines. Professor Willoughby outlines the Prussian political philosophy which defends the denial to the people of their right to control their own government and which calls on them to subordinate their individual judgments to their rulers' pronouncements. Among the many instrumentalities available to the Prussian Government for inculcating its political philosophy is the educational system, which, from the primary school to the university, is a state agency. The author emphasizes the army General Staff, which has been able to dic-

<sup>1</sup>The New Era in American Poetry. By Louis Untermeyer. Henry Holt & Co., New York.

tate state policies not only with reference to matters military but also with reference to foreign affairs. We thus see that the Government's military arm (whose only legitimate function should be to carry out the civil Government's policies) has, like Frankenstein's monster, become stronger than its creator. This valuable volume should have had an index.

## RELIGION AND PHILOSOPHY

**History of Religions.** By George Foot Moore, D.D., LL.D., Litt.D. International Theological Library. II—Judaism, Christianity, Mohammedanism. Charles Scribner's Sons, New York.

At this momentous turning-point in the world's history this account of three great missionary religions competing for world dominion is both timely and valuable. Cognate in origin, each believing in a divine revelation, in the creation of all things by a divine fiat, and in a way of salvation from divine wrath toward the ungodly, each claims to be the only way. Yet such fundamental affinities are so offset by antipathies due to the individuality of each that they are mutually incompatible and hostile. Professor Moore fills up this outline by exhibiting in copious detail the historical development of each in ancient, mediæval, and modern times. The religion he describes is that of intelligent and religious men. He finds and describes the same varieties in each of the three religions—sages, saints, scientists, hostile sects, mystics, Aristotelian philosophers, liberals and conservatives, reformers and pious persecutors. To know Christianity adequately one needs to know its competitors as here described.

**Reunion in Eternity.** By W. Robertson Nicoll. The George H. Doran Company, New York.

In this volume by the editor of the "British Weekly" the author hardly does justice to himself in the opening chapter in saying: "Depending entirely on the teaching of the New Testament, we propose to set down a few points which are generally admitted to be part of its unveiling." In point of fact, his quotations from the New Testament are slight, his quotations from other books abundant. In his second chapter, "Immortality without God," he quotes from such skeptical writers as Swinburne, Carlyle, and Buckle. His book is not so much an argument, either Scriptural or philosophical, for personal immortality as an interpretative account, with quotations, from a great variety of thinkers of different temperaments, of a world-wide faith in a personal immortality and its almost inevitable consequence, the immortality of love and the reunion of the loved ones in another life.

**World's Debate (The).** By William Barry. The George H. Doran Company, New York.

This English scholar and historian opposes "Catholic England to Heathen Prussia." He pays tribute to the work of the Roman Catholic Church. Himself an ardent Catholic, but having always lived in the company of men and women whose faith differed from his, what he says concerning the Catholic point of view in this war is worth heeding. He concludes that democracy and Christianity should recognize each other as by origin and spirit of the same nature. Both in style and in method of handling his subject he is original and forceful.

## FICTION

**Life at Stake (A).** By Marcel Berger. Translated by Fitzwater Wray. G. P. Putnam's Sons, New York.

A war story which describes realistically

and rather drearily the discomforts and unpleasing life of a French *poulu* who, after being wounded, is forced to serve in the "auxiliaries." The thing is well done, but hardly seems worth doing.

**Shadow of the Past (The).** By F. E. Mills Young. The George H. Doran Company, New York.

**Trail of the Beast (The).** By Ahmed Abdullah. The James A. McCann Company, New York.

A detective story. The action is in Paris, and the plot after the French type of which Gaboriau was the first exponent. But the "hero" is an American "sleuth." It is an exciting, dramatic tale. But we wish the author wouldn't begin sentences with "too"—as "Too, he had an impulse," etc.

## EDUCATIONAL

**Colleges in War Time and After (The).** By Parke Rexford Kolbe. Introduction by Philander P. Claxton. (Problems of War and Reconstruction.) Illustrated. D. Appleton & Co., New York.

**Education by Violence.** By Henry Seidel Canby, Ph.D. The Macmillan Company, New York.

**German Conspiracy in American Education (The).** By Gustavus Ohlinger. The George H. Doran Company, New York.

This little volume contains interesting evidence concerning German educational propaganda in America before and during the war. The most curious circumstance revealed by the author is that some of the propagandists should actually have dreamed of cutting our National culture loose from its stem and grafting it on a German stem. Mr. Ohlinger warns against a renewal of attempts to introduce German into the grade schools. In *The Outlook* for February 26 mention was made of such an attempt in Missouri.

**Our Winter Birds.** How to Know and How to Attract Them. By Frank M. Chapman. Illustrated. D. Appleton & Co., New York.

## WAR BOOKS

**Dardanelles Campaign (The).** By Henry W. Nevinson. Illustrated. Henry Holt & Co., New York.

As we have noted in connection with such books as Brand Whitlock's "Belgium" and Ambassador Morgenthau's book on Turkey, the most satisfactory treatment of the great war so far has been in separate books relating to single phases and countries rather than in general histories of the war. Mr. Nevinson's book will undoubtedly remain the most complete, probably the final, book on the British failure in the Gallipoli campaign. He speaks very frankly of the lack of sound planning, of the timorous yielding of experts who should have pointed out the dangers more positively; but he tells also of the marvelous heroism and intrepidity of the Australian and British troops who fought a losing fight on the peninsula.

**Padre in France (A).** By George A. Birmingham. The George H. Doran Company, New York.

Canon Hannay, whose Irish tales have delighted so many readers, now, still under his pseudonym, tells of his experiences as a British chaplain in Belgium and France. **Sky Fighters of France: Aerial Warfare, 1914-1918.** By Lieutenant Henry Farré. Translated by Catharine Rush. Illustrated. Houghton, Mifflin Company, Boston.

This book will at once take its place as one of the handsomest books yet issued about the war. As recording the experiences of an artist, this is altogether fitting. The score or more of reproductions of the artist's paintings are matched in vividness by the accounts of air battles, mostly told in conversational style as the result of

'talks and flights with the most famous "aces" during the memorable campaigns here described.

**Social Studies of the War.** By Elmer T. Clark. Illustrated. The George H. Doran Company, New York.

**Trailing the Bolshevik.** By Carl W. Ackerman. Illustrated. Charles Scribner's Sons, New York.

Mr. Ackerman is one of the best known and forceful of war correspondents. His present book has claim to attention, first, because it is a clear presentation of the conditions as he saw them in Siberia, and, secondly, because it is full of human interest and entertaining writing. The author traveled, he tells us, some twelve thousand miles with the Allies in Siberia. He stayed long enough in Omsk to record striking experiences with the refugees from Bolshevik cruelty and oppression who had been passing through that city literally by the millions.

**Vagabonds of the Sea.** The Campaign of a French Cruiser. By René Milan. Translated by Randolph Bourne. E. P. Dutton & Co., New York.

**Victory Over Blindness.** How It Was Won by the Men of St. Dunstan's and How Others May Win It. By Sir Arthur Pearson, Bart., G. B. E. Illustrated. The George H. Doran Company, New York.

## BOOKS FOR YOUNG FOLKS

**Stories of Great Adventures.** (Adapted from the Classics.) By Carolyn Sherwin Bailey. Illustrated. For the Children's Hour Series. The Milton Bradley Company, Springfield.

**Woodcraft Boys at Sunset Island.** By Lillian Elizabeth Roy and M. F. Hoisington. Illustrated. The George H. Doran Company, New York.

## POETRY

**By the Banks of Stillwater.** By Paul Shivel. Vol. I. The Stillwater Press, Dayton, Ohio.

There is an appealing simplicity about all of Mr. Shivel's poetry which inclines his critics and his readers to overlook his many technical limitations. Crude and uneven in form though they frequently are, many of his poems attain to a dignity of spirit and outlook which is not often found. His attitude towards his art and his manner of speaking are well described and illustrated in the first stanza of his "Summer and Submission," included in the present volume:

"Content to serve with my fellows,  
One of an infinite throng,  
I have not denied my soul the joy  
Of fellowship in song,  
But finding men preoccupied,  
Have waited and labor'd apart,  
In ignorance, but with gratitude  
And the peace of God in my heart."

Mr. Shivel is a Wordsworthian both in his virtues and his defects. As Edwin Arlington Robinson has succinctly put it:

"Some of Wordsworth lumbers like a raft,"  
and so does much of "By the Banks of Stillwater." But through halting lines and unpoetic phrases there shows the portrait of a devout and courageous spirit, content with life and rejoicing in all its labors. We wish that "By the Banks of Stillwater" had been edited as critically as the author's previous slender volume in Houghton Mifflin's "New Poetry Series." Perhaps, however, had this volume passed through such a winnowing it would have failed to present as complete and satisfying a picture of the man whose life it represents.

"By the Banks of Stillwater" is the first of a series of three volumes, of which two are yet to appear. It is interesting to note that Mr. Shivel is his own typesetter and publisher. Typographically his volume is eminently well done.

# WEEKLY OUTLINE STUDY OF CURRENT HISTORY

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*Based on The Outlook of August 20, 1919*

Each week an Outline Study of Current History based on the preceding number of The Outlook will be printed for the benefit of current events classes, debating clubs, teachers of history and of English, and the like, and for use in the home and by such individual readers as may desire suggestions in the serious study of current history.—THE EDITORS.

[Those who are using the weekly outline should not attempt to cover the whole of an outline in any one lesson or study. Assign for one lesson selected questions, one or two propositions for discussion, and only such words as are found in the material assigned. Or distribute selected questions among different members of the class or group and have them report their findings to all when assembled. Then have all discuss the questions together.]

## I—INTERNATIONAL AFFAIRS

*Topic:* Shantung.

*Reference:* Pages 601–604.

*Questions:*

1. What is the story of Shantung as outlined by Mrs. Wright? 2. What, too, are some of China's objections to the Shantung arrangement as Mrs. Wright sees them? 3. Make as many comparisons as you can between the question of Shantung and that of Alsace-Lorraine. Give reasons for agreeing or disagreeing with Mrs. Wright's attitude on these questions. 4. What reasons does Mr. Wheeler give for upholding the decision of the Peace Conference about Shantung? 5. Which of these writers, in your opinion, has presented the Shantung question more convincingly? Reasons. 6. State and discuss your personal belief as to whether the Peace Conference should have given Japan a foothold in China. 7. The main fact is that Japan has been granted certain rights in China. How do you think this whole matter could be finally settled with as little national prejudice and hatred as possible? 8. What have you learned from Mrs. Wright and Mr. Wheeler about Japan and China and the people of these countries? 9. State and discuss four propositions found in or suggested by these articles. 10. Talk for five minutes on "The Future of Japan." 11. Two very valuable books to read on the Far Eastern situation are "The Far East Unveiled," by Fred-eric Coleman (Houghton Mifflin), and "The Mastery of the Far East," by A. J. Brown (Scribners).

## II—NATIONAL AFFAIRS

*A. Topic:* Labor Troubles; The B. R. T. Strike; The Shopmen's Strike; President Wilson and the Shopmen; Strikes.

*Reference:* Pages 593, 594; 597–599.

*Questions:*

1. Make a summary of the causes of labor troubles as found in these references and list the results indicated. 2. Name the essential industries of our country. Would you favor a law making strikes in these industries a criminal offense? Discuss at length. 3. Explain the seriousness and the significance of "any action which brings the authority of authorized representatives into question or discredits it." Illustrate fully. 4. Make clear just what is meant by the factory system. Discuss its advantages. Has it any disadvantages? If so, name them. Do you think people generally would be more contented had it never been intro-

duced? Reasons. 5. Some think trade unions and labor organizations are an industrial curse. What is your opinion of them? State your reasons. 6. Discuss the attitude you believe business corporations and private business men should hold toward wage-workers. 7. If you owned a business, would you be willing to share the profits with your employees and grant them a voice in the management of your business? Explain why or why not. 8. Write an editorial of about three hundred words on the relation of work and thrift and the present industrial situation. 9. Two suggestive books are "Democracy in Reconstruction," by Schafer and Cleveland (Houghton Mifflin), and "Industry and Trade," by Bishop and Keller (Ginn).

*B. Topic:* Andrew Carnegie—Wealth-Maker, Knower of Men, Wealth-Giver.

*Reference:* Pages 596, 597.

*Questions:*

1. Give all the facts you can about the life and deeds of Andrew Carnegie. 2. How do you account for his success? Which had more to do with his success, Mr. Carnegie's personal qualifications or the industrial and social conditions of his time? Give reasons for your opinion. 3. Mr. Carnegie believed it a disgrace to die rich. Discuss whether it would be a good thing for America if the inheritance privilege should be entirely abolished. What are some of its evils? 4. James Russell Lowell believed that democracy was a form of society in which a man could climb "from a coal pit to the highest position for which he is fitted." Is the United States such a democracy? Discuss and illustrate. 5. What lessons do you see in the life of Andrew Carnegie?

*C. Topic:* Radicalism in the Making.

*Reference:* Pages 599, 600.

*Questions:*

1. What does Professor Davenport mean by "the movement towards agrarian radicalism" in the Northwest? How does he account for it? 2. Explain the trend of things that lead Senator Davenport to conclude that "there is need of a party of constructive liberalism." Do we need a new political party?

## III—PROPOSITIONS FOR DISCUSSION

(These propositions are suggested directly or indirectly by the subject-matter of The Outlook, but not discussed in it.)

1. Labor is never an economist. 2. The law of supply and demand is a thing of the past. 3. The workman should be considered a machine.

## IV—VOCABULARY BUILDING

(All of the following words and expressions are found in The Outlook for August 20, 1919. Both before and after looking them up in the dictionary or elsewhere, give their meaning in your own words. The figures in parentheses refer to pages on which the words may be found.)

Venire, astute, virus, obtuse (600).



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# ROOSEVELT'S OWN LETTERS

The diplomacy of those great days in the White House, where skill and humor are mirrored now at last in this greatest of all magazine features in the SEPTEMBER SCRIBNER'S.

From 150,000 letters written by Roosevelt while he was President, Mr. Joseph Bucklin Bishop, who worked with Mr. Roosevelt over his plans for a biography, has woven the story that sums up our national life over that period. No such letters ever were written before, and no such story has ever been possible.

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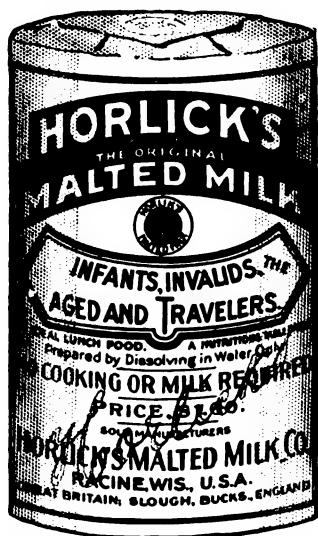
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From across every sea and land have come thousands of grateful letters (a few are reproduced in opposite column) to the Horlick offices, paying tribute to Horlick's Malted Milk. Mothers of contented babies, soldiers after a campaign, explorers back from the ice fields, high tension business and professional workers, invalids and the aged—all tell of the different needs that "Horlick's" has satisfied.

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Avoid Imitations and Substitutes



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### *"First the infant in the nurse's arms"*

"Words fail to express how grateful I am to Horlick's Malted Milk. My babe was given up; it was said she would not live through the night. But the next morning it still lived, and while we anxiously watched it, a neighbor persuaded us to try 'Horlick's.' It was like putting oil on the wick of a dying lamp; she improved rapidly, and is now the joy of the house"

2d

### *"Then the school boy with his shining morning face"*

"I raised five children on 'Horlick's,' and they all love it still. It can't be beat as a nutritious lunch between meals for a growing boy or girl"

3d

### *"Then the soldier seeking reputation at the cannon's mouth"*

"Clara Barton of the Red Cross in her stories of the Spanish American War tells how Colonel Roosevelt asked the Red Cross to sell him some supplies for some sick men in his regiment, but she declined. 'We cannot sell them, but you can have them for asking.' 'Oh, then I do ask for them'—'All right, what is on your list?' The list was Horlick's Malted Milk, etc. Colonel Roosevelt slung the heavy sack over his shoulder, and trudged off through the jungle"

4th

### *"And then the lover with his ballad"*

"Horlick's growth as a fountain favorite has been marvelous. A constant stream of young couples in the afternoon and evening call for Horlick's Malted Milk, chocolate or plain. 'Horlick's' is a favorite lunch hour drink around universities with the students. A glass making a meal, they find it very economical and healthful"

5th

### *"And then the justice full of wise saws"*

"When I need an invigorator as the result of my work I drink a cup of 'Horlick's.' I have used it constantly for several years, and find it cannot be beat for weak stomach, as a diet. In fact, it is all that is claimed for it"

6th

### *"The sixth age with spectacles on nose"*

"I am 50 years old, and consider it a fortunate day when a friend induced me to try a cup of Horlick's Malted Milk. I used it with benefit and pleasure two or three times a day. It is delicious and has done me a world of good"

7th

### *"Last scene of all that ends this eventful history"*

"I could not do without it. It surely is a sleep producer and I am a nervous person, but Horlick's Malted Milk has helped me greatly. I have learned by experience that 'Horlick's' is as excellent for well people as for invalids"

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### *There are 3 ways of getting The Outlook*

One is to drop over every Wednesday evening to the home of some friend who subscribes for it.

One is to buy it at the newsdealer's every week for 10 cents a copy.

The other is to send \$4 for a year's subscription to

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381 Fourth Avenue, New York

### "MARE NOSTRUM"

The publication recently in *The Outlook* of "The Hermit of Amerongen," by Blasco-Ibáñez, has suggested to me the propriety of some further notice of the distinguished Spanish author, in view of the fact that an English translation of his latest novel, "Mare Nostrum," is just appearing from the press.

The publication in America, last year, of the excellent translation by Mrs. Charlotte Brewster Jordan of the Spanish novel of Vicente Blasco-Ibáñez, entitled "The Four Horsemen of the Apocalypse," is a curious illustration of the sudden leap into popularity which sometimes comes to a writer previously unknown in a foreign country, although widely known in his own. "I awoke one morning and found myself famous," said the author of "Childe Harold"—and Blasco-Ibáñez might well have said the same of his phenomenal success with American readers. For at the time of the publication of "The Four Horsemen" in this country he had already written many novels and was widely known and celebrated, not merely in Spain, but also throughout Europe; but, though many of his earlier works had already appeared here and in England, their translation seems to have attracted so little attention that it is safe to say that the author was practically unknown in this country until rediscovered by the translator of "The Four Horsemen of the Apocalypse." Very suddenly came the phenomenal success which has made the name of the author and his scholarly translator known throughout the land. This success has led the reading public to look with eagerness for the appearance of the author's latest work, "Mare Nostrum" (Our Sea), just published in an English translation, which keeps up the standard set in the earlier companion work.

"Mare Nostrum," like "The Four Horsemen of the Apocalypse," has to do with the great world war which has just come to a close, but it deals with a different phase. In the other story the scene is on the land—in Argentina and on the great battlefield of the Marne. The new novel is concerned with the submarine activities of the Germans in the Mediterranean Sea, and at the same time with their elaborately organized spy system, in which feminine wiles play a prominent part—so much so that one is constantly reminded while following their criminal complications and intrigues of the French dictum, "*Cherchez la femme*."

But, apart from the interest of the story, with its incidents of plot and many scenes of thrilling adventure, there is much interest attaching to its framework and varied background. There are many vivid character portraits, many charming pictures of sea life with delightful presentation of the mythological divinities of the ocean; and not merely these, but also elaborate excursions among what I may call the fauna and flora that haunt its mysterious depths.

As regards the translation of his work into a foreign language, a great author must naturally feel some concern. A good English translation is not the easy work that some suppose it to be. Any tyro may dig out some kind of version by plodding over grammar and dictionary. But an author has a right to something more than a bald, literal, wooden translation. Each language has its own peculiar idioms which call for the highest skill in their rendition into another tongue.

Having read "The Four Horsemen" in

*"Mare Nostrum" (Continued)*  
the original Spanish, carefully comparing original and translation, I have found these excellences so abundantly displayed in the countless felicities of the translation that it is a real satisfaction to learn that the authorized translation of "Mare Nostrum" has been intrusted to one who has already shown herself so competent to handle sympathetically the difficult Spanish originals of Vicente Blasco-Ibáñez.  
WILLIAM HYDE APPLETON.  
Swarthmore College, Pennsylvania.

THE LEAGUE OF NATIONS  
AND THE SENATE

I  
If the writer doesn't always agree with The Outlook, he *always* finds it honest in the expression of its views.  
Now I hope it is worth while to say, in these important hours our country is living through, that I think your editorial "The League of Nations in the Senate" is the fairest, most honest, candid, sincere, non-partisan, statesmanlike, patriotic, man-to-man talk on the subject I have read or heard.  
I wish every American would read it.  
Cleveland, Ohio. G. C. GRIFFITH.

II  
I have just read your editorial on "The League of Nations in the Senate." Your argument has not convinced me that the Senate should ratify the present Covenant so far as we know it. Self-preservation is the first law of nature, and the preservation of our free institutions, our sovereignty, and our Monroe Doctrine is the first duty of our Senate—their sworn duty. It is true that our President has deserted the White House for six months and devoted his time to making a new map of Europe and weaving a Peace Treaty and League of Nations, which he will urge the Senate to ratify. The President's conduct in joining the Big Four in Paris at the Peace Conference and taking an active part in fixing the boundaries of the European nations is contrary to the principle of the Monroe Doctrine, and will tend to undermine this important principle of our foreign policy if our Senate ratifies his action. It is therefore important, at this critical time, that our Senate should show European nations that we will not support our President when he violates the Monroe Doctrine. The duty of the Senate is to keep within their Constitutional power, and to refuse to follow the President when he urges them to ratify a League made by and for Europe.  
I hope our Senators will be wise enough at this time to do no more than ratify a treaty of peace with Germany.

JOHN E. KUHN.  
Pittsburgh, Pennsylvania.

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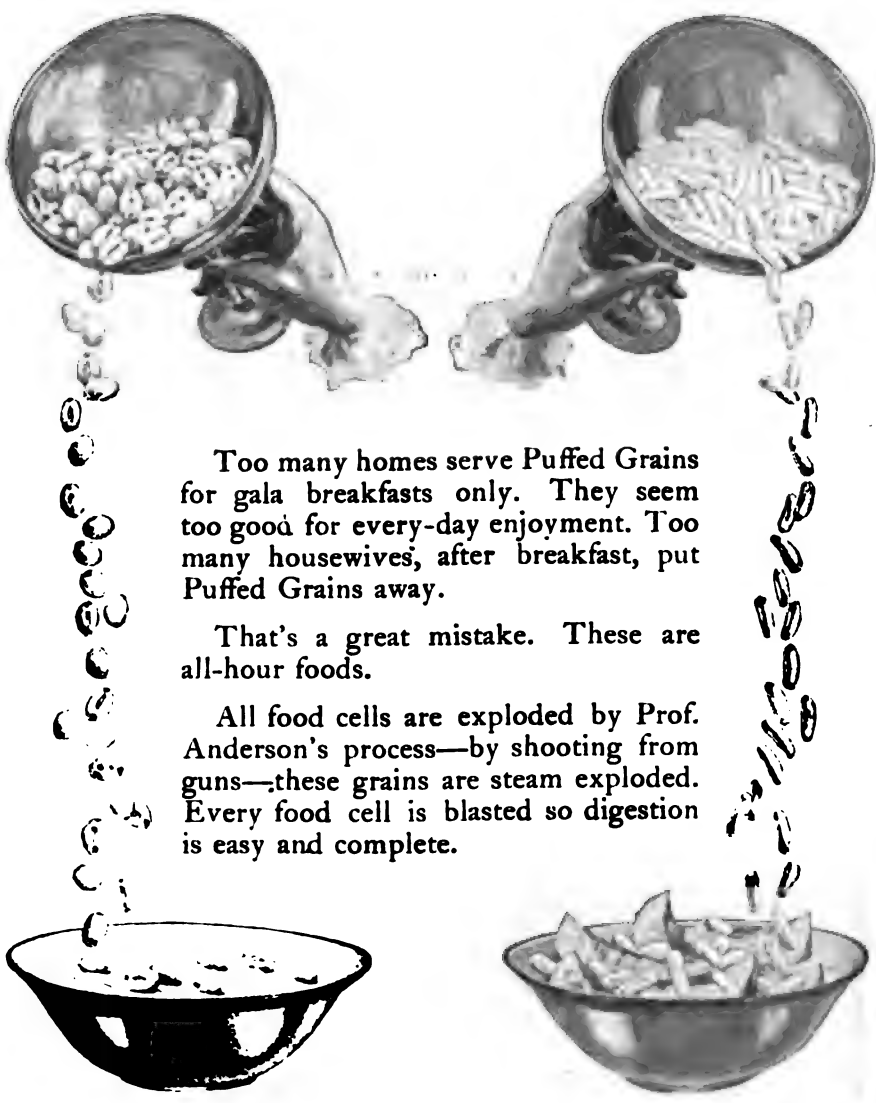
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### Puffed Rice

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The Financial Department is prepared to furnish information regarding standard investment securities, but cannot undertake to *advise* the purchase of any specific security. It will give to inquirers facts of record or information resulting from expert investigation, and a nominal charge of one dollar per inquiry will be made for this special service. All letters of inquiry should be addressed to THE OUTLOOK FINANCIAL DEPARTMENT, 381 Fourth Avenue, New York.

### COMMENT ON CURRENT FINANCIAL TOPICS

#### THE "HAPPY VALLEY" RAILWAY CORPORATION

SIX per cent is certainly a fair return on an investment, properly secured, so the investor should be contented; fair rates are all the shipper of commodities can ask for, so there is no argument there. Increased wages to all operators and finally an equal division of any surplus, after charges, with the lenders of capital, or with the public using the roads, sounds agreeable to those most concerned. With all further questions of differences eliminated and every one working in harmony, there would be Utopia, but probably the plan is too fabulous and visionary to be operative and practical.

However, we notice that commissions which shall "act as boards of conciliation" to settle wage disputes are of the first

essentials, and a corporation created to direct and operate all railways as a single system in an emergency must be formed at once, for it must be ready at all times to give expert advice to the sub-commissions and possess full powers over an equitable allocation of equipment and be able to continue such methods as have been found successful under Government control and to discard all forms and manners out of date, which it alone will be able to determine.

This plan does away with Government ownership of railways which would have increased the public debt enormously, but still places the roads under Federal control and supervision. The problem seems to be solved. It is only a matter of much detail to put the plan into execution, and this should not take over

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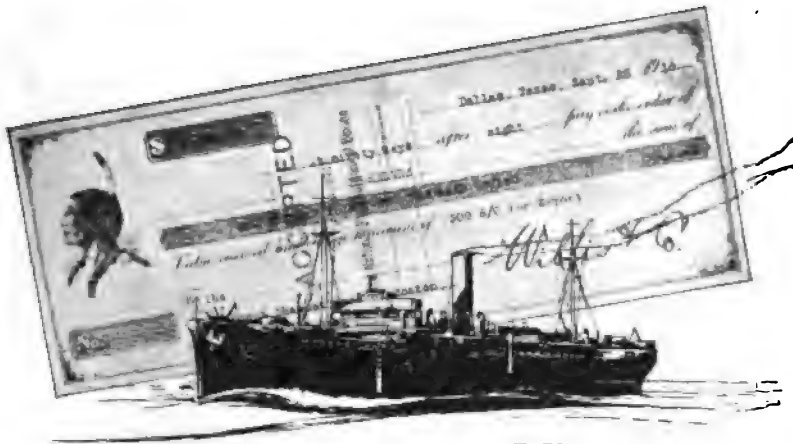
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#### Financial Department (Continued).

twenty years or so if the public as well as the operators and the investors will co-operate in harmony and sympathy with such patience as has not been known before. Let us hope that the vision of those who believe this matter to be simple may not be confused or distorted if upon closer inspection it evolves itself into a mirage. God speed!

#### "LIBERTY BONDS ACCEPTED AS CASH"

Through the Liberty Loan campaigns a great effort has been made to teach people to invest their savings in small amounts at a fair interest return. Now much of the work of this thrift education is being undone by concerns which plead for patronage by agreeing to accept Liberty Bonds as cash. In many cases a long period of self-denial is quickly forgotten and investments are gladly exchanged for luxuries we could not other-

wise afford to purchase out of income. The coupon is so small—only \$2.13, we say—and September 15 is still a long way off, and then we have to wait until March 15, 1920, for another \$2.12! And in thus utilizing Liberty Bonds as currency we contribute, all unknowingly perhaps, to the prevailing inflation and the continued high prices of commodities.

When the time arrives that we feel justified in exchanging our hard-earned savings for merchandise or in hypothecating our Liberty Bonds as collateral for speculative possibilities, let us consider well if after all our weeks of saving in an attempt to learn the meaning of thrift we can with jaunty indifference forget our lesson and act the part of the spendthrift—if only for one purchase. If we decide that we can afford just this one time to revert to our old habits of extravagance, or if we feel that we can excuse ourselves by reason of that pressing need, we should not trade our bonds for articles of questionable value, but sell them

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*Financial Department (Continued).*

at current market prices through well-established banking houses or ask our local banker to sell them for us. If your bond is quoted 93.10 or 93.34, that means "and accrued interest," and you know you are getting value received in prices regulated by supply and demand, but if you accept a new oil security of questionable merit, or a clock, or imitation pearl necklace, or a piece of furniture absolutely unnecessary for your comfort except to satisfy your vanity, can you be at all reasonably certain that you obtain in exchange 93.34 and accrued interest?

The rich and provident will buy your bonds and lay them aside for old age, but you—the small investor—will be the possessor of some few articles, worn and out of date, and a remorseful sense of guilt and lack of foresight.

**AMERICAN TELEPHONE**

Satan certainly found mischief for idle minds in the promulgation of false reports of imminent financing by the American Telephone and Telegraph Company.

It is most regrettable that a true American should for the purpose of creating amusement circulate a false rumor in regard to the stock of an American enterprise. The American Telephone Company is not anticipating any new immediate financing, and there is little doubt that the directors will have declared the regular two dollars dividend before this issue of *The Outlook* reaches its readers.

**STEEL PRODUCTION**

A strike among steel employees is not feared by manufacturers. Wages have been more than doubled the past five years and many employees have been aided in acquiring stock of the companies over a period of some fifteen years, from which they now receive a fair income.

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For the larger investor to whom the tax-exemption feature is an item of importance as well as for investors generally who are more concerned with the safety of their investments than their interest return, we recommend Municipal Bonds.

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You may have a copy without charge by requesting our nearest office for Booklet OM-6

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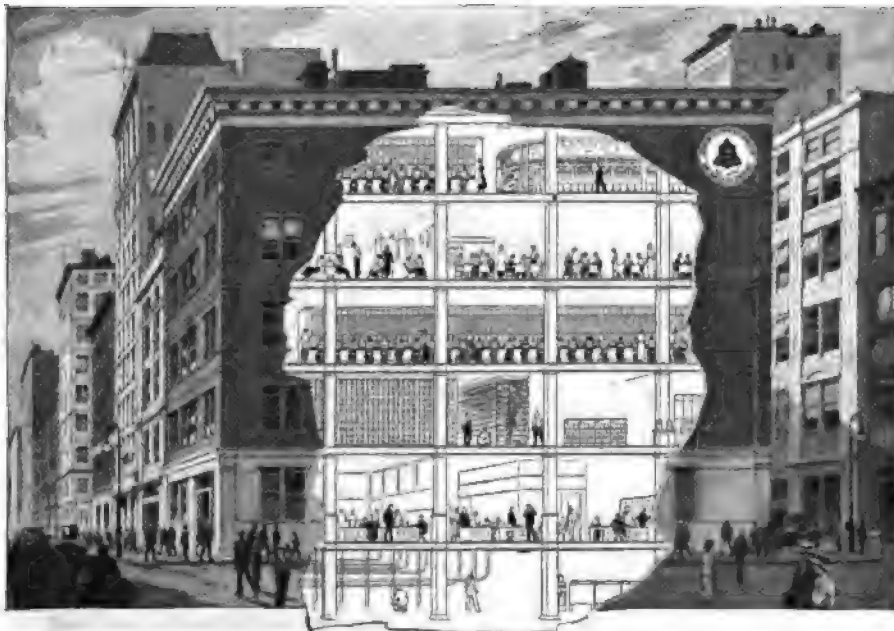
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## The Great Task of Construction

With the coming of peace the Bell System faced an enormous construction program. Conditions arising from war resulted in the wiping out of the reserve equipment normally maintained, and necessary to give prompt connection to new subscribers. The release of industry and accumulated growth of population now makes telephone demands almost overwhelming.

Telephone construction, including buildings, switchboards, conduits, cables and toll lines, must, from its inherent nature, be undertaken in large units. A metropolitan switchboard, with its tens of thousands of parts, may require from two to three years to construct and install.

Only great extension can meet the

present excess burden of traffic and provide for future requirements. Extension which cares for immediate demand, only, is uneconomical and calls for continuous work of such a character as to be frequently detrimental to the service.

During the war the Bell System devoted all its margin to the needs of the Government. The great task of getting back to normal pre-war excellence of operation requires the reestablishment of an economic operating margin capable of taking care of a larger growth than has ever before confronted the Bell System.

Construction is being pushed to the limit of men and materials; while every effort is being made to provide the best, present service.



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Universal Service

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THE OUTLOOK, 381 Fourth Ave., New York

## BY THE WAY

The confusion of tongues that the war has caused is hit off in the following conversation reported in an exchange: "When two Americans meet on the street of any Rhineland town, this dialogue results: 'Bon jour, Buddy. Where were you gestern abend?' 'Last evening? Why, I was schlafen.' 'Schlafen nix!' 'I hope to step in your mess kit if I wasn't schlafen. Where were you?' 'Schokolade party, and s-o-m-e time, take it from me. Three fräuleins—swell janes—beaucoup cognac, and piano spielen. Krank head dies morgen.'"

Some newspapers publish a column of medical advice for their readers. Queer remedies are occasionally suggested. Can any one beat this from a New England daily: "My son had over 17 boils on the back of his neck. He took this remedy: Put one tablespoonful of old-fashioned Indian meal in a glass of water, stir, let stand over night. In the morning drink the water. Do so for three nights, skip three, then do the same again until you have taken it nine times. It cured him and he did not have any more for 12 years, then had one. He took this remedy again and had no more."

Apropos of things medical, a subscriber sends this "squeblet":

Hooter: "D'ye know about this disease they call auto-infection?"

Rooter: "Sure. Dad's got it bad. Three new machines this summer."

Over thirty thousand workmen have for months been engaged in rebuilding the railways of northern France. These roads were systematically destroyed by the Germans, but in this, as in other things, their efficiency overreached itself. The thoroughness of the devastation will, according to an article in the "Railway Age," make it possible to correct faults that existed before the war. Stations are being more conveniently located, grade crossings are in many cases being eliminated, and many other improvements are being made. The Germans will of course have to pay for these reparations—at least to the extent of their ability.

Who has written the most ingenious example of the limericks that end in abbreviated words whose pronunciation (or mispronunciation) is to be filled out by the reader? Many would vote for O. Henry, one of whose effusions of this kind is as follows:

"An old woman who lived in Fla.  
Had some neighbors who always ha.  
Tea, sugar, and soap,  
Till she said, 'I do hope  
I'll never see folks that are ha.'"

The "bluffer" who has sufficient nerve often succeeds where the modest man with a direct appeal would fail. A story in point is told of an ingenious bluff that brought results during the war. A Red Cross worker approached a wealthy friend and showed him three silver dollars, meanwhile juggling them in his hand. "How many dollars do you see?" "Three," was the prompt reply. "Wrong; I say there are four. If I am wrong, will you contribute a thousand dollars to the Red Cross?" "Certainly," was the confident reply. "Well, give it, then," was the conclusive retort; "of course I'm wrong."

Did fate ever show a more ironical twist than in the following story related in a



*By the Way (Continued)*

newspaper concerning the late J. Edward Addicks, the "Napoleon of Gas"? After his financial downfall, when creditors sought him in his cheap flat in Hoboken, an unpaid gas bill for \$14 was found on the floor of his living-room!

American architects who like the appearance of a thatched roof have usually now to be content with a "thatched roof effect" or "thatched roof style" on their houses. The current "House Beautiful" contains a picture of a handsome dwelling with such a roof made of shingles. Men who know how to construct a real thatched roof have become very scarce in this country.

"The Writer" prints the following extract from a country paper as a sentence that gets a great many facts together in a small space:

Mrs. Henry Severance, who so barely escaped breaking her hip or other bones last Wednesday when she fell off the step ladder on to the porch floor, as a string broke that she was trying to pull up the rose branches with, to fasten up near the ceiling, is slowly gaining, and manages pretty well, with crutches, to get around the dining-room.

Colored men object strongly to the use of the word "nigger" in characterizing them. This is brought out strikingly in an article in the "Atlantic Monthly" by a white Army officer, John Richard, about his experiences with colored soldiers. "Sometimes," he says, "from a corporal, in a fit of irritation, one would hear, 'Yo' big black nigga'; but let an officer use that word and good-by to his influence! The thing he needed most was a transfer to another regiment. I have never tried it, nor have I heard it tried." The word is characterized in the dictionaries as "a word once in good use, but now vulgar and opprobrious."

British timber dealers are preparing to transport timber by raft to England around Cape Horn, so "Shipping" states. The first raft, to be built in British Columbia, will contain 2,000,000 feet of lumber. It will be equipped with Diesel oil motors. Father Neptune will probably give a terrible tussle to the first raft that tries to round his stormiest cape, but the projectors of the enterprise are confident that they can "get by."

The Japanese word for "Good-morning" sounds like "O-hi-o." A Japanese student in an American college, the story goes, told this to an American student. "That's easy to remember," was the comment; "it's the name of one of our States." Next morning the American met his Japanese comrade. "Ah, Mr. Matzuyama," he said, "Illinois!"

Food prices at present seem high, but they are nothing compared with prices in Alaska during the gold fever. A recent book says that at Dawson in 1898 sugar was seventy-five dollars a sack, flour a dollar a pound, eggs a dollar and a half each. But the money came as easily as it went. A man who was low in funds happened to get a paper with news about the Spanish-American War at a time when no newspapers had been received for several weeks. He read a few choice items to a crowd about the post office and then announced that he would read the rest in a hall near by at one dollar a head for admission. Five hundred men crowded in.



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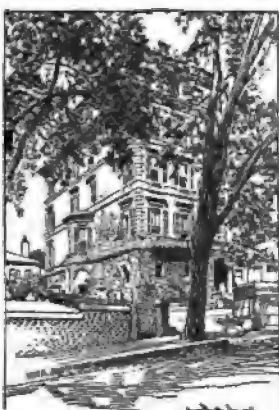
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**WANTED—A party** to buy a half interest in a blueberry tract in Washington County, Maine. \$6,000 required. Good interest on investment. Good references given and references required. Inquire of Hillard C. Schoppe, 41 Fifth St., Bangor, Maine.

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**WANTED—Young, educated, unmarried woman** not nurse or matron, to help entertain and do shopping for women patients at small private hospital for mild mental and nervous affections. Wages \$40 monthly and maintenance. State age, education, and give references. Address George H. Torney, M.D., 200 South St., Brooklyn, Mass.

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DISTILLERS, cafeteria managers, governesses, matrons, housekeepers. Miss Richards, Box 5, East Side Station, Providence, R. I.

**WANTED—MOTHER'S HELPER** or **WORKING HOUSEKEEPER.** No maids kept, but outside help is furnished. Home has all modern conveniences. Reply to Mrs. Estabrook, Deerfield, Mass.

**WANTED—Young woman** (Protestant) as attendant in boarding school. School required. References. Address Box 205, Brattleboro, Vt.

**WANTED, September 1, woman** of intelligence and refinement to help in housework and be one of family living in Maplewood, N. J. Some knowledge of cooking. No heavy work. Salary adequate. Send reply to Mrs. O. G. Cochran, South Fairlee, Vermont.

**GENTLEMAN AND WIFE** wanted to live with widow in her home in country on trolley near Worcester, Mass., and share maintenance. 7,287, Outlook.

**WANTED—Woman** of culture and experience with children to take charge of home of foreign missionary in China—widower with young children. Pleasant home. Servants. Missionary salary and expenses. Should be over forty years of age. 7,288, Outlook.

**WANTED—Competent, reliable woman,** Protestant, as working housekeeper in family of two adults and child of four years. No laundry work. Good home for right woman, preferably one not over forty-five. Write fully, with wages expected, to Box 73, Princeton, N. J.

**WOMAN** of refinement and education to supervise care of three and half year old boy. Nurse also employed. College woman preferred. One capable of taking entire charge of house when parents are absent and who will realize her responsibility. Excellent home and liberal wages. In reply give full details. All answers confidential. 7,291, Outlook.

**CAPABLE, practical woman,** used to and fond of children, assist mother with growing family, three of children in school. Two maids kept. Must be strong, active. References. Good home. \$50-\$60. Write Mrs. W. L. Sweet, 203 Clinton Ave., New Brighton, Staten Island.

**WANTED—Experienced child's nurse** to take charge of two young children in Washington. 7,286, Outlook.

**WANTED—Trustworthy, intelligent, and refined woman** to take care of baby 2 years old. References required. Good home and excellent wages. Position open September 15. For particulars address Mrs. Herbert A. Treat, Wayne, Pa.

**CAN offer** to refined, companionable young woman pleasant home in Moultrie, N. J. Small family. Duties: Assist in care of two-year-old boy. State age, experience with children, and religious beliefs. 7,278, Outlook.

**WANTED—Christian woman** to take charge of boarding-hall in Southern colored school. Send recent photograph, references, and salary desired. Address Methodist, 7,278, Outlook.

**YOUNG or middle-aged woman** for care of two children. Must have reference and must be good needlewoman. State salary. 7,283, Outlook.

**WIDOW** with four young children wishes comfortable mother's helper, 35 years or under, to assist in care of children and in light housework. Maid kept. Box 385, Haverford, Pa.

## HELP WANTED

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**WANTED—Couple** active, industrious, is talking to run small particular inn located in desirable Vermont village. Woman dainty cook, man good gardener and helper. Permanent home. Only A1 people considered. 7,301, Outlook.

## Teachers and Governesses

**WANTED—Competent teachers** for public and private schools. Calls coming every day. Send for circulars. Albany Teachers' Agency, Albany, N. Y.

**WANTED, August 24, governess** for child four years old. American, Protestant. One who can speak French preferred. Permanent position if satisfactory. 7,178, Outlook.

**WANTED—Young man** as resident tutor and companion for two boys, 12 and 17, to live in private house with family and have general supervision of boys' studies and door sports. Possibly include three others from near by. Excellent accommodations. Give qualifications, references, and salary. 7,284, Outlook.

**TUTOR WANTED** for young boy, to cover period of one or two years. Must be well educated, of refined manners, and with satisfactory references. Recent college graduate preferred and French and English applications will be considered. Will live with family. Address, giving references, C. K. Bushner, 61 Broadway, New York City.

**WANTED—Competent nursery governess** for two girls ages 5 and 7. To go to Sher Hills. English preferred. References required. R. P. Nash, Easthampton, Long Island.

**INQUIRIES** already coming in for teachers in all subjects for 1919. International Manual and Educational Agency, Carnegie Hall, N. Y.

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## Business Situations

**GENTLEMAN,** exceptionally able, experienced, and energetic, desires management of exclusive inn, club, etc. Excellent taste and judgment in furnishing and remodeling. 7,262, Outlook.

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**EDUCATED young woman,** social secretary, traveling, general companion, experienced automobilist, desires position, related to her education. References. Interview, 30, 7,277, 182 Beaumont St., Manhattan Beach, N. Y.

**WANTED—Position** in children's home by ex-army nurse experienced in care and training of children and institutional management. 7,284, Outlook.

**LADY, many years' experience** chaperoning and supervising education of young girls, this country and abroad, desires position as homemaker in school or residential chambers in private family. Would travel. Highest references exchanged. 7,286, Outlook.

**CHURCH visitor,** by experienced woman with Red Cross home nursing and first aid certificates. T. M., 7,277, Outlook.

**LADY of refinement** with 14-year-old daughter desires position as matron, homemaker, or managing housekeeper September 1. References. 7,278, Outlook.

**CULTURED Protestant young woman** of experience as companion, assistant in home or governess. 7,280, Outlook.

**EXPERIENCED woman** wants management linen. Hotel, private or public institution. 7,284, Outlook.

**COMPANION.** Teacher going West this September would accompany child or adult to their destination. References. 7,284, Outlook.

**AVAILABLE October 1** as traveling companion lady, 28, of ability and personality; refined, adaptable, good reader, vocalist. Can drive automobile, typewriter, keep accounts, file, correct manuscripts. Understands management of home and garden. Minimum salary, \$1,500. References exchanged. 7,290, Outlook.

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**FRENCH woman, Ph.D., long experience** in best colleges of U. S. and France, with assume whole responsibility of children's education and home. Adequate salary expected. 7,285, Outlook.

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# The Outlook

Published Weekly

WITH ILLUSTRATIONS

## GERMANY TO-DAY

### DISINTEGRATING GERMANY

BY GREGORY MASON

STAFF CORRESPONDENT OF THE OUTLOOK

### SLACKER AMONG NATIONS

BY ALEXANDER GREEN

### WHAT THE WORLD OWES GERMANY AN EDITORIAL

WEDNESDAY, MAY 7, 1919  
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Published Weekly  
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## “BABUSHKA”

A PERSONAL IMPRESSION OF  
CATHERINE BRESHKOVSKY

BY ANNE O'HAGAN

THE IRISH AND THE ENGLISH  
AT CLOSE QUARTERS

BY FRANK DILNOT

THE BREAK-UP OF  
AUSTRIA-HUNGARY

BY GREGORY MASON

STAFF CORRESPONDENT OF THE OUTLOOK

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AFTER a fire these nurses can only await orders. The hospital is being hurriedly emptied of patients. Some bed-ridden patients will die from exposure, lack of care and the temporary loss of prescriptions. These are conditions no city can imagine until it has been through them.

## Quick plans now for the victims

THIS is what happens when a hospital burns. Nurses are driven out by the fire—nerves shaken—under orders to wait—endless suspense—while plans are slowly shaping in the minds of officials out of the panic and chaos.

There are hurry calls for cots, quarters, medicines, supplies, more nurses, more doctors, vehicles, wheel chairs. Making lists of the rescued, gathering records and addresses.

All are emergency plans—temporary plans!

The whole sickening catastrophe could have been avoided by using just a little plain commonsense humanity beforehand. It would not have cost one fiftieth the effort needed to care for the dead and living victims. Compassion, belated, is a mighty poor virtue.

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Over two thousand schools burn a year, besides scores of hospitals and asylums. There is a remedy for this condition.

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AN ILLUSTRATED WEEKLY JOURNAL  
OF CURRENT EVENTS

## VENIZELOS: KINGDOM- MAKER AND KING-BREAKER: THE FUGITIVE WHO BECAME A GREAT EUROPEAN STATESMAN

PERSONAL IMPRESSIONS  
BY MAJOR BARNES OF THE RED CROSS

AN INTERVIEW  
BY MR. MASON, THE OUTLOOK'S STAFF CORRESPONDENT

WEDNESDAY, MAY 21, 1919  
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you can discharge an  
Iver Johnson is to pull  
the trigger all the way back***

You often read of tragedies caused by the accidental discharge of revolvers. Perhaps this is why you haven't a revolver in your home.

Do you know that an accident is impossible with an Iver Johnson? The only way you can discharge it is to pull the trigger all the way back.

## **IVER JOHNSON SAFETY AUTOMATIC REVOLVER**

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the Hammer"***

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gain health;  
save money.  
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Superior  
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# The Outlook

AN ILLUSTRATED WEEKLY JOURNAL  
OF CURRENT EVENTS



## IN THE GRIP OF BOLSHEVISM

BY ALESSANDRO H. CARASSO

---

## A LATE CONFESSION

A STORY BY ELSIE SINGMASTER

WEDNESDAY, MAY 28, 1919  
PRICE: TEN CENTS A COPY  
FOUR DOLLARS A YEAR  
331 FOURTH AVENUE, NEW YORK

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*If it hasn't this  
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**BEST RETAIL TRADE**

(Trade Mark Reg. U.S. Pat. Off. and Foreign Countries)

*It isn't B.V.D.  
Underwear*

*A lot of comfort is worth a  
little insistence  
Therefore-Insist upon getting  
B.V.D.*

*B.V.D. quality can only be  
obtained in B.V.D. Underwear*

**THE B.V.D. COMPANY,**  
New York.



B. V. D. Coat Cut Undershirt and Knee  
Length Drawers, \$1.00 the garment.



B. V. D. Sleeveless Closed Crotch Union  
Suits, (Pat. U. S. A.), \$1.75 the Suit.

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A. S. BURLESON, Postmaster General.

# The Outlook

AN ILLUSTRATED WEEKLY JOURNAL  
OF CURRENT EVENTS



IN THIS ISSUE

A FORMER PRISONER  
OF THE BOLSHEVISTS

TELLS WHAT BOLSHEVISM  
HAS DONE TO RUSSIA

THE WAR'S LEGACY—IS  
IT SOCIALISM?

THEODORE H. PRICE ANSWERS  
THIS QUESTION

WEDNESDAY, JUNE 4, 1919  
PRICE: TEN CENTS A COPY  
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381 FOURTH AVENUE, NEW YORK

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**FIRE** drills are good, but not infallible. In spite of the drill, when a real fire burst out, this little boy, stricken with senseless panic, hid in a dark cloakroom.

## Who is supposed to guard the lives of school children anyway ?

**"NOW**, Willie, be careful when you cross the tracks."

Mother stands in the doorway, watching her little boy running down the street.

And then, turning to father she says, "I always worry till I think he is safe inside the school-house door."

But once safely inside that door, Willie is supposed to be out of danger for the next six hours at least. Unthinking parents never stop to consider the daily fire menace that exists in school buildings.

You have a hazy idea that school buildings are safe because somebody told you so. "Fire drills" and "fire escape" sound safe enough—fine—until the flames are leaping through the window.

### *Take these Plain Facts*

Some five billion dollars of business property has been protected from fire by automatic sprinklers.

State Industrial Commissions are guarding the lives of factory employees by requiring this same unflinching protection in business property.

The United States Government insisted on war industries being so protected.

School fires start in mysterious out-of-the-way places, and smolder along unnoticed in a vacant room or

closet. Then suddenly there comes a terrible roaring and in a few moments the whole building bursts into flame.

Investigate conditions in your school yourself. Don't let anyone assure you that your school is safe enough till you understand what that safety means. Don't fool yourself because the doors open outward and the stairway is of iron.

You could provide a dozen, yes fifty minor "safeguards" and only find when the schoolhouse is burned up, that all these superficial methods of protection will never accomplish one-tenth what the Grinnell Automatic Sprinkler System will. The Automatic Sprinkler System equals a hundred firemen right there, always on the job.

As soon as a fire starts in any place in the building, these automatic firemen come into action and drown the fire before it becomes a menace.

### *Read—"Fire Tragedies and Their Remedy"*

Any individual, trustee or official will find in "Fire Tragedies and Their Remedy" the unvarnished truth and a path of imperative social service. Write for it today. Address General Fire Extinguisher Company, 289 West Exchange Street, Providence, R. I.

# GRINNELL

AUTOMATIC SPRINKLER SYSTEM

*When the fire starts the water starts*



ANNUAL  
OUT-OF-DOORS  
NUMBER

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AN ILLUSTRATED WEEKLY JOURNAL  
OF CURRENT EVENTS

WEDNESDAY, JUNE 11, 1919

THE  
FUTURE OF  
AERO-  
NAUTICS

BY  
ALAN R. HAWLEY  
PRESIDENT OF THE AERO  
CLUB OF AMERICA



THE DAY'S OUTING — "THAT 'LL TASTE GOOD!"

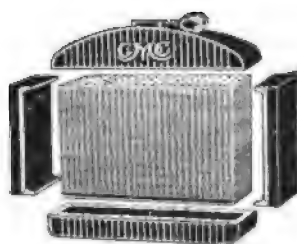
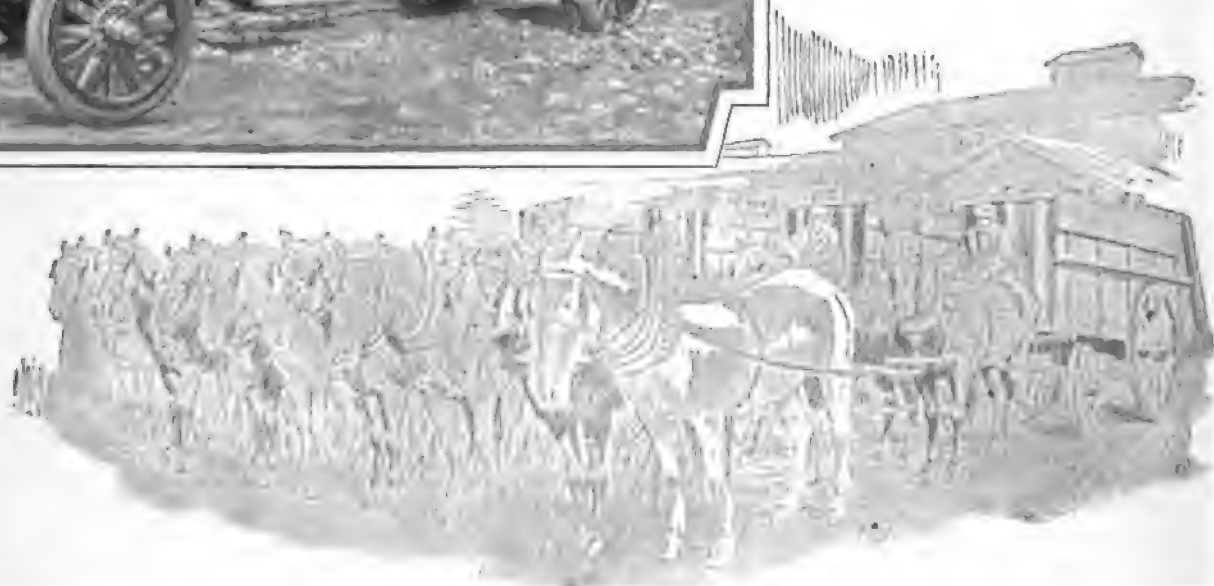
VACATIONS  
WITH A  
CAMERA

BY  
HENRY HOYT  
MOORE

WITH SIX PHOTOGRAPHS  
BY THE AUTHOR

LA PARMACHENE BELLE!  
A STREAM, A SUPERSTITION, AND A SERMON  
A STORY BY JOSEPH H. ODELL

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### For Example

Take radiator construction as an example of GMC thoroughness. This vertical-tube, continuous fin core is the most efficient known. It does not depend on solder for assembly strength. It is firmly bolted together. It rests on two brackets bolted to the chassis frame; no springs or dashpots are used.

## 1 GMC; 1 Driver, Displace 16 Horses; 4 Drivers; 4 Wagons

One GMC and one driver are doing the work that 16 horses, 4 drivers and 4 wagons used to do for the New Dells Lumber Company, Eau Claire, Wisconsin.

Starting at 7 o'clock in the morning, this GMC truck makes 20 to 30 trips a day, delivering green mill wood over town under all conditions of weather.

It hauls  $3\frac{1}{2}$  tons at a load and is always on the job.

Estimate the cost of feeding, stabling, grooming and harnessing 16 horses. Figure the upkeep of four wagons.

Then figure the wages of four drivers, and consider the employment problem involved.

This is a typical example of GMC truck utility. Your business may be different, but among the GMC models, ranging from  $\frac{3}{4}$  ton to 5 tons, is one admirably fitted for your work.

Behind every GMC is the backing of the General Motors Truck Company and its policy of plain, honest quality.

Let your next truck be a GMC.

### GENERAL MOTORS TRUCK COMPANY

*One of the Units of the General Motors Corporation*

**Pontiac, Michigan**

*Branches and Distributors in Principal Cities*

# GMC TRUCKS

(518)

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## WHAT THE JUGOSLAVS WANT

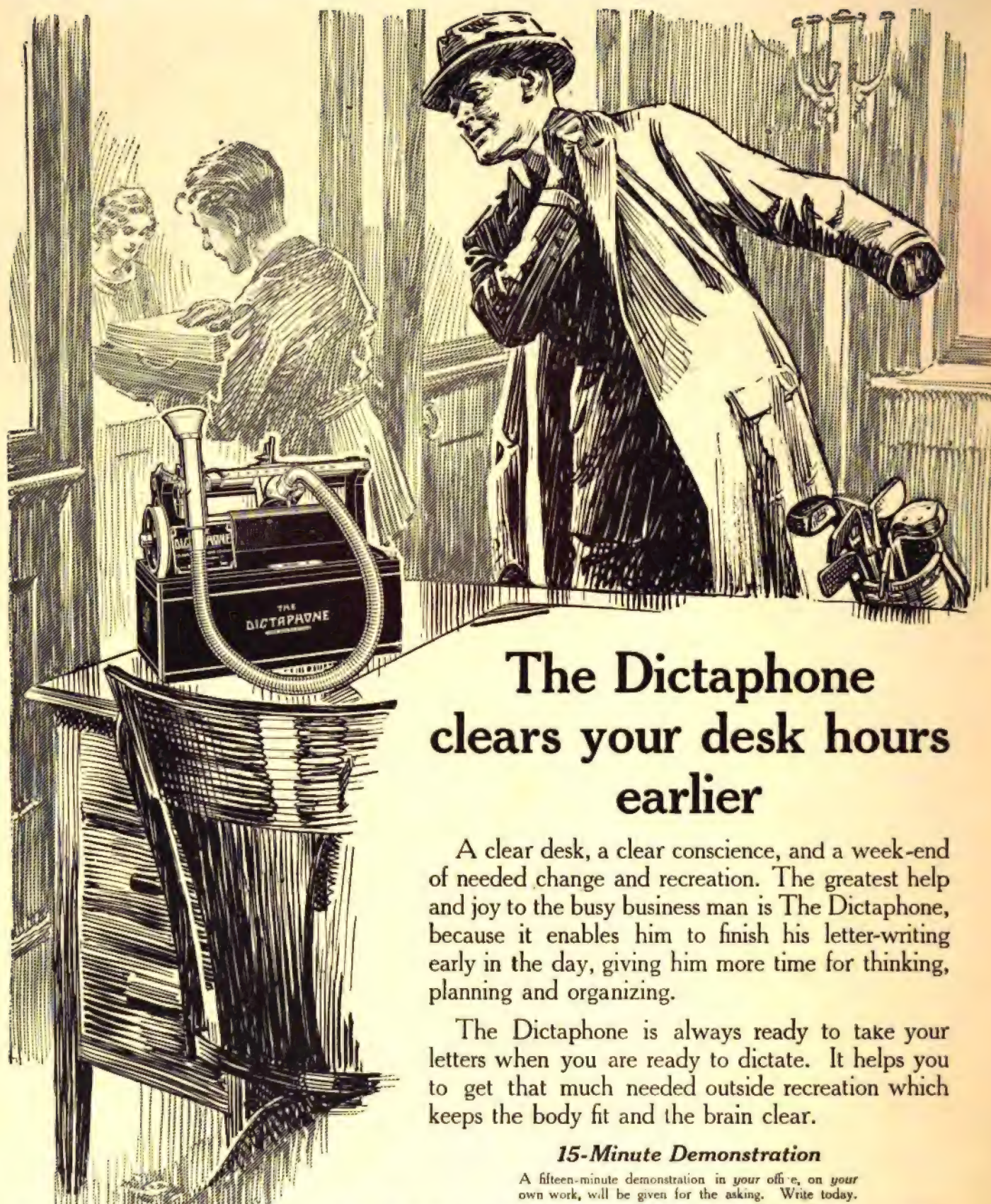
BY NICHOLAS PASITCH

FIRST DELEGATE TO THE PEACE CONFERENCE OF THE  
KINGDOM OF SERBS, CROATS, AND SLOVENES

AN AUTHORIZED INTERVIEW WITH GREGORY  
MASON, OF THE OUTLOOK STAFF

WEDNESDAY, JUNE 18, 1919  
PRICE: TEN CENTS A COPY  
FOUR DOLLARS A YEAR  
381 FOURTH AVENUE, NEW YORK





## The Dictaphone clears your desk hours earlier

A clear desk, a clear conscience, and a week-end of needed change and recreation. The greatest help and joy to the busy business man is The Dictaphone, because it enables him to finish his letter-writing early in the day, giving him more time for thinking, planning and organizing.

The Dictaphone is always ready to take your letters when you are ready to dictate. It helps you to get that much needed outside recreation which keeps the body fit and the brain clear.

### *15-Minute Demonstration*

A fifteen-minute demonstration in *your* office, on *your* own work, will be given for the asking. Write today.

# THE DICTAPHONE

Registered in the U. S. and Foreign Countries

**Dept. 118-F, Woolworth Building, New York City**

**Branches Everywhere**

**Write for Booklet, "The Man at the Desk"**

There is but one Dictaphone, trade-marked "The Dictaphone," made and merchandised by the Columbia Graphophone Company



*"The Shortest Route to the Mail-Chute"*



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AN ILLUSTRATED WEEKLY JOURNAL  
OF CURRENT EVENTS

## THE CASE OF CHINA

BY DR. C. T. WANG

DELEGATE OF THE CHINESE REPUBLIC TO THE  
PEACE CONFERENCE

AN AUTHORIZED INTERVIEW WITH  
GREGORY MASON

STAFF CORRESPONDENT OF THE OUTLOOK

WEDNESDAY, JUNE 25, 1919

PRICE: TEN CENTS A COPY

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381 FOURTH AVENUE, NEW YORK



*"Yes, dear, I asked for B.V.D.  
and here's the label"*

*Copyright USA 1919 by  
The B.V.D. Company*



*Copyright USA 1919  
The B.V.D. Company*

*Ask your wife how long  
B.V.D. wears!  
She checks the laundry!*

*B.V.D. quality can only be  
obtained in B.V.D. Underwear*

*If it hasn't this  
Red Woven Label*



(Trade Mark Reg. U.S. Pat. Off. and Foreign Countries)

*It isn't B.V.D.  
Underwear*



*Copyright USA 1919  
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B. V. D. Coat Cut Undershirts and Knee  
Length Drawers. \$1.00 the Garment.

B. V. D. Sleeveless Closed Crotch Union  
Suits (Pat. U. S. A.) \$1.75 the Suit.

THE B. V. D. COMPANY  
NEW YORK

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## THE LEAGUE OF NATIONS

BY WILLIAM G. McADOO

FORMER SECRETARY OF THE TREASURY

WEDNESDAY, JULY 2, 1919  
PRICE: TEN CENTS A COPY  
FOUR DOLLARS A YEAR  
381 FOURTH AVENUE, NEW YORK





# General Motors Trucks

—and Business Extension

**W**HEN furniture dealers depended upon horse delivery it was considered a good day's work to put a load of furniture into the house of a customer ten miles away.

Today, Summerfield & Hecht, one of Detroit's big retail furniture firms, have a regular delivery radius, by GMC Trucks, of 75 miles—and the round trip of 150 miles can be made in a day.

Summerfield & Hecht bought GMC Trucks because they wanted their 75-mile deliveries to be as dependable as their city deliveries—bought them because they knew that to carry heavy furniture up hill and down dale over country roads, they needed trucks with stamina.

GMC Trucks have stamina because of the way in which they are built and of what they are built. Compare them point for point with any truck that sells for less or for more.

And behind every GMC Truck stands the great General Motors Corporation, insuring against "orphanage," insuring service and parts readily secured during the full, long life of every GMC Truck. GMC on a truck is like U. S. A. on a bond.

Write, stating your line of business and we will send you a booklet dealing with GMC Trucks in your line.

## GENERAL MOTORS TRUCK COMPANY

*One of the units of the General Motors Corporation*

PONTIAC, MICHIGAN, U. S. A.

*Branches and Distributors in Principal Cities*

(577)



**Radius Rods**

go on every size truck that we build. Without them the driving axle must push the load through the rear springs. With them the push is transmitted direct from the axle to the truck frame as it should be.

Our booklet "From Radiator to Tail Light" is a guide to intelligent truck-buying which every prospective truck buyer should have. Free upon request.



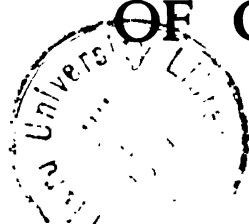
75 MILES  
TO DETROIT



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"OUR TROUBLE IS NOT SO MUCH THAT  
OUR WANTS HAVE MULTIPLIED AS THAT  
OUR VANITY LEADS US TO TRY AND SATISFY  
THEM IN UNUSUAL AND EXPENSIVE WAYS"

IN "SOME HOMELY ECONOMICS,"  
IN THIS ISSUE, THEODORE H. PRICE  
SUGGESTS HOW TO MEET THE  
COST OF LIVING HALF-WAY

AND ELSIE SINGMASTER  
CONTRIBUTES ANOTHER STORY

WEDNESDAY, JULY 9, 1919  
PRICE: TEN CENTS A COPY  
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381 FOURTH AVENUE, NEW YORK



**T**HE joy of the open road belongs in fullest measure to those who have little concern about their tires.

Firestone's place in the scheme of travel is to give you safety, comfort, freedom from trouble, and an easy conscience regarding expense.

In this bigger cord tire, with the new non-skid tread, the Firestone Organization makes possible better travel than ever at lower cost. It is the finest expression of the Firestone creed—to deliver most miles per dollar.

**FIRESTONE TIRE & RUBBER COMPANY**  
Firestone Park Akron, Ohio

*Branches and Dealers Everywhere*

# Firestone

With an Original Four-Color Portrait of Theodore Roosevelt, Suitable for Framing

# The Outlook

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OF CURRENT EVENTS



**A ROOSEVELT CELEBRATION**

**ON THE FOURTH OF JULY DESCRIBED**

**BY TRAVERS D. CARMAN**

**ROOSEVELT AS A PRACTICAL POLITICIAN**

**AN INTERPRETATION**

**BY BRANDER MATTHEWS**

**WEDNESDAY, JULY 16, 1919**

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**381 FOURTH AVENUE, NEW YORK**

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**A. S. BURLISON, Postmaster General.**





## “What is packing anyhow?”

*Our salesmen frequently comment on how often their friends, outside the business, ask the question—“What is Packing?”*

*Some of the ideas as to the meaning of the word are very amusing in their vagueness and it is very seldom that the average man realizes just what a big part this product plays in the efficiency and economy of the industrial machinery that is making the world better for us all.*

*So for all its seeming insignificance the story of what packing is would seem to be well worth telling and well worth reading by anyone.*

\* \* \*

AS a starter, consider Packing as something like the “washer” in your kitchen faucet. It prevents leakage—or ought to.

Now whenever steam is put to work—or water, gas, brine, or ammonia—packing is needed. It is needed to prevent leakage where gleaming rods slide smoothly in and out of cylinders, for leakage here means not only loss of steam or water, but actual waste of power.

And inside the cylinders of pumps, packing again saves power. With perhaps two hundred pounds pressure on one side of the piston, and a vacuum on the other, piston packing prevents leakage past the piston.

And sheet packing, cut or molded into gaskets, prevents leakage at joints of surfaces or piping.

So, fundamentally, packing guards against leakage.

But when it works against moving surfaces, packing is subject to wear—or it goes “dead,” and loses its elasticity. This means replacement, shut down machinery and expense. So the buyer of packing must ask not only “Will it prevent leakage?” but also “How long will it last?”—which of course depends on the material and workmanship put into it.

And there’s a third question, which the engineer will ask if you don’t, “How much friction

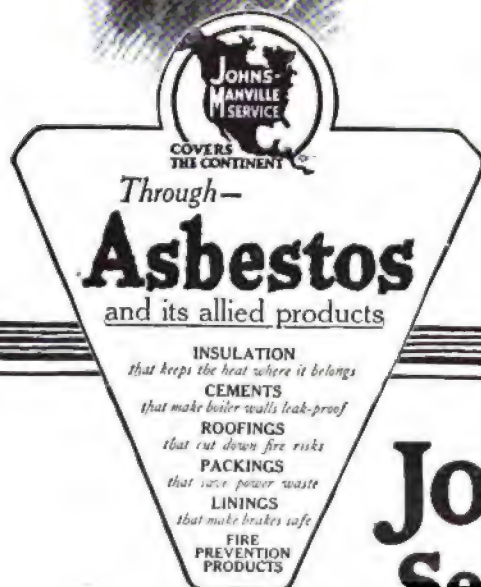
does it cause?” For some packings prevent leakage merely by filling up the packing space as solidly as possible. Naturally such packing binds the moving rod—sometimes even scores it—and acts more or less as a brake. It is such serious faults as this that Johns-Manville has overcome through intelligent packing design.

So packing is not a thing to be bought at random—the right choice will save money by preventing leakage, by conserving power, and by its longer life.

As the pioneers in packing development we have placed packing design on a scientific basis, and out of experience, observation and facts have established a complete and standardized line that meets every plant requirement from among the minimum number of packings. Only in this way can packing be made to give a maximum of service for a minimum of cost.

*Here is a partial list of Johns-Manville Packings: Sea Rings for outside packed Rods; Service Sheet, an all-around-the-plant sheet packing; Universal Piston for inside packed pumps; Kearsarge boiler, man and hand-hole gaskets; Mogul Coil Packing for valve stems and small rods; Siegelite Sheet for packing oils, gasoline and naphtha.*

H. W. JOHNS-MANVILLE CO., New York City. 10 Factories—Branches in 63 Large Cities



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## Serves in Conservation





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**BLASCO-IBÁÑEZ**

AUTHOR OF THE WAR NOVEL  
"THE FOUR HORSEMEN OF THE APOCALYPSE"

MAKES SOME SUGGESTIONS  
AND PREDICTIONS ABOUT

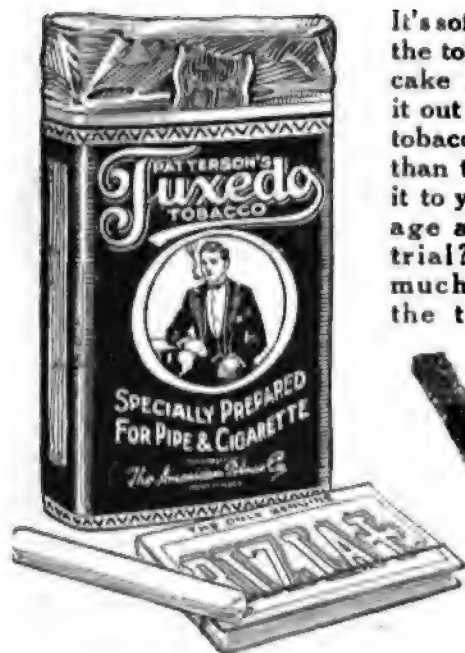
**WILHELM—LATE KAISER**

"THE HERMIT OF AMERONGEN"

WEDNESDAY, JULY 23, 1919  
PRICE: TEN CENTS A COPY  
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381 FOURTH AVENUE, NEW YORK

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# GREAT! You'll Say It Is! The New "TEA FOIL" Package!



It's soft and pliable—decreases in size as the tobacco is used—tobacco does not cake in the package—no digging it out with the finger. Keeps the tobacco in even better condition than tin. Now, don't you owe it to yourself to buy a package and give Tuxedo a trial? — Not quite as much tobacco as in the tin, but—

10<sup>c</sup>

**RIZ LA** — the lightest, thinnest, finest, strongest cigarette papers in all the world. Roll a Tuxedo cigarette with RIZ LA CROIX.



**Finest Burley Tobacco  
Mellow-aged till perfect  
Plus a dash of Chocolate**

# Tuxedo

The Perfect Tobacco for Pipe and Cigarette

Guaranteed by  
*The American Tobacco Co.*  
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**BACK-FIRING AGAINST  
BOLSHEVISM**

BY LIEUTENANT JOHN M. OSKISON

**THE RESPONSIBILITY OF  
THE KAISER**

BY VERNON KELLOGG

**WHEN GERMANY YIELDED**

PARIS CORRESPONDENCE  
FROM ELBERT F. BALDWIN

**"PAPA YANK"**

A STORY—BY FULLERTON L. WALDO

WEDNESDAY, JULY 30, 1919

PRICE: TEN CENTS A COPY

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381 FOURTH AVENUE, NEW YORK



## *A schoolgirl and a Civil War veteran find a certain thing in common.*

*Bab, the sub-deb, did not write this, but a real schoolgirl did. Her name we naturally can't tell, but she lives in Montclair, New Jersey, and she wrote this theme as part of her work in 9th Grade English. It was sent to us by her teacher.—The Outlook.*

### BOOK REPORT

It was Monday, and, true to its name, was "blue." Only four more days until the dreaded book report, and, as the poets say, "fear was clutching at my throat."

That afternoon I frantically rushed to the library. For a whole hour I scanned the book list and the loaded shelves (loaded with books of every description, except what I sought).

Tuesday morning I timidly inquired of Miss H— for a possible suggestion. The suggestion was forthcoming in the shape of an "Outlook." I was disgusted.

An "Outlook" of all things. Nevertheless I took it home and, curled up in a Morris chair, I started to digest my "book-report" book, or, more truthfully, magazine.

Suddenly I started; why, to my surprise I was actually interested! I read further.

The first thing that I read was an article on "The American Indian and the War," or something to that effect. I liked it.

A page of cartoons next caught my eye and I appreciated the clever truths hidden in pictures.

My small brother came bounding in from school and asked who the man with the horse was. I explained the photograph to the best of my ability and together we explored the whole pictorial section; also a few of the most interesting advertisements.

I wondered vaguely who edited this clever booklet and, turning to the front, found that Mr. Abbott was responsible.

It really was such an interesting magazine of current news that I was greatly surprised when I found it sold for the small amount of ten cents a copy.

The arrangement is also very unique; first come the shorter editorials discussing questions of the day; following that, the cartoons; then the longer articles taking up in detail subjects of interest to all.

I am afraid I cannot state the number of hours I put on the reading for I read it by fits and starts but I should say, roughly speaking, about four hours.

*This letter came to The Outlook some two weeks ago from Waverly, New York, in answer to a notice that the writer's subscription was due to expire.*

*The Outlook Company,  
New York.*

*Gentlemen:*

The within duly received and, by proxy, carefully read. It is really refreshing to hear from The Outlook. For years I have been a much interested reader of this magazine. All you say or that anyone can possibly say of The Outlook would be only a vain attempt to paint the lily.

Yes, I have purchased bonds and War Stamps, have contributed to the Red Cross, war chests, Belgian, Syrian and Armenian Relief Funds, etc., yet the \$4 to which you so delicately allude is still on hand and would be at once forthcoming for The Outlook were it possible for me, under existing conditions, to enjoy or utilize its wealth of information, so carefully selected and served in such appetizing form.

Let us become better acquainted. I am a veteran of the Civil War, 83 years of age (not 83 years old), totally blind, and, therefore, unable to read The Outlook, being entirely dependent upon my faithful wife for all the information I receive from the outside world. We live alone. The cares of this world and deceitfulness of the profiteers occupy so much of her time that even with the Daylight Saving Law in effect little is left for literary work. One by one I have had to drop my journals. You can hardly imagine what this deprivation means to me now that there is so much to be done; enemies within and without to combat, so much sophistry to uncover. It is comforting to know that such a valiant, fearless, dependable champion of the right as The Outlook is still at its post; its watchword, "They shall not pass." What a magnificent country would be ours could all our immense resources, material and intellectual, be devoted to the right, justice, true progress, with politics and self-interest eliminated. I feel that we may rely upon The Outlook to help with the achievement of this much to be desired object.

Regretting for reasons given my inability to follow you in your glorious course, I remain, with fondest memories,

Yours very truly,

## *It is the earnest hope of The Outlook that they find it in common with you.*



✓

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OF CURRENT EVENTS

## THE NEW NATION OF ASIA

THE FIRST OF TWO ARTICLES ON SIBERIA BY  
CHARLES W. HOLMAN, WHO HAS TRAVELED FOUR  
THOUSAND MILES AND SPENT SEVEN MONTHS IN  
STUDYING THE COUNTRY AND ITS PEOPLE

---

## THE NEW GREAT THING

A STORY OF ADVENTURE BY KEENE ABBOTT

WEDNESDAY, AUGUST 6, 1919

PRICE: TEN CENTS A COPY

FOUR DOLLARS A YEAR

381 FOURTH AVENUE, NEW YORK

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# The use of The Outlook in the teaching of *Current History* *Civics* *English* *and Rhetoric*

has been increasing amazingly within the past few years. Hundreds of schools and colleges are finding this compact, concise, straight-spoken illustrated weekly journal of current events of inestimable value.

*One instructor, for instance, writes:*

"The students have taken up The Outlook study with such zest and earnestness, and they seem to be deriving a great deal of benefit and profit from the weekly assignments."

*Another says:*

"It has proven excellent for our exercises in Current History, and I hope to extend the use of it next year still further."

*And still another:*

"Permit me to say that the class is delighted with The Outlook. They have used other periodicals previously and volunteer the information that The Outlook is the best."

*And another:*

"The Outlook has been entirely satisfactory and will be continued next term. The other weekly we used will not be used again, as it suffered in comparison with your paper."

Perhaps such expressions would be of less importance were it not for the fact that in the last seven years the use of The Outlook in schools and colleges as an aid in the teaching of Current History, Civics, English, and Rhetoric has increased 1,191%—eleven hundred and ninety-one per cent.

We shall be glad to send you an explanatory pamphlet—it is on the presses now and will be ready for mailing shortly—which gives a complete outline of suggestions for the use of The Outlook in class-room work. You will find it, we believe, of real value. It would be better to give your school address, as the mailing may be delayed until early in September.

The Outlook's special class-room rates are also announced and explained in this pamphlet.

There is no charge and there is no obligation. Simply drop a line of inquiry to

*The Outlook Company, 381 Fourth Ave., New York*

✓

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## A REPUBLICAN LEADER

WILL HAYS AND THE HUMAN SPIRIT  
IN POLITICAL LEADERSHIP

BY FREDERICK M. DAVENPORT

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## THE REUNION OF RUMANIANS

AUTHORIZED INTERVIEWS WITH M. BRATIANO,  
THE RUMANIAN PREMIER, AND WITH M. VAÏDA,  
A DELEGATE TO THE PEACE CONFERENCE

BY GREGORY MASON

WEDNESDAY, AUGUST 13, 1919  
PRICE: TEN CENTS A COPY  
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381 FOURTH AVENUE, NEW YORK





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# The Outlook

AN ILLUSTRATED WEEKLY JOURNAL  
OF CURRENT EVENTS

## SHANTUNG

SHOULD THE PEACE TREATY HAVE  
GIVEN JAPAN A FOOTHOLD THERE?

A DISCUSSION PRO AND CON

BY EVERETT P. WHEELER AND  
ELIZABETH WASHBURN WRIGHT

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## WHAT DOES THE NEGRO WANT?

BY R. H. LEAVELL

A SOUTHERNER FINDS IN A NORTHERN HIGH SCHOOL  
AN ANSWER TO THIS QUESTION

WEDNESDAY, AUGUST 20, 1919  
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*Suggestions for Using  
The Outlook  
in the Teaching of  
Current History  
Civics  
English  
and Rhetoric*

**T**HIS is the title of a pamphlet giving a complete outline of suggestions for the use of *The Outlook* in class-room work which will be mailed free of charge to any instructor or teacher in the United States.

Those interested in the teaching of Current History, Civics, English or Rhetoric will find it, we believe, of real value, and we urgently recommend that you send for it. It would be better to give your school address, as the pamphlet will not be ready for mailing until the first of September.

The Outlook's special class-room rates are also announced and explained in this pamphlet.

There is no charge and there is no obligation. Simply drop a line of inquiry to

*The Educational Director*

*The Outlook Company*

*381 Fourth Avenue, New York City*





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SPECIAL CORRESPONDENCE  
FROM FOREIGN LANDS

GERMANY — THE BALKANS — ENGLAND

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SPRUCE UP!

WHAT A SOLDIER DID FOR HIS HOME TOWN

WEDNESDAY, AUGUST 27, 1919  
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# Here are a few representative schools and colleges that use *The Outlook* in regular class-room work

These institutions, and hundreds besides, are finding this compact, concise, straight-spoken illustrated weekly journal of current events of inestimable value in the teaching of Current History, Civics, English, and Rhetoric. During the last seven years the use of *The Outlook* in schools and colleges has increased 1,191%—eleven hundred and ninety-one per cent.

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Aurora High School... Aurora, Ill.  
Rock Island High School... Rock Island, Ill.  
University of Illinois... Urbana, Ill.  
Indiana University... Bloomington, Ind.  
Culver Military Academy... Culver, Ind.  
Iowa State College... Ames, Iowa  
Randalia High School... Randalia, Iowa  
Kansas State Agricultural College... Manhattan, Kans.  
Wichita High School... Wichita, Kans.  
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Blair Academy... Blairtown, N. J.  
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Kemper Hall... Kenosha, Wis.  
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